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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 2, 1986

Major Release

Education Statistics, 1986-87

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- Spending on education (in current dollars) has more than doubled since 1976-77

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Railway Carloadings, Seven Days Ending August 21, 1986

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Railway Carloadings, July 1986

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Major Release

Education Statistics

1986-87

Spending on education (in current dollars) has more than doubled in the last 10 years, rising to an estimated \$34.6 billion in the 1986-87 school year from \$15.1 billion in 1976-77.

The estimated total for 1986-87 represents a 4.7% increase from the preceding year. Thus, the total education bill (in current dollars) continues to increase but at a slower rate than in the early 1980s. In 1985-86, expenditure on education represented 7.3% of the gross national product, 0.3 percentage points less than in the previous year and down from the all-time high of 9.0% in 1970-71.

These figures are available in the latest edition of *Advance Statistics of Education*, 1986-87, released today. Other estimates for the 1986-87 school year include:

- The enrolment decline at the elementary-secondary level, which began in the early 1970s, will level off. In the fall of 1986, 4,943,600 students are expected to enroll in elementary-secondary schools, almost the same number as in the previous year.
- Similar to enrolment, the number of full-time elementary and secondary school teachers is expected to stop declining. In 1986, their number is estimated to be 270,000 — almost the same as in 1985.
- After many years of steady increase, it is expected that enrolment in community colleges will level off at 319,400, while full-time university enrolment will continue to rise, but by only 0.6% to 470,300 in 1986. The slowdown in growth is mainly due to the decline in the population younger than 22 years.
- Colleges and universities are expected to employ 60,600 full-time teachers in 1986, 800 more than in 1985.
- An estimated 102,300 bachelor's and first professional degrees will be granted by universities in 1986, 19,000 more than in 1976; 15,500 master's degrees will be granted, 3,900 more than 10 years earlier; and about 2,070 doctorates will be conferred, a gain of nearly 380 from a decade ago.

Order *Advance Statistics of Education*, 1986-87 (81-220, \$15), available today. Contact: Edith Rechnitzer (613-990-9167) or Doug Higgins (613-993-5870), Projections and Analysis Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending August 21, 1986

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the seven days ending August 21, 1986 totalled 4.5 million tonnes, a decrease of 1.1% from the 1985 figure.

Order the Vol. 2, No. 31 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75), scheduled for release the week of September 8. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-8700), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

Railway Carloadings

July 1986

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 19.5 million tonnes in July 1986, an increase of 0.1% from the previous year. The carriers received an additional 0.8 million tonnes from the United States, a decrease of 15.9% from July 1985.

Total loadings in Canada for the year-to-date showed an increase of 1.3% from the 1985 period, while receipts from United States connections decreased by 5.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$7.50/\$75), to be released the second week of September. For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact the Rail Unit (613-990-8700), Transportation Division.

Gypsum Products

July 1986

Manufacturers shipped 23 731 371 square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in July 1986, up 31.8% from the 18 011 997 square metres shipped a year earlier and up 1.2% from the 23 453 411 square metres shipped in June 1986. Year-to-date shipments totalled 164 265 898 square metres, an increase of 23.8% over the January to July 1985 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11 and 12).

Order the July 1986 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 8. Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Chewing Gum Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture totalled \$203.4 million, up 9.1% from \$186.4 million in 1984.

Data for the principal statistics on the chewing gum industry (SIC 1082) are now available on CANSIM: matrix 5394 and will be released in catalogue 32-250 B1082 on, or before, November 14, 1986. Commodity data for this industry will be available in April 1987.

Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Publications Released

**Monthly Production of
Soft Drinks, July 1986**
Catalogue number 32-001

(Canada: \$2/\$20; Other Countries: \$3/\$30)

Oils and Fats, June 1986
Catalogue number 32-006

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Particleboard, Waferboard
and Hardboard, June 1986**
Catalogue number 36-003

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Specified Domestic Electrical
Appliances, June 1986**
Catalogue number 43-003

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Factory Sales of Electric
Storage Batteries, June 1986**
Catalogue number 43-005

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Building Permits, May 1986
Catalogue number 64-001

(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21/\$210)

**Construction Statistics
Service Bulletin, Vol. 9, No. 6**
Catalogue number 64-003

(Canada: \$5/\$30; Other Countries: \$6/\$36)

**Advance Statistics of Education,
1986-87 Catalogue number 81-220**

(Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16)

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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Air Passenger Origin and Destination Statistics - Domestic Report	First Quarter 1986	August 27, 1986
Airport Activity Statistics: Scheduled Services	October 1985	August 19, 1986
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	July 1986	August 29, 1986
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	May 1986	August 8, 1986
Balance of International Payments	Second Quarter 1986	August 29, 1986
Barley Malt, Exports	June 1986	August 19, 1986
Batteries, Electric Storage	June 1986	August 18, 1986
Biscuits, Production	Second Quarter 1986	August 1, 1986
Boxes, Corrugated	June 1986	August 6, 1986
Building Construction Activity, Leading Indicator	April 1986	August 25, 1986
Building Material Price Index: Non-residential Construction	June 1986	August 1, 1986
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Building Permits	May 1986	August 21, 1986
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Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	July 1986	August 22, 1986
Canada Handbook	1986	August 5, 1986
Canadian International Trade, Preliminary Statement	June 1986	August 8, 1986



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Capital Expenditures of Domestic and Foreign Controlled Establishments in Manufacturing, Mining and Forestry	1986	August 22, 1986
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Cheese, Process	July 1986	August 27, 1986
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Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Indexes	Second Quarter 1986	August 21, 1986
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Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
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	Week Ending August 23, 1986	August 28, 1986
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 3, 1986

Data Availability Announcement

Coal and Coke Statistics, June 1986

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Data Availability Announcement

Coal and Coke Statistics

June 1986

Highlights

Canadian production of coal totalled 4 781 kilotonnes in June 1986, down 7.0% from a year earlier. The year-to-date production figure stands at 29 549 kilotonnes, down 5.5% from January to June 1985.

Exports in June fell to 2 340 kilotonnes, down 0.8% from the previous year. Cumulative figures to June 1986 showed exports of 13 685 kilotonnes, 2.9% below the level recorded for the first six months of 1985.

Coke production decreased 2.9% to stand at 368 kilotonnes in June 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$8/\$80), available the third week of September. Contact: Dave Madsen (613-990-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 4, 1986

Major Releases

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential, July 1986 2

- Prices for residential construction building materials decreased 0.2% from June but were up 7.2% on a year-over-year basis

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential, July 1986 3

- The index was down 0.1% from June but up 5.0% from July 1985

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts, July 1986	4
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Major Releases

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential

July 1986

The price index for residential construction building materials (1981=100) declined to 129.1 in July, down 0.2% from June 1986. However, prices were up 7.2% from a year earlier.

The largest price decreases recorded between June and July 1986 were noted for lumber and plywood. These more than offset some minor increases, most notably for nails, tacks and staples.

Between July 1985 and July 1986, prices for structural materials used in residential building construction rose 10.1%, followed by architectural materials (6.9%), mechanical materials (4.7%) and electrical materials (4.1%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423.

Order the third quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in November. Contact: the Information Service (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Residential

July 1986
(1981=100)

	July 1986	June 1986	July 1985	% Change	
				July 1986/ June 1986	July 1986/ July 1985
Total materials	129.1	129.4	120.4	-0.2	7.2
Architectural materials	128.8	129.1	120.5	-0.2	6.9
Structural materials	132.6	133.1	120.4	-0.4	10.1
Mechanical materials	127.9	127.9	122.2	-	4.7
Electrical materials	120.0	119.9	115.3	0.1	4.1

- Nil or zero.

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential

July 1986

The non-residential construction building material price index (1981=100) declined to 125.9 in July, down 0.1% from the previous month, but up 5.0% from a year earlier.

Between June and July 1986, several price decreases were reported, notably for ready-mix concrete and polyethylene film sheets. These declines more than offset some minor increases – principally for thermal insulation.

Between July 1985 and July 1986, prices for structural materials used in non-residential building construction increased 7.6%, followed by architectural materials (4.8%), mechanical materials (3.9%) and electrical materials (3.0%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423.

Order the third quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in November. Contact: the Information Service (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Non-residential

July 1986
(1981 = 100)

	July 1986	June 1986	July 1985	% Change	
				July 1986/ June 1986	July 1986/ July 1985
Total materials	125.9	126.0	119.9	-0.1	5.0
Architectural material	127.3	127.4	121.5	-0.1	4.8
Structural materials	125.1	125.4	116.3	-0.2	7.6
Mechanical materials	127.9	127.8	123.1	0.1	3.9
Electrical materials	120.3	120.2	116.8	0.1	3.0

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts

July 1986

Housing starts in July, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, rose to 198,000 dwelling units, up 6.5% from starts of 186,000 units in June. Construction activity increased in both the single and the multiple dwelling sectors.

On a regional basis, housing starts in July were higher in all provinces except British Columbia, where the level remained unchanged.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 25, 29, 4091 and 4092.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, \$15/\$150), scheduled for release the first week of October. Contact: P. Pichette (613-990-9689), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Canadian Travel Survey

First Quarter 1986

Domestic Travel

Canadian travel survey results for the first quarter of 1986 show that the downward trend in domestic travel appears to have been reversed. During January, February and March of this year, Canadians took 24.2 million trips, approximately 23% above the record low in 1984.

Some 14.6 million of these trips lasted at least one night, a 21% jump from the 1984 level. The recovery of business travel over the two-year period accounted for much of this growth, with overnight business trips increasing 77% compared to the same period in 1984.

While domestic travel showed relatively strong gains in 1986 from 1984, the overall increase from levels in 1979 (the first year a complete survey of Canadian travel was undertaken) was moderate. Between 1979 and 1984, travel in Canada recorded steady declines.

Order the October issue of *Travel-log* (87-003, Vol. 5, No.3), available in early October. Contact: Pierre J. Hubert (613-991-1513), Travel, Tourism and Recreation Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Community Colleges: Enrolments and Graduates

1984

Data are now available on full- and part-time enrolment (1984-85) and graduates (1983-84) of postsecondary programs of community colleges and related institutions.

Available on CANSIM: table 00580401.

Contact: R. Belanger or R. Lortie (613-991-1526/1525), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending August 30, 1986

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending August 30, 1986 totalled 251 920 tonnes, an increase of 8.4% from the preceding week's total of 232 444 tonnes but down 10.1% from the year-earlier level of 280 103 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1986 was 9 322 018 tonnes, a decrease of 2.3% from 9 542 454 tonnes for the same period in 1985.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Canadian Statistical Review, August 1986

Catalogue number 11-003E

(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21.50/\$215). This issue contains an article entitled "Gross Domestic Product – First Quarter 1986"

Financial Flow Accounts,

First Quarter 1986

Catalogue number 13-002

(Canada: \$35/\$140; Other Countries: \$36/\$144)

Shorn Wool Production, 1986

Catalogue number 23-204

(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11)

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products,

August 1986 **Catalogue number 32-012**

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

Primary Iron and Steel, June 1986

Catalogue number 41-001

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes), July 1986

Catalogue number 43-009

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Computer Service Industry, 1984

Catalogue number 63-222

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Exports by Countries, January-

June 1986 **Catalogue number 65-003**

(Canada: \$75/\$300; Other Countries: \$85/\$340)

Labour Force Information, August 1986

Catalogue number 71-001P

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

Available September 5, 1986 at 7:00 a.m.

Hospital Annual Statistics,

1983-84 **Catalogue number 83-232**

(Canada: \$100; Other Countries: \$113)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 5, 1986

Major Releases

Labour Force Survey, August 1986 2

- The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate declined by 0.2 to 9.7

Financial Activity, Second Quarter 1986 4

- Household demand for mortgage funds set a record in the second quarter

Data Availability Announcements

Oil Pipeline Transport, June 1986 6

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, July 1986 6

Sawmills East of the Rockies, June 1986 6

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Major Releases

Labour Force Survey

August 1986

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for August 1986 showed that the seasonally adjusted level of employment rose by 48,000 while unemployment declined by 17,000. The unemployment rate was estimated at 9.7, down 0.2 from July 1986. While there have been fluctuations in the levels of employment and unemployment, survey data indicate that there has been little change in overall labour market conditions since the beginning of the year.

Employment

For the week ended August 16, 1986, the seasonally adjusted level of employment was estimated at 11,615,000 – an increase of 48,000 from the level of the previous month. Employment rose by an estimated 29,000 for males (6,634,000) and by 19,000 for females (4,981,000). Employment gains were concentrated among persons aged 25 and over, with increases of 21,000 for males and 19,000 for females in this age group. Males accounted for all of the increase of 8,000 recorded for persons aged 15 to 24.

Full-time employment rose by an estimated 37,000 to a level of 9,842,000, as a result of an increase of 30,000 among males. The level of part-time employment rose to 1,758,000, with an increase of 15,000 among females more than offsetting the decrease of 8,000 among males.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of employment increased in trade (+63,000) and services (+36,000). Employment fell in agriculture (-12,000), construction (-8,000) and public administration (-15,000). Little or no change was noted in the other sectors.

The estimated level of employment rose in Quebec (+38,000) and Ontario (+18,000), but fell in Alberta (-8,000). Little or no change was noted in the other provinces.

Unemployment

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment declined by 17,000 in August 1986 to a level of 1,250,000. It declined to 426,000 among young people, with decreases of 9,000 among males and 5,000 among females aged 15 to 24. The level of unemployment was estimated at 824,000 among persons 25 years of age and over, little changed from the previous month.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployed persons fell by 13,000 in Ontario and 3,000 in Newfoundland. There was little or no change in the other provinces.

Unemployment Rate

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was estimated at 9.7 in August 1986, a decline of 0.2. For persons aged 15 to 24, the rate went down by 0.4, reaching 15.0. It declined by 0.5 among young males (16.8) and by 0.3 among young females (13.0). For persons aged 25 and over, the rate was estimated at 8.2, a decrease of 0.1 from the previous month. It rose among males to 7.8 and declined among females to 8.9 in this age group.

The unemployment rate declined by an estimated 0.9 in Newfoundland (21.1), 0.7 in Prince Edward Island (13.2), 0.4 in New Brunswick (14.5), 0.1 in Quebec (11.4), 0.3 in Ontario (6.9), 0.4 in Manitoba (7.3) and 0.2 in Saskatchewan (7.7). It rose by 0.3 in Nova Scotia (13.9), 0.2 in Alberta (10.5) and 0.1 in British Columbia (12.3).

Participation Rate

For August 1986, the seasonally adjusted participation rate was estimated at 65.6, a slight increase (+0.1) over the rate recorded in July. It remained unchanged among persons aged 15 to 24 (68.7), having stayed the same for young males (70.9) and declined slightly for young females (66.4). For persons aged 25 and over, the rate went to 64.7, reaching 78.1 for males and 52.2 for females.

(continued on page 3)

Employment/Population Ratio

The seasonally adjusted employment/population ratio was estimated at 59.2 for August 1986, a slight increase (+0.2) from the previous month. It rose by 0.3 for persons aged 15 to 24 (58.4), with an increase of 0.5 for young males (59.1) and 0.1 for young females (57.7). The employment/population ratio also went up for persons aged 25 and over (59.4), with a gain of 0.1 for males (72.0) and 0.2 for females (47.6).

Unadjusted Data

The unadjusted estimate of employment was 12,075,000 for August 1986, an increase of 250,000 (+2.1%) over the level of a year ago. The level of unemployment was estimated at 1,201,000 in August 1986, a decline of 52,000 (-4.2%) from August 1985. The unemployment rate was estimated at 9.0, down 0.6 from the rate in August 1985. The participation rate was 67.7, an increase of 0.3 over the rate a year before. The employment/population ratio was 61.5, up 0.5 from the ratio recorded in August 1985.

Student Data

From May to September inclusive, data on the participation of students in the labour market are being collected through the Labour Force Survey. Persons aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full-time in March 1986 are asked additional questions. The information is compiled for two categories of students: (1) those who plan to return to school in September 1986; and (2) those who do not plan

to return to school at that time, or are not certain what they will do.

For returning students aged 15 to 24, the unadjusted unemployment rate was estimated at 10.3 for August 1986, down 0.8 from the rate a year before. It was 11.0 for those aged 15 to 19, a decrease of 1.5 from the rate in August 1985. For those aged 20 to 24, it was 8.1, an increase of 1.0 over the August 1985 rate. Employment among returning students aged 15 to 24 was 1,093,000 in August 1986, an increase of 60,000 over the level a year before. The participation rate for this group was 67.1, 2.4 higher than the rate in August 1985. The employment/population ratio was 60.2, an increase of 2.7 from the ratio a year before.

For other students, the unadjusted unemployment rate in August 1986 was 16.7, a decline of 1.8 from the August 1985 rate. The level of employment fell to 232,000, down 7,000 from the level of a year before. The participation rate was 86.6 in August 1986, up 2.2 from the rate in August 1985, and the employment/population ratio rose by 3.4 points, reaching 72.2 in August 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Order the August 1986 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$20/\$200), available the third week of September. Contact: Ken Bennett (613-991-4720), Household Surveys Division. For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, \$5/\$50).

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	August 1986	July 1986	August 1985
Seasonally adjusted data			
Labour force ('000)	12,865	12,834	12,648
Employment ('000)	11,615	11,567	11,347
Unemployment ('000)	1,250	1,267	1,301
Unemployment rate (%)	9.7	9.9	10.3
Participation rate (%)	65.6	65.5	65.2
Employment/population ratio (%)	59.2	59.0	58.5
Unadjusted data			
Labour force ('000)	13,276	13,291	13,078
Employment ('000)	12,075	12,060	11,825
Unemployment ('000)	1,201	1,231	1,253
Unemployment rate (%)	9.0	9.3	9.6
Participation rate (%)	67.7	67.8	67.4
Employment/population ratio (%)	61.5	61.5	61.0

Financial Activity in Canada

Second Quarter 1986

Funds raised on conventional credit markets by non-financial, domestic sectors amounted to \$22.3 billion in the second quarter, representing 18% of the value of goods and services produced in the quarter (data are not seasonally adjusted). The comparable figures for the same period in 1985 were \$19.4 billion, and 17% of the Gross Domestic Product.

Persons and unincorporated business accounted for \$9.6 billion, somewhat over 40% of the funds raised on these markets by non-financial sectors, with mortgages accounting for the largest share (\$5.3 billion). This development reflected the strength in the housing market for both resale and new houses. Consumer credit, on the other hand, at \$1.8 billion, registered a smaller increase than the \$2.5 billion recorded in the same period in 1985. This relative weakness appears to have been related to weakness in consumer expenditures on durables, notably automobiles.

General government (i.e. the federal, provincial and local governments and hospitals) borrowed \$7.9 billion, (\$9.6 billion in the year-earlier period). This represented 35% of the funds raised on these markets, down sharply from the 49% share in the second quarter of 1985:

- All the reduction was attributable to the reduced borrowing requirement of the federal government. Treasury bills were the preferred form of financing for the federal government, netting \$4.5 billion, and \$3.6 billion was also raised through the issue of marketable bonds. On the other hand, \$2.1 billion in Canada Savings Bonds were redeemed. The Government of Canada repaid \$1.4 billion of the borrowings from Canadian and foreign banks - foreign currency funds that had been used

to bolster the international reserves. There were no new net borrowings in foreign currency through other instruments.

- Provincial governments increased their recourse to capital markets, to finance sharply higher deficits. While bond issues met much of this financing requirement, issues of provincial government treasury bills and other short-term paper provided \$1.3 billion in net new funds, a record quarterly amount.

Non-financial private corporations' share of funds raised by non-financial sectors on these markets was a moderate \$4.9 billion (\$5.3 billion in the year-earlier period). However, there was substantial switching in the use of instruments:

- Short-term paper, particularly bankers' acceptances, provided \$9.9 billion. These funds appear to have been used primarily to repay bank loans which fell by close to the same amount.
- Share issues remained at the quarterly average of the past two years, with common shares outnumbering preferreds by a margin of over two to one.
- This sector's net issue of bonds slumped from the first quarter and returned to the quarterly average of 1985.

(see table on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 701-743 and 749.

Order the second quarter 1986 issue of *Financial Flow Accounts* (13-002P, \$10/\$40), available today. Contact: John Joisce, Gerry Gravel or Christian Lajule (613-990-9043), International and Financial Economics Division.

Financial Market Summary Table

(millions of dollars)

	1985			1986		
	QI	QII	Jan.-June	QI	QII	Jan.-June
1. Persons and unincorporated						
business	2,160	4,909	7,069	5,067	9,621	14,688
Consumer credit	484	2,521	3,005	309	1,809	2,118
Bank loans	-757	376	-381	643	1,126	1,769
Other loans	449	-1,067	-618	536	1,344	1,880
Short-term paper	-3	3	-	-3	21	18
Mortgages	1,957	3,114	5,071	3,571	5,342	8,913
Bonds	30	-38	-8	11	-21	-10
2. Non-financial private						
corporations	8,250	5,327	13,577	6,309	4,933	11,242
Bank loans	1,889	1,056	2,945	5,013	-9,055	-4,042
Other loans	1,921	492	2,413	939	800	1,739
Short-term paper	1,390	-1,017	373	-4,029	9,936	5,907
Mortgages	616	200	816	176	170	346
Bonds	188	391	579	1,781	481	2,262
Stocks	2,246	4,205	6,451	2,429	2,601	5,030
3. Non-financial government						
enterprises	1,572	-393	1,179	2,445	-75	2,370
Bank loans	1,574	-1,165	409	1,059	-188	871
Other loans	121	-13	108	-157	-36	-193
Short-term paper	96	229	325	57	-254	-197
Mortgages	-1	-	-1	-3	-3	-6
Bonds	75	683	758	1,379	404	1,783
Stocks	-293	-127	-420	110	2	112
4. General government	8,825	9,587	18,412	5,006	7,865	12,871
Bank loans	991	-236	755	1,010	-1,474	-464
Other loans	1,438	-572	866	611	-318	293
Treasury bills	2,664	4,050	6,714	2,317	4,531	6,848
Short-term paper	-575	-477	-1,052	722	1,142	1,864
Mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds	4,307	6,822	11,129	346	3,984	4,330
5. Total borrowing by domestic						
non-financial sectors	20,807	19,430	40,237	18,827	22,344	41,171
6. Rest of the world	1,147	2,370	3,517	1,353	-1,547	-194
Bank loans	38	8	46	-3	-1,316	-1,319
Other loans	171	413	584	-368	-131	-499
Mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stocks	938	1,949	2,887	1,724	-100	1,624
7. Total borrowing excluding						
domestic financial institutions	21,954	21,800	43,754	20,180	20,797	40,977
8. Domestic financial						
institutions	1,662	4,973	6,635	9,685	2,993	12,678
Bank loans	-111	57	-54	1,681	-260	1,421
Other loans	-172	1,893	1,721	2,183	-2,135	48
Short-term paper	510	788	1,298	1,165	134	1,299
Mortgages	48	-13	35	6	-112	-106
Bonds	195	293	488	640	1,258	1,898
Stocks	1,192	1,955	3,147	4,010	4,108	8,118
9. Total financing	23,616	26,773	50,389	29,865	23,790	53,655

- nil or zero.

Data Availability Announcements

Oil Pipeline Transport

June 1986

Highlights

- Net receipts of crude oil and refined products into Canadian pipelines during June 1986 increased 3.4% from June 1985 to 12 520 354 cubic metres. Year-to-date receipts, at 48 291 398 cubic metres, were down 0.1%.
- Pipeline exports of crude oil and equivalent amounted to 2 618 041 cubic metres. This brought the year-to-date total to 15 798 187 cubic metres, up 16.3% from the 1985 figure.
- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries, at 5 658 237 cubic metres, were down 4.1% from the same month last year. Year-to-date deliveries totalled 30 486 002 cubic metres, down 7.6% from 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$8/\$80), available the last week of September. Contact: G. O'Connor (613-991-3562), Industry Division.

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

July 1986

Canadian manufacturers shipped 167 180 thousand square metres of corrugated boxes and wrappers in July 1986, an increase of 3.3% from the 161 778 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to July 1986 shipments totalled 1 235 583 thousand square metres, up 4.9% from 1 177 895 thousand square metres for the same period in 1985.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 15. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Sawmills East of the Rockies

June 1986

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 0.2% to 1 803 677 cubic metres (764,356,000 feet board measure) in June 1986 from 1 770 357 cubic metres (750,235,000 feet board measure) after revisions in June 1985.

Stocks on hand at the end of June 1986 totalled 2 091 795 cubic metres (886,452,000 feet board measure), a decrease of 9.6% compared to 2 312 626 cubic metres (980,035,000 feet board measure) in June 1985.

Year-to-date production amounted to 10 603 280 cubic metres (4,493,416,000 feet board measure), an increase of 3.8% from 10 219 245 cubic metres (4,330,671,000 feet board measure) after revisions for January to June 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2) and 122 (series 2).

Order the June 1986 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$8/\$80), to be released the week of September 15. Contact: Patrick E. Martin (613-991-3516), Industry Division.

Cement

July 1986

Manufacturers shipped 1 119 360 tonnes of cement in July 1986, an increase of 5.4% from the 1 061 671 tonnes (revised figures) shipped a year earlier and up 10.5% from the 1 012 791 tonnes shipped in June 1986.

January to July 1986 shipments reached 5 383 642 tonnes, an increase of 9.8% from the 4 901 974 tonnes (revised figures) shipped during the first seven months of 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 30).

Order the July 1986 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$4/\$40), available the week of September 15. Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Financial Flow Accounts,

Second Quarter 1986

Catalogue number 13-002P

(Canada: \$10/\$40; Other Countries: \$11/\$44)

Production and Stocks of

Eggs and Poultry, June 1986

Catalogue number 23-003

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

Production and Shipments of

Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings,

May 1986 **Catalogue number 41-011**

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Shipments of Plastic Film and

Bags Manufactured from Resin,

Quarter Ended June 30, 1986

Catalogue number 47-007

(Canada: \$5/\$20; Other Countries: \$6/\$24)

Air Charter Statistics, 1984

Catalogue number 51-207

(Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$33)

Retail Trade, May 1986

Catalogue number 63-005

(Canada: \$14/\$140; Other Countries: \$15/\$150)

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Major Release Dates

Week of September 8-12

(Release dates are subject to change)

**Anticipated
date of
release**

Title

Reference period

September

8	New Housing Price Index	July 1986
8	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	July 1986
9	Estimates of Labour Income	June 1986
10	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	July 1986
10	Farm Cash Receipts	January-July 1986
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	July 1986
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	July 1986
10-11	Building Permits	June 1986
11	Help-wanted Index	August 1986
12-16	Composite Leading Indicator	June 1986

**The
Daily**

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, September 8, 1986

Major Releases

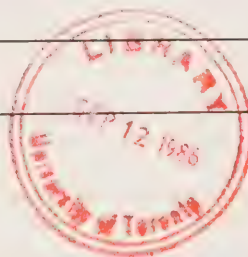
- | | |
|--|---|
| Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, July 1986 | 2 |
| • Total visits to Canada reached the highest July level since 1973 | |
| New Housing Price Index, July 1986 | 3 |
| • The index continued to move upward, rising 0.7% from June and 8.3% from a year earlier | |
| Estimates of Labour Income, June 1986 | 4 |
| • Labour income estimates rose 4.9% from June 1985 | |

Data Availability Announcements

- | | |
|--|---|
| The Dairy Review, July 1986 | 5 |
| Shipments of Office Furniture Products, Quarter Ending June 30, 1986 | 5 |

Publications Released

6



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Releases

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

July 1986

Total Travel

Visits to Canada by residents of the United States reached the highest total since July 1974. The number of visits by residents of countries other than the United States increased sharply over July 1985 but remained below the level posted in July 1981. Foreign visits to Canada have shown significant increases since January 1986 and reached notable levels with the opening of Expo '86 in May.

Other highlights from the July issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* include:

- A third consecutive monthly drop in the number of re-entries by Canadian residents returning from visits to countries other than the United States, following a period of unprecedented growth that started in November 1984.
- A decrease, for the first time since February 1986, in the number of Canadian visits to the United States.

Long-term Travel

Long-term visits to Canada by residents of the United States reached the highest July level since 1975 while visits by residents from other countries climbed to the highest July level since 1972.

- Long-term travel by Canadian residents to the United States declined from July 1985. The total for the current month was similar to the July 1984 number.

The accompanying table shows traveller entries and re-entries for July 1986 covering total and long-term traffic as well as percentage changes from 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2694.

Order the July 1986 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, \$5/\$50), available mid-September. Contact: Paul L. Paradis (613-990-8933), International Travel Section, International and Financial Economics Division.

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

July 1986

Residence of travellers	Total trips				Long-term trips ¹			
	July		January-July		July		January-July	
	Number 1986	% Change from 1985	Number 1986	% Change from 1985	Number 1986	% Change from 1985	Number 1986	% Change from 1985
Non-residents								
All countries	6,502,182	12.3	22,544,366	11.4	3,128,912	19.8	8,895,667	17.3
United States	6,095,433	11.2	21,316,076	10.9	2,757,269	18.2	7,772,678	16.7
Other countries	406,749	32.6	1,228,290	20.7	371,643	33.1	1,122,989	21.7
Residents of Canada								
All countries	4,476,653	-4.4	23,572,851	1.6	1,619,373	-4.6	7,734,735	-0.3
United States	4,309,803	-4.1	22,162,071	1.7	1,452,523	-3.9	6,323,955	-0.4
Other countries	166,850	-10.6	1,410,780	-0.2	166,850	-10.6	1,410,780	-0.2

¹ Figures for the "United States" include auto and bus one or more nights, and total plane, train and boat flows. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude entries by land same day via the U.S.A.

New Housing Price Index

July 1986

The New Housing Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 103.9 in July, up 0.7% from June, continuing an upward movement which has been evident for the last 14 months. This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices stands 8.3% higher than the year-earlier level. Between June and July 1986 the estimated house only index rose 0.7%, while the estimated land only index increased 0.3%.

The largest increase in new housing prices in July was posted in London (3.2%), while Toronto registered the largest year-over-year increase (15.0%). Large monthly and yearly gains have generally prevailed in southwestern

Ontario cities in 1986. These increases can be attributed to higher costs of building materials and labour, lower interest rates, the strong performance of the local economy and increased confidence on the part of home buyers.

New housing prices in Victoria declined by 0.7% in July, as some selling prices were lowered to stimulate sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

Order the third quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in November. Contact: the Prices Division (613-990-9601).

New Housing Price Indexes

July 1986
(1981=100)

	Weights ¹ 1986	July 1986	June 1986	July 1985	% change	
					July 1986/ June 1986	July 1986/ July 1985
Canada Total²	100.0	103.9	103.2	95.9	0.7	8.3
Canada (House only)		108.1	107.3	98.4	0.7	9.9
Canada (Land only)		96.9	96.6	92.1	0.3	5.2
St. John's	0.94	107.7	107.3	105.0	0.4	2.6
Halifax	2.42	124.0	124.0	121.8	-	1.8
Saint John-Moncton	0.91	127.1	127.1	123.6	-	2.8
Quebec City	2.38	133.2	132.1	124.9	0.8	6.6
Montreal	9.97	131.3	130.3	123.0	0.8	6.7
Ottawa-Hull	6.26	130.6	129.7	125.4	0.7	4.1
Toronto	30.44	115.2	114.0	100.2	1.1	15.0
Hamilton	2.75	134.5	133.1	123.1	1.1	9.3
St. Catharines- Niagara	1.06	139.3	138.5	126.8	0.6	9.9
Kitchener-Waterloo	1.65	141.9	141.9	124.6	-	13.9
London	1.26	128.0	124.0	112.0	3.2	14.3
Windsor	0.49	114.9	114.7	104.0	0.2	10.5
Winnipeg	2.92	127.1	126.7	118.8	0.3	7.0
Regina	1.10	112.4	112.4	108.9	-	3.2
Saskatoon	1.50	106.2	106.2	102.0	-	4.1
Calgary	5.29	90.9	90.9	83.5	-	8.9
Edmonton	5.79	85.7	85.7	79.0	-	8.5
Vancouver	19.53	73.6	73.6	72.8	-	1.1
Victoria	2.54	70.8	71.3	73.3	-0.7	-3.4

¹ Surveys in Sudbury and Thunder Bay account for the remaining weight and are secured due to insufficient sample size. The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.

² It should be noted that the linking method and annually updated city weights are such that aggregate indexes cannot be considered as the direct average of their respective associated indexes. In exceptional cases, this may cause the level of an aggregate index and its corresponding percentage change figures to fall slightly outside the range of those exhibited by the associated indexes.

- Nil or zero.

Estimates of Labour Income

June 1986

The preliminary estimate of labour income for June 1986 was \$22,721 million, an increase of 4.9% from June 1985. This is a smaller increase than the average year-over-year growth (+6.0%) recorded for the first five months of 1986. The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries¹ for June 1986 was little changed (+0.4%) from May 1986. This marks the sixth consecutive month of minimal change in the all industry estimate.

Goods-producing industries

Wages and salaries in the goods-producing industries moved slightly (+0.4) in June from the previous month. With the exception of a decline in January, this industrial grouping showed little or no change in the first half of 1986. The construction industry declined by 2.3% in June from the previous month (the fifth decrease since December 1985), while the remaining goods-producing industries registered little change.

On a year-over-year basis, the June 1986 estimate of wages and salaries in mines, quarries and oil wells declined as it had in May 1986. Wages and salaries in the construction industry also decreased in June, while all other industries registered the same changes as in the first five months of 1986.

¹ Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.

Service-producing industries

The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries in the service-producing industries remained virtually unchanged (+0.2%) in June from the previous month, similar to the monthly changes observed throughout 1986. Within this industrial grouping the component industries showed little change in wages and salaries between May and June.

Year-over-year, with the exception of federal administration which increased significantly in both May and June 1986 (primarily due to retroactive payments resulting from contract settlements), all other service producing industries experienced marginal change in growth.

Provincial level

Provincially, the seasonally adjusted estimates of wages and salaries were little changed in June 1986 from May 1986 in all provinces. (see table on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

Order the April-June 1986 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$15/\$60), available in October. Contact: Georgette Gauthier (613-990-9900), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

June 1986

(millions of dollars)

	June 1986 ^p	May 1986 ^r	April 1986 ^f	June 1985
Unadjusted for seasonal variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	208.1	168.5	133.1	194.0
Forestry	175.8	141.1	114.3	175.2
Mines, quarries and oil wells	521.0	509.6	511.1	549.7
Manufacturing industries	4,356.5	4,260.5	4,156.7	4,139.8
Construction industry	1,107.6	1,044.5	997.5	1,147.2
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,162.9	2,134.4	2,113.5	2,104.2
Trade	2,791.4	2,752.8	2,672.0	2,595.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,606.2	1,563.7	1,547.0	1,459.1
Commercial and personal service	2,606.0	2,523.5	2,465.3	2,505.5
Education and related services	1,825.5	1,813.0	1,805.4	1,741.9
Health and welfare services	1,383.7	1,382.0	1,339.5	1,303.4
Federal administration and other government offices	765.9	769.7	700.1	710.9
Provincial administration	548.5	534.6	521.5	525.6
Local administration	450.4	443.6	428.6	433.7
Total wages and salaries	20,509.5	20,041.5	19,505.6	19,586.2
Supplementary labour income	2,211.2	2,160.3	2,101.7	2,078.9
Labour income	22,720.7	22,201.7	21,607.3	21,665.1
Adjusted for seasonal variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	170.2	166.7	172.1	161.1
Forestry	157.2	151.3	146.7	156.8
Mines, quarries and oil wells	511.2	511.5	526.1	539.3
Manufacturing industries	4,246.8	4,208.2	4,176.0	4,035.2
Construction industry	1,015.1	1,038.6	1,092.9	1,057.4
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,115.4	2,124.8	2,146.5	2,057.3
Trade	2,744.5	2,730.9	2,694.3	2,552.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,573.7	1,563.4	1,560.4	1,438.0
Commercial and personal service	2,533.3	2,505.4	2,495.2	2,435.6
Education and related services	1,766.5	1,755.1	1,744.4	1,694.7
Health and welfare services	1,363.7	1,363.2	1,346.2	1,284.6
Federal administration and other government offices	748.8	767.4	703.8	694.2
Provincial administration	531.8	531.8	536.4	509.6
Local administration	437.6	443.3	437.4	421.7
Total wages and salaries	19,934.8	19,866.0	19,802.3	18,998.7
Supplementary labour income	2,148.5	2,141.1	2,134.3	2,015.3
Labour income	22,083.3	22,007.1	21,936.5	21,013.9

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

^f Final estimates.

Data Availability Announcements

The Dairy Review

July 1986

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 7 975 tonnes in July 1986, a decrease of 3.0% compared to July 1985. Production of cheddar cheese in Canada amounted to 10 499 tonnes, an increase of 0.5% from a year earlier.

An estimated 658 230 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in June 1986, a decline of 0.6% from June 1985. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first six months of 1986 to 3 646 742 kilolitres, a decrease of 0.4% from the January-June period a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5666 and 5667.

Order the July 1986 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release the week of September 22. Contact: Dave Burroughs (613-991-2550), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Shipments of Office Furniture Products

Quarter Ending June 30, 1986

Manufacturers' shipments of office desks and chairs totalled \$67.9 million for the quarter ending June 30, 1986, an increase of 19.8% from the \$56.7 million shipped during the same period the previous year.

Shipments of files, panels and panel components totalled \$79.5 million for the second quarter of 1986, an increase of 19.9% compared to \$66.3 million shipped during the same period the previous year.

Order the Vol. 15, No. 2 issue of *Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products* (35-006, \$5/\$20), to be released this week. Contact: Cathy Dover (613-991-3518), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Shipments of Solid Fuel Burning Heating Products, Quarter Ended June 1986
Catalogue number 25-002
(Canada: \$3/\$12; Other Countries: \$4/\$16)

The Sugar Situation, July 1986
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, July 1986
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Railway Carloadings, 7-day Period Ending August 21, 1986
Catalogue number 52-005
(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100)

Imports by Countries, January-June 1986
Catalogue number 65-006
(Canada: \$75/\$300; Other Countries: \$85/\$340)

University Finance - Trend Analysis, 1975-76 to 1984-85
Catalogue number 81-260
(Canada: \$40; Other Countries: \$41.50)

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Vehicle for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 9, 1986

Major Release

Education Price Index, 1985

2

- Prices of goods and services purchased by Canadian school boards increased 3.2% from 1984 (compared with a 4.0% increase for the CPI)

Data Availability Announcements

Electrical Appliances, July 1986

4

Oils and Fats, July 1986

4

Publications Released

5



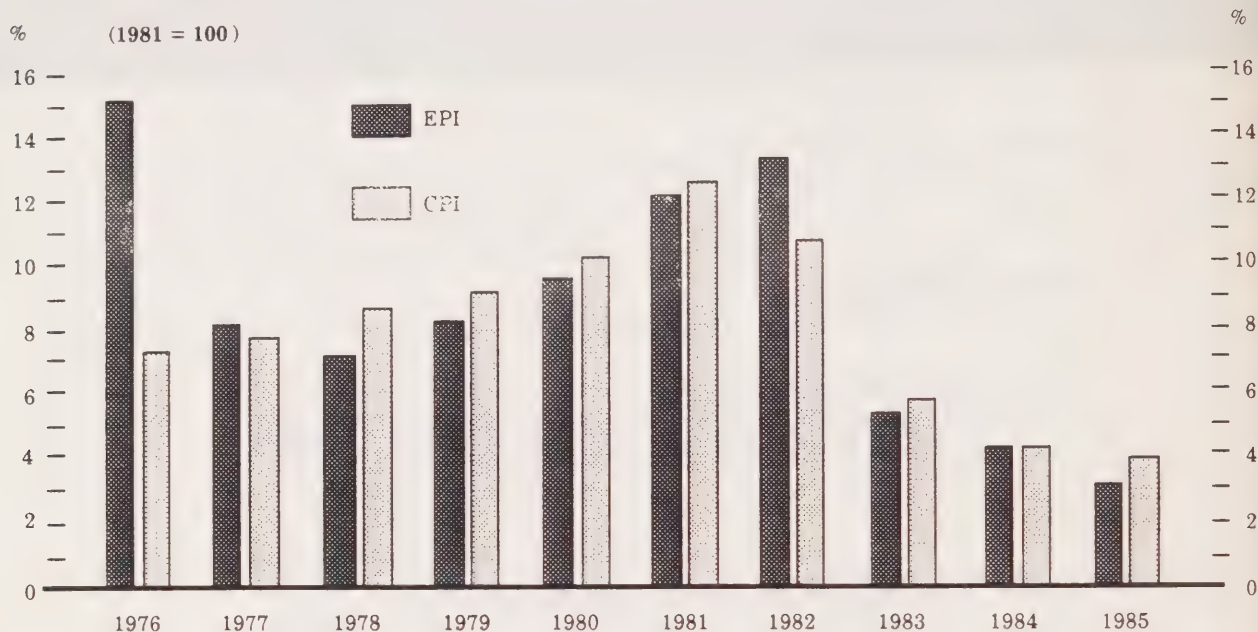
Statistics
Canada

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Canada

Canada

Major Release

Annual Growth Rate of the Education Price Index and the Consumer Price Index, Canada, 1976-1985



Education Price Index - Selected Inputs, Elementary and Secondary Levels

1985

Prices of goods and services purchased by Canadian school boards in 1985 increased 3.2% from 1984 according to the Education Price Index. (In comparison, the Consumer Price Index rose 4.0%.) This 3.2% rise marks the smallest percentage change in the EPI since 1972. It also continues a slowdown, which started in 1983, in both the Education and Consumer Price Indexes.

Teachers' salaries were largely responsible for the recent deceleration in the EPI's growth. After recording yearly increases of more than 10% in the early 1980s, the "teachers' salaries" sub-index has risen less than 5% annually since 1983 (2.9% in 1985). This was a direct result of restrictive budgetary measures in many provinces.

The "non-salary" component of the EPI also showed a notable decline in growth to 4% in 1985 from 6.2% in both 1983 and 1984. Relatively large price increases for oil (8.4%) and electricity (5.4%) in 1985 kept the increase of the "non-salary" index above that of "salaries and wages".

(continued on page 3.)

Provincially, Nova Scotia's EPI recorded the largest increase (5.7%) in 1985, reflecting higher teachers' salaries. All other indexes rose less than 4%:

● Newfoundland	1.0%;
● Prince Edward Island	3.8%;
● Nova Scotia	5.7%;
● New Brunswick	2.9%;
● Quebec	2.7%;
● Ontario	3.9%;
● Manitoba	2.6%;
● Saskatchewan	1.4%;
● Alberta	3.3%;
● British Columbia	2.0%;
● Canada	3.2%.

The Education Price Index is designed to measure price changes of a fixed "basket" of goods and services purchased by school boards with 1981 as the base year. A report describing the purpose and methodology of the EPI is available upon request from the Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 00590304.

Order the Education Statistics Bulletin, Vol. 8, No. 5: *Education Price Index*, 1985 (81-002, \$4/\$40), available today. Contact: François Gendron (613-991-1509), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Electrical Appliances

July 1986

Canadian electrical appliance firms produced 96,003 kitchen appliances in July 1986, down 20.0% from the 119,984 appliances produced a year earlier. Production of household vacuum cleaners totalled 21,820 – a drop of 18.1% from 26,654 in July 1985. Production of home comfort products totalled 31,108 in July 1986, an increase of 12.2% from the previous year's level of 27,714.

Year-to-date production in July 1986 amounted to 1,272,455 units. (Corresponding data for July 1985 are confidential.)

Order the July 1986 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 15. Contact: J.P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Oils and Fats

July 1986

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in July 1986 totalled 38 564 tonnes, a decrease of 18.5% from 47 346 tonnes in June 1986. The 1986 cumulative year-to-date production registered 324 522 tonnes, down 6.5% from the corresponding 1985 figure of 347 022 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 6 477 tonnes in July 1986, down from the 8 192 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date in 1986 were 52 977 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 55 917 tonnes in 1985. Sales of packaged salad oil decreased to 3 339 tonnes in July 1986 from 6 917 tonnes in June. The cumulative sales to date in 1986 were 32 997 tonnes, compared to cumulative sales of 40 567 tonnes in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 15. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

**The
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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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Publications Released

Greenhouse Industry, 1984 and 1985
Catalogue number 22-202

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Crude Petroleum and Natural
Gas Production, May 1986

Catalogue number 26-006

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

Inventories, Shipments and Orders
in Manufacturing Industries, June 1986

Catalogue number 31-001

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous
Glass Insulation, July 1986

Catalogue number 44-004

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Production and Sales of Phonograph
Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in
Canada, June 1986

Catalogue number 47-004

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Passenger Bus and Urban
Transit Statistics, 1984

Catalogue number 53-215

(Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$33)

Gas Utilities, May 1986

Catalogue number 55-002

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries:
\$11/\$110)

Preliminary Statement of Canadian
International Trade, July 1986

Catalogue number 65-001P

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)
Available September 10, 1986 at 7:00 a.m.

Education Statistics Bulletin, Vol. 8, No. 5:
Education Price Index - Selected Inputs,
Elementary and Secondary Levels, 1985

Catalogue number 81-002

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 10, 1986

Major Releases

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, July 1986	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> July's merchandise trade deficit – the first in 10 years – was mainly the result of a large reduction in Canada's trade surplus with the United States 	
Composite Leading Indicator, June 1986	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The composite leading indicator posted its thirteenth straight increase (0.5%), rising to 175.7 	
Farm Cash Receipts, January-July 1986	8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farm cash receipts increased 2.2% from the same period a year earlier 	
Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, July 1986	9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The index increased 2.0% from June 	

Data Availability Announcements

Electric Power Statistics, June 1986	10
Steel Ingots, Week Ending September 6, 1986	10
Railway Financial and Operating Statistics, April 1986	10
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Major Releases

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis
July 1986

Month-to-month Overview

Preliminary estimates for the month of July put total exports at \$9.7 billion, up \$312 million (+3.3%) from June. Imports, in their fourth month of growth, reached a record high of \$10.0 billion, an increase of \$1.0 billion (11.4%).

The net effect on the merchandise trade balance was to reduce it by \$709 million in July to a deficit of \$267 million – the first in 10 years. A large reduction in Canada's trade surplus with the United States was the most important contributing factor.

Short-term Trend (excludes the latest month)

The short-term trend gives a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change of trade by averaging the substantial monthly fluctuations which frequently occur in trade. The trend for the last month is not shown since it frequently changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

Total Exports

The short-term trend, which excludes the latest month, recorded its seventh month of steady decline. Reduced exports of industrial goods and materials, automotive products and forest products were the main contributors. Gains in agricultural and fish products partially offset these declines.

Imports

The short-term trend in imports registered the second advance after three months of steady decline. All major commodity groups showed growth; the largest individual commodity gains occurred in passenger autos and chassis, and motor vehicle parts.

Commodity Highlights

Total Exports

Close to 60% of the \$312 million growth in total exports in July was in machinery and equipment, primarily due to increased exports of aircraft (+\$134 million), TV and telecommunications equipment (+\$43 million), and other end products (+\$39 million). Agricultural and fish products registered a \$140 million increase due to rising exports of fish (+\$57 million) and wheat (+\$38 million). Exports of industrial goods and materials rose 1.9% while exports of all other commodity groupings showed modest declines.

Imports

The \$1.0 billion July rise in imports was the result of gains in all major commodity groupings. Major increases were observed in automotive products. The overall increase of \$291 million (+27%) was the result of offsetting movements – a \$359 million advance in motor vehicle parts and a \$111 million decrease in passenger autos and chassis. Machinery and equipment rose \$284 million (+12%) and other consumer goods advanced \$165 million (+18%), primarily due to increased imports of apparel (+41%) and other end products (+19%).

Trading Partner Highlights

Total Exports

Total exports to Japan increased \$210 million to a record level of \$657 million in July. Exports to "Other countries", customarily volatile, increased by \$281 million. Offsetting these gains was a \$210 million decline in exports to the United States, falling to a 12-month low of \$7.3 billion.

(continued on page 4)

Merchandise Trade of Canada

July 1986

Balance of Payments Basis

	Total exports ¹ raw	Imports raw	Total exports ¹ S.A. ³	Imports S.A. ³	Balance S.A. ³	Period-to-period change ²		
						Total exports ¹ S.A. ³	Imports S.A. ³	Balance S.A. ³
						%	%	\$ millions
						\$ millions		
1980	76,680	67,903	76,680	67,903	8,778	16.9	11.0	4,354
1981	84,432	77,140	84,432	77,140	7,292	10.1	13.6	-1,486
1982	84,560	66,739	84,560	66,739	17,822	0.2	-13.5	10,530
1983	90,702	73,054	90,702	73,054	17,648	7.3	9.5	-174
1984	112,218	91,492	112,218	91,492	20,726	23.7	25.2	3,078
1985	120,258	102,783	120,258	102,783	17,475	7.2	12.3	-3,251
1984								
First quarter	25,764	21,813	26,344	21,900	4,444	5.9	5.0	408
Second quarter	29,442	24,162	27,714	22,527	5,187	5.2	2.9	743
Third quarter	27,657	22,723	29,139	23,791	5,348	5.1	5.6	161
Fourth quarter	29,356	22,794	29,021	23,274	5,747	-0.4	-2.2	399
1985								
First quarter	28,926	23,668	29,662	24,175	5,487	2.2	3.9	-260
Second quarter	31,652	27,169	29,759	25,280	4,479	0.3	4.6	-1,008
Third quarter	28,133	25,392	29,678	26,184	3,494	-0.3	3.6	-985
Fourth quarter	31,547	26,554	31,158	27,143	4,014	5.0	3.7	520
1986								
First quarter	29,511	27,272	30,737	28,449	2,288	-1.4	4.8	-1,726
Second Quarter	31,469	29,158	29,410	26,497	2,914	-4.3	-6.9	625
1985								
January	9,145	7,695	9,654	8,218	1,436	0.7	3.5	-209
February	9,177	7,569	9,685	7,921	1,764	0.3	-3.6	329
March	10,604	8,403	10,323	8,036	2,287	6.6	1.5	523
April	10,453	9,029	10,050	8,050	2,000	-2.6	0.2	-287
May	10,863	9,155	10,040	8,487	1,553	-0.1	5.4	-447
June	10,335	8,986	9,669	8,742	927	-3.7	3.0	-626
July	8,561	8,622	9,086	8,564	522	-6.0	-2.0	-405
August	8,983	8,203	10,083	8,770	1,313	11.0	2.4	791
September	10,589	8,567	10,510	8,850	1,660	4.2	0.9	347
October	11,206	9,245	10,710	8,841	1,869	1.9	-0.1	209
November	10,373	9,118	10,146	9,221	925	-5.3	4.3	-944
December	9,969	8,191	10,302	9,081	1,221	1.5	-1.5	296
1986								
January	10,205	9,144	10,991	9,897	1,094	6.7	9.0	-126
February	9,510	9,478	10,131	9,942	189	-7.8	0.5	-906
March	9,796	8,650	9,615	8,610	1,005	-5.1	-13.4	816
April	10,768	10,262	10,195	8,742	1,453	6.0	1.5	448
May	10,482	9,373	9,836	8,818	1,018	-3.5	0.9	-434
June	10,218	9,523	9,378	8,936	442	-4.7	1.3	-577
July	9,159	9,805	9,690	9,957	-267	3.3	11.4	-709
Year-to-date								
1985	69,139	59,460	68,507	58,019	10,488	7.4	11.2	-1,137
1986	70,138	66,234	69,838	64,902	4,935	1.9	11.9	-5,553

¹ Total Exports = Domestic Exports + Re-exports.

² Year-to-year, quarter-to-quarter, month-to-month.

³ Seasonally Adjusted.

Note: Due to rounding monthly data may not add up to quarterly data and quarterly data may not add up to annual data.

Merchandise Trade by Principal Trading Areas

July 1986

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

	June	July	Period-to-period change				Year-to-date	Change over previous year	
			June	July	June	July		%	\$ millions
	\$ millions		%	%	\$ millions		\$ millions		
Total exports to:									
United States	7,492.8	7,283.1	-3.6	-2.8	-276.2	-209.7	54,219.6	1.2	633.4
Japan	447.0	657.0	-16.1	47.0	-85.5	210.0	3,525.2	3.9	132.3
United Kingdom	203.0	186.1	-3.2	-8.3	-6.7	-16.9	1,482.0	6.8	94.2
Other EEC Countries	412.7	431.9	-1.6	4.7	-6.6	19.2	3,027.1	16.9	437.9
Other OECD Countries	140.8	168.7	-6.8	19.8	-10.3	27.9	1,213.9	-9.1	-121.7
Other Countries	682.3	963.3	-9.6	41.2	-72.7	281.1	6,369.7	2.5	154.4
Total	9,378.5	9,690.1	-4.7	3.3	-458.0	311.6	69,837.6	1.9	1,330.4
Imports from:									
United States	6,335.1	6,955.3	4.7	9.8	286.3	620.2	45,465.0	8.6	3,591.6
Japan	691.8	767.1	15.6	10.9	93.5	75.3	4,420.3	34.9	1,142.5
United Kingdom	279.1	311.9	20.0	11.7	46.5	32.7	2,151.3	37.9	591.3
Other EEC Countries	646.4	831.9	-5.3	28.7	-36.4	185.6	5,097.4	31.6	1,225.3
Other OECD Countries	212.4	252.3	-0.4	18.7	-0.8	39.8	1,546.7	0.8	12.0
Other Countries	771.7	838.4	-26.0	8.7	-270.5	66.8	6,221.7	5.4	320.8
Total	8,936.5	9,956.9	1.3	11.4	118.5	1,020.5	64,902.4	11.9	6,883.4
Balance with:									
United States	1,157.7	327.8			-562.5	-829.9	8,754.6		-2,958.2
Japan	-244.8	-110.1			-179.0	134.7	-895.1		-1,010.2
United Kingdom	-76.1	-125.8			-53.2	-49.6	-669.2		-497.0
Other EEC Countries	-233.7	-400.1			29.8	-166.3	-2,070.3		-787.3
Other OECD Countries	-71.6	-83.5			-9.5	-11.9	-332.8		-133.8
Other Countries	-89.4	124.9			197.7	214.3	148.0		-166.4
Total	442.0	-266.8			-576.5	-708.8	4,935.1		-5,552.9

Note: Prior to 1986 Portugal and Spain were not included in the EEC.

Imports

Imports from all country groupings increased in July. Imports from the United States rose \$620 million, the third consecutive advance. Other major gains were recorded for "Other EEC countries", Japan and "Other Countries".

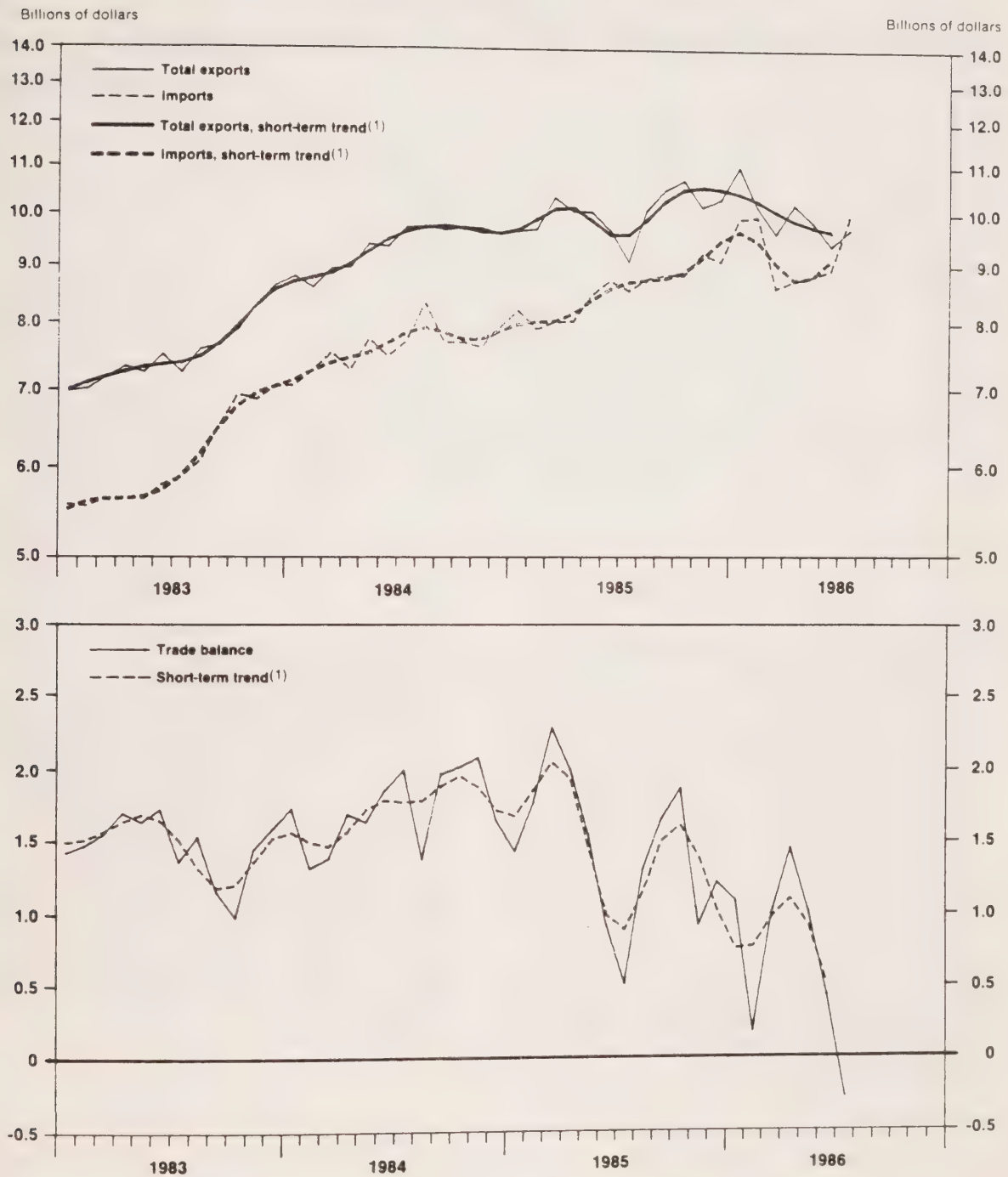
Note: March and April 1986 seasonally adjusted merchandise trade data were modified to reflect the fact that Easter occurred in March this year for the first time since 1978.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 30, 3652-3678, 3686-3713, 3718 and 3719.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$15/\$150), available the fourth week of September. Contact: G. Blaney (613-990-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Rosemarie Schipizky (613-990-9784), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

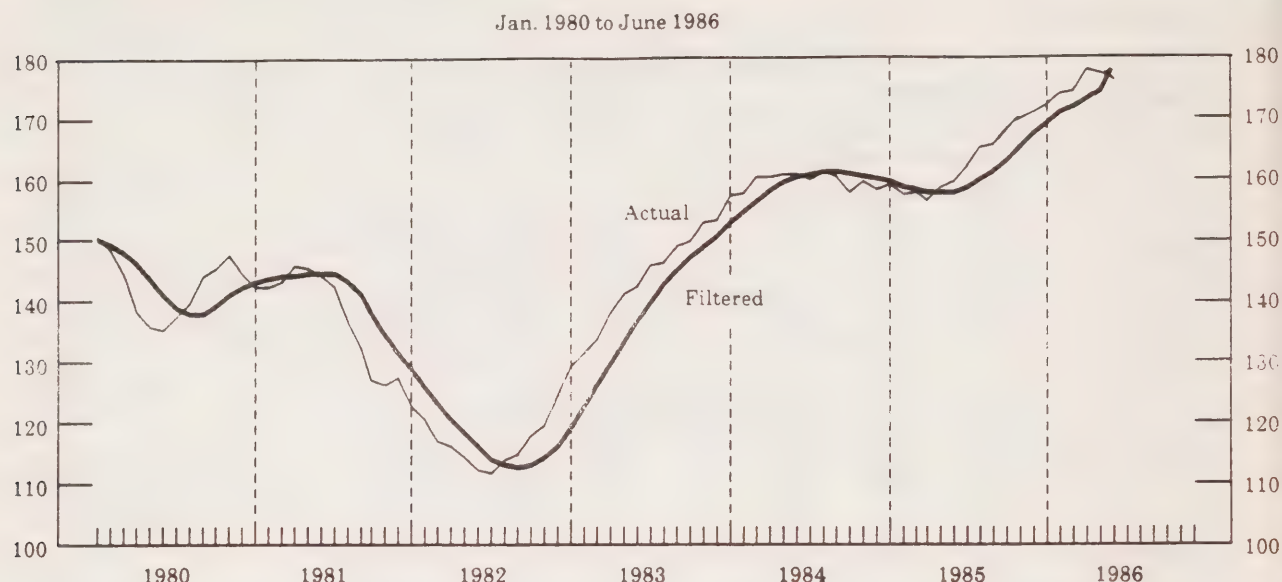
For summary information, available on the day of release, order the *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, \$5/\$50).

**Imports, Total Exports, and Trade Balance, All Countries, Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis**



(1) The short-term trend gives a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change of trade by averaging the substantial monthly fluctuations which frequently occur in trade. The trend for the last month is not shown in the charts above since it frequently changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

The Canadian Composite Leading Index (1971 = 100)



Composite Leading Indicator June 1986

Advances in the leading indicators of household demand in Canada and the leading indicator in the United States are encouraging for a continuation of steady economic growth. The Canadian composite leading indicator posted its thirteenth straight increase in June (+0.5%), rising to 175.7. The non-filtered index edged down in May and June, after rising in April.

During the first two quarters of 1986, growth in real GDP continued at an average rate of 0.7%, slightly below its average for previous expansions. Housing construction and personal expenditures contributed most to the growth in production.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 161.

Additional data and further analysis of the Leading Indicator are available in the monthly *Current Economic Indicators* (13-005, \$10/\$100). This publication also contains the Monthly Economic Review that formerly appeared in the *DAILY*. The September issue of this publication will be released September 17. For further information on data published in this issue and the next release dates, or about ordering, contact G. Proulx (613-991-1789). For general information contact P. Cross (613-991-1789), International and Financial Economics Division.

(see table on page 7)

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage change						Level
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	June
Composite Leading Index (1971 = 100)							
Filtered	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.5	175.7
Unfiltered	0.3	1.3	0.1	2.3	-0.7	-0.7	173.3
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	121,739 ⁴
New motor vehicle sales	1.1	0.4	-1.4	-1.8	-2.0	-2.4	755,318 ⁴
Residential construction index ¹	-0.5	0.6	-0.6	1.4	1.2	0.5	96.7
Manufacturing							
New orders - durable	-0.4	-0.3	-0.9	-0.4	-0.5	-1.1	3,423 ⁵
Shipment to inventory ratio - (Finished goods) ²	0.006	0.005	0	0.008	0.007	0.002	1.68
Average workweek (Hours)	0.1	0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	38.8
Percentage change in price per unit labour cost ²	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.03	-0.1
United States composite leading index (1972 = 100)	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	177.1
TSE 300 stock price index (Excluding oil and gas)	1.5	1.8	2.9	3.5	3.4	2.8	3,101
Money supply (M1) (\$1971)³	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6	10,181.5 ⁵

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units), building permits (constant dollars) and mortgage loan approvals (numbers). Because of the unavailability of the actual level of mortgage loan approvals, a forecast was used in the computation of the residential index for the two last months.

² Difference from previous month.

³ Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

⁴ Thousands of 1971 dollars.

⁵ Millions of 1971 dollars.

Farm Cash Receipts

January-July 1986

Farm cash receipts for the January-July 1986 period were estimated at \$11,723.6 million, an increase of 2.2% from the revised level of \$11,472.4 million for the corresponding period in 1985.

Receipts from the sale of field crops totalled \$5,437.6 million, a 1.7% decline from the 1985 level of \$5,534.1 million. The decrease was primarily due to lower Canadian Wheat Board payments, liquidations of deferred grain receipts, canola and corn receipts. Partially offsetting were significant increases in Western Grain Stabilization Plan payments, crop insurance payments, wheat and barley receipts. Marketings of wheat and barley increased in the January to July period as producers attempted to sell their remaining delivery quota before the lower 1986-87 initial prices took effect.

Total livestock receipts increased by 0.4% to \$5,613.2 million in 1986 from \$5,591.9 million in 1985. Receipts for cattle declined due to lower marketings and prices. A 4.1% increase in hog receipts was due to price increases (since early May) offsetting a year-to-date decline in marketings.

Other cash receipts (forest and maple products as well as provincial income stabilization, deficiency, dairy supplementary and other

supplementary payments) rose to \$672.8 million in 1986 from \$346.4 million in 1985. Higher supplementary payments in response to the drought that occurred in 1985 in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia was the principal reason for this increase.

Farm cash receipts measure the gross returns to farmers from the sale of all agricultural products. They also include Canadian Wheat Board payments, cash advances paid on farm-stored commodities and deficiency payments made by the Agricultural Stabilization Board.

Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, will be published in the new publication, *Agriculture Economic Statistics* (21-603).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 175 and 450-459.

Order the January-July 1986 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, \$7/\$70), scheduled for release on September 19. This publication is also available immediately on Envoy 100, an electronic messaging system.

Contact: Lambert Gauthier or Jackie LeBlanc-Cooke (613-990-8706), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations

January-July

	1985 [*]	1986	% change 1986/1985
(Millions of Dollars)			
Newfoundland	24.0	24.2	1.0
Prince Edward Island	100.4	88.5	-11.9
Nova Scotia	139.2	141.6	1.8
New Brunswick	120.1	118.7	-1.2
Quebec	1,696.3	1,722.8	1.6
Ontario	2,850.9	2,861.3	0.4
Manitoba	1,102.7	1,274.3	15.6
Saskatchewan	2,618.6	2,666.8	1.8
Alberta	2,288.0	2,300.4	0.5
British Columbia	532.3	525.0	-1.4
Canada	11,472.4	11,723.6	2.2

^{*} Revised.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products

July 1986

The index of farm prices of agricultural products (1971 = 100) for Canada stood at 287.0 in July, up 2.0% from its revised June level of 281.3. Despite the increase, the index was 3.2% lower than the year-earlier level of 296.4.

Following are the changes in the provincial indexes in July:

● Prince Edward Island	13.9%;
● Nova Scotia	1.5%;
● New Brunswick	3.2%;
● Quebec	2.2%;
● Ontario	1.6%;
● Manitoba	4.1%;
● Saskatchewan	0.7%;
● Alberta	3.1%;
● British Columbia	0.5%;
● Canada	2.0%.

Livestock and Animal Products

The total livestock and animal products index advanced 2.8% in July to 305.7. Increases in hog and cattle prices offset lower farm prices for milk.

- Hog prices increased 15.5% in July, continuing the trend which started early in May 1986. Hog prices have risen 43.9% since April 1986 and the hog index is now at its highest level since September 1982.
- Cattle prices rose in July, resulting in an advance of 2.2% in the cattle index. Prices received for cattle have fluctuated since January with no clear trend evident.
- Dairy prices were 2.0% lower in July and have been generally falling since January 1986. Average prices received by producers are lower, reflecting increases in producer levies.

Crops

The crops index rose by only 0.5% in July despite a 46.9% increase in potato prices. This index now stands at 256.6 compared to 255.2 in June 1986 and 319.1 in July 1985.

- Farm sales of new potatoes were the main reason for the sharp advance in potato prices. Despite the 46.9% increase in potato prices in July, the monthly index was only 19.9% above the 1985 average.
- The grain index fell in July as prices were generally lower for wheat, oats, barley, rye and corn. Prices received for wheat, oats and barley were down from June due to a higher percentage of lower quality grades delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board in July.
- Prices for flaxseed and canola/rapeseed decreased for the sixth consecutive month. The oilseeds index now stands at 232.2, its lowest level since September 1977.

User Note

The index is designed to measure (as closely as can be determined) changes in prices received by producers when ownership of a commodity first changes hands. Prices used in the index for Western wheat, oats and barley sold to the Canadian Wheat Board prior to August 1985 are final prices. Beginning in August 1985, initial prices are used and therefore exclude any forthcoming adjustment or final payments. Sub-indexes for livestock, crops and their components are also available on a provincial basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176 and table 00190202.

Order the June issue of *Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products* (62-003, \$6/\$60), scheduled for release September 23. Contact: Paul Murray (613-990-8706), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Electric Power Statistics

June 1986

Highlights

Net generation of electric energy in Canada in June 1986 increased to 32 724 gigawatt hours (gwh), up 2.0% from the corresponding month last year. Exports decreased 24.2% to 2 888 gwh, while imports climbed from 259 gwh to 361 gwh.

Year-to-date figures show net generation at 230 333 gwh, up 2.6% over the previous year's period. Exports at 18 781 gwh were down 5.8%, and imports at 2 969 gwh were up 80%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$8/\$80), available the third week in September. Contact: Dave Madsen (613-991-3565), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending September 6, 1986

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending September 6, 1986 totalled 254 106 tonnes, an increase of 0.9% from the preceding week's total of 251 920 tonnes but down 8.2% from the year-earlier level of 276 674 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1986 was 9 576 124 tonnes, a decrease of 2.5% from 9 819 128 tonnes for the same period in 1985.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Railway Financial and Operating Statistics

April 1986

The seven major railways reported a combined net profit from operations of \$20.4 million in April 1986. Operating revenues of \$657.3 million were up \$16.5 million from the 1985 figure.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

Order the April 1986 issue of *Railway Financial and Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$9.50/\$95), to be released the third week of September. Contact: the Rail Unit (613-990-8700), Transportation Division.

Electric Storage Batteries

July 1986

Canadian manufacturers sold 164,543 automotive replacement batteries in July 1986, a decrease of 28.1% from the 228,809 batteries sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales amounted to 1,132,241 automotive replacement batteries in July 1986, down 10.4% from 1,263,828 for the same period in 1985.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$4/\$40), available the week of September 22. Contact: J.P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Exports of Major Grains

July 1986

Export clearances of the major grains during July 1986 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

• Total wheat	1 785.1;
• Oats	17.5;
• Barley	312.3;
• Rye	19.8;
• Flaxseed	59.4;
• Canola (rapeseed)	129.9.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2650-2656.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release September 25. Contact: Allister B. Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or T. Dupuis (613-991-3860) Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Ottawa.

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

July 1986

In July 1986, with corresponding figures for 1985 in brackets, roundwood production amounted to 3 908 181 cubic metres (4 053 435^r). Consumption of roundwood and wood residue was reported at 8 493 932 cubic metres (7 418 439^r). Receipts of wood residue were reported as 3 979 267 cubic metres (3 735 704^r). The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 17 460 458 cubic metres (19 611 129^r). The above figures represent a decrease of 3.6%, increases of 14.5%, 6.5%, and a decrease of 11.0% respectively.

Year-to-date figures are as follows: production: 23 299 433 cubic metres (23 267 283^r) an increase of 0.1%; consumption of roundwood and wood residue: 55 023 443 cubic metres (51 854 460^r), an increase of 6.1%; receipts of wood residue: 28 432 196 cubic metres (25 939 734^r), an increase of 9.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$5/\$50), to be released the week of September 22. Contact: Patrick Martin (613-991-3516), Industry Division.

Export and Import Price Indexes

July 1986

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available on a 1981=100 base. Price indexes are listed from January 1971 to July 1986 for the seven commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633-3642, 3651 and 3685.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to July 1986 on a 1981=100 base. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3639-3642.

Price indexes on a 1971=100 base, balance of payments basis, have been terminated as of December 1985.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$15/\$150), available the fourth week of September. Contact: D. Pilon or Peter Wang (613-990-9784), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division.

Publications Released

**Production, Sales and Stocks of
Major Appliances, July 1986**
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Gypsum Products, July 1986
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

**The
Daily**

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 11, 1986

Major Releases

New Motor Vehicle Sales, July 1986	2
• New motor vehicle sales increased 11.4% from the year-earlier level	
Building Permits, June 1986	4
• The seasonally adjusted value of building permits reached a record level of more than \$2-billion	
Security Transactions with Non-residents, June 1986	5
• Trade in outstanding Canadian securities resulted in net sales of \$546 million – double the May amount	
Help-wanted Index, August 1986	7
• The index increased to 94, up 2.2% from July	

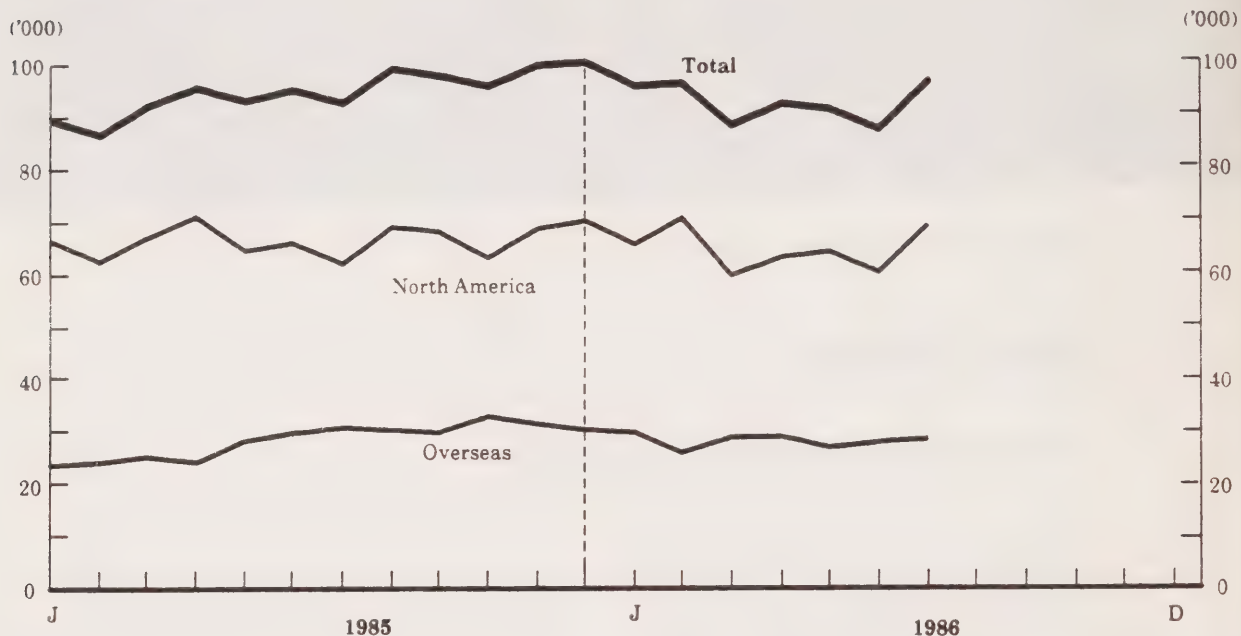
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Major Releases

Monthly Sales of New Passenger Cars by Origin, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1985-1986



New Motor Vehicle Sales

July 1986

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 135,394 units in July 1986, a strong increase of 12.9% from the revised June level of 119,884 units. Commercial vehicle sales in July were up 18.8% from June while sales of passenger cars rose 10.8%.
- The July results represent the strongest monthly increase in 1986 to date, which thus far has been characterized by a fluctuating but generally downward trend in sales.

- On an origin basis, sales of North American built passenger cars increased 15.6% in July 1986 to reach a level of 69,513 units, following a 6.9% decline in June 1986 to 60,130 units. On the other hand, sales of imported passenger cars increased a modest 0.2% in July 1986 to reach a level of 27,606 units, following a 3.8% gain in June 1986 to 27,549 units.

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 137,970 units in July 1986, up 11.4% from the July 1985 level of 123,904 units. Passenger car sales increased by 8.5% to 99,545 units, while commercial vehicle sales recorded a strong growth of 19.4% to 38,425 units. The 8.5% increase in passenger car sales was entirely due to a (continued on page 3)

17.3% increase for North American built passenger cars, as imported cars declined by 7.0% over this period.

- In terms of market share, North American manufacturers held 69.1% of the Canadian passenger car market in July 1986 (based on unit sales), up from the 64.0% share recorded in July 1985. Japanese manufacturers held a market share of 18.5%, down from the 20.2% share held a year earlier. Manufacturers from "other countries" held 12.3% of the passenger car market compared to a share of 15.8% registered in July 1985.
- For the first seven months of 1986, total new vehicle sales increased by 1.9% over the same period last year to reach 941,133

units. Sales of imported passenger cars were up 3.0% to 198,001 units, while domestic car sales declined by 2.7% to 486,646 units. Commercial vehicle sales totalled 256,486 units during the first seven months of 1986, up 10.7% from the 1985 level.

- All provinces recorded increased sales in July 1986 compared to July 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

Order the July 1986 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$8/\$80), available the first week of October. Contact: Maurice Massaad (613-990-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

New Motor Vehicle Sales (Unadjusted) - Canada July 1986

	July 1986	Change 1986/1985	January-July 1986	Change 1986/1985
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	137,970	11.4	941,133	1.9
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	68,829	17.3	486,646	-2.7
Japan	18,441	-0.7	114,732	1.8
Other Countries	12,275	-15.2	83,269	4.7
Total	99,545	8.5	684,647	-1.1
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	34,292	22.5	227,168	10.6
Overseas	4,133	-1.6	29,318	11.6
Total	38,425	19.4	256,486	10.7
	Value \$000	%	Value \$000	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	1,969,924	22.3	13,241,495	12.2
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	903,778	26.8	6,233,251	5.2
Japan	254,121	18.1	1,545,755	18.9
Other Countries	187,970	7.3	1,221,466	19.9
Total	1,345,869	22.0	9,000,472	9.2
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	567,427	23.0	3,852,936	17.8
Overseas	56,628	24.5	388,087	34.5
Total	624,055	23.2	4,241,023	19.1

Building Permits

June 1986

The seasonally adjusted value of building permits issued by Canadian municipalities in June exceeded the \$2-billion level (\$2,009.7 million), up 3.0% from \$1,950.4 million in May. This increase was the result of a significant gain recorded in the non-residential sector combined with a lesser increase in the residential sector.

The seasonally adjusted value of residential permits in June rose 1.7% to \$1,111.2 million from \$1,093.0 million in May. Lower permits registered in the multi-family dwelling sector were more than offset by the increase recorded in the single-family dwelling sector. On a seasonally adjusted basis, 16,807 units were approved in June (9,916 single detached and 6,891 multiple dwellings), up slightly (+0.4%) from 16,734 units in May (9,327 single detached and 7,407 multiple dwellings). In annual terms, these approvals represent

201,700 units in June and 200,800 units in May. British Columbia and the Prairies recorded significant gains in June while the situation levelled off in the other regions.

The seasonally adjusted value of non-residential projects in June rose 4.8% to \$898.5 million. The industrial (+3.6%) and particularly the commercial (+12.0%) components were responsible for this rise while the governmental (-8.5%) component decreased steeply. Building permits were higher in all provinces except Quebec and British Columbia.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 129, 137, 443, 989-991, 994, 995 and 4073.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/\$200), scheduled for release the first week of October. Contact: Gaétan Lemay (613-991-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Building Permits Issued in Canada

	Unadjusted				Adjusted				% change	
	June 1986	May 1986	June 1985	May 1985	June ¹ 1986	May 1986	June 1985	May 1985	June '86 May '86'	June '86 June '85
(Millions of Dollars)										
Residential	1,173.4	1,476.9	1,044.3	1,262.7	1,111.2	1,093.0	966.3	913.7	1.7	15.0
Industrial	166.0	145.9	123.5	141.5	158.0	152.5	137.3	135.0	3.6	15.1
Commercial	570.3	480.5	464.8	436.7	522.1	466.3	417.7	406.7	12.0	25.0
Institutional and governmental	185.6	235.3	145.9	207.7	218.4	238.6	170.5	225.6	-8.5	28.1
Total	2,095.3	2,338.6	1,778.5	2,048.6	2,009.7	1,950.4	1,691.8	1,681.0	3.0	18.8

¹ Data include an estimate of late returns.

Security Transactions with Non-residents

June 1986

Canadian Securities

Gross value of trading (sales and purchases) in outstanding Canadian securities with non-residents remained strong in June, although down considerably from the peak reached in April. The recent drop coincided with the lower trading activity recorded on the Toronto Stock Exchange. On a net basis, trading in Canadian securities resulted in a sale of \$546 million in June, double the amount recorded in May.

- Net sales of Canadian stocks were \$300 million. This contrasted with net purchases in the previous two months which were largely related to the take-over of Canadian companies by residents.
- A decline of nearly a third in net bond sales to \$245 million was largely attributable to lower investments from Japan.

Foreign Securities

The value of trading activity with non-residents in outstanding foreign securities remained unchanged in June. The trading pattern followed a trend similar to that recorded for Canadian securities, rising sharply from mid-1984 to a high in April 1986. On a net basis, residents sold \$74 million of foreign securities in June, following net purchases in the previous two months.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, \$15/\$150), available late September. Contact: J. Motala (613-990-9052), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

June 1986

Type of issue	Sales to non-residents	Purchases from non-residents	Net sales (+)
(\$ millions)			
Canadian securities:			
Bonds	2,619	2,373	+ 245
Common and preferred stocks	1,123	823	+ 301
Total - June 1986	3,742	3,196	+ 546
Total - May 1986	4,138	3,884	+ 254
Foreign securities:			
Bonds	2,409	2,417	- 8
Common and preferred stocks	1,442	1,360	+ 82
Total - June 1986	3,851	3,777	+ 74
Total - May 1986	3,570	3,975	-406

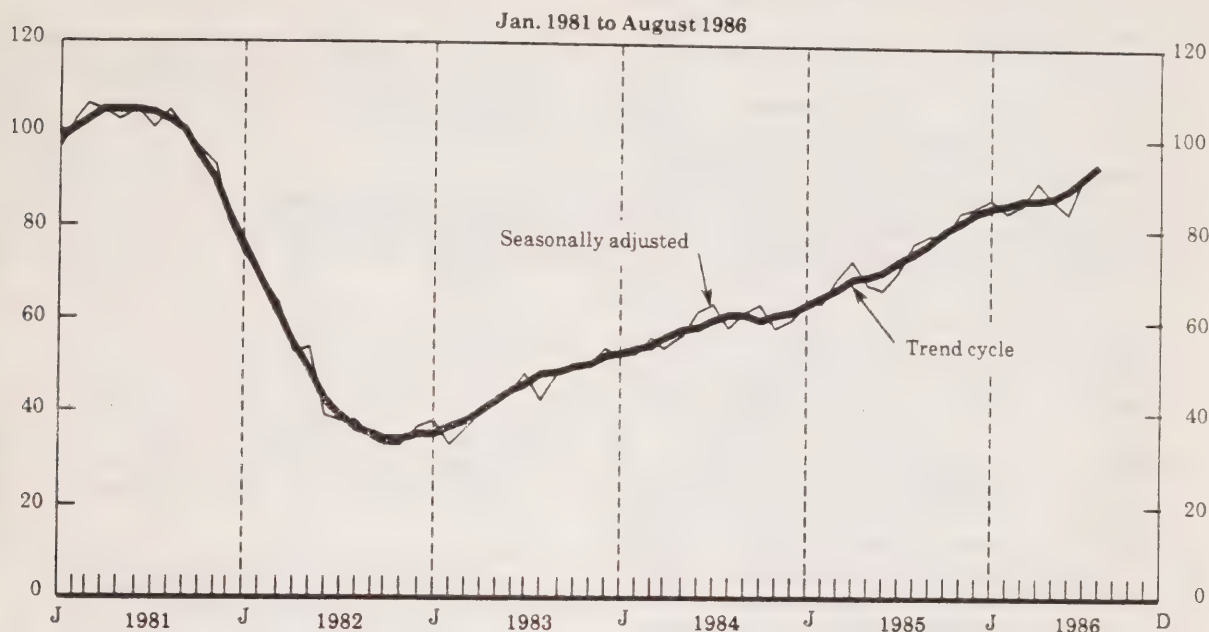
**Gross Value of Trading in Outstanding Canadian Securities
With Non-residents (Sales and Purchases)**



**Gross Value of Trading in Outstanding Foreign Securities
With Non-residents (Sales and Purchases)**



Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Help-wanted Index

August 1986

The Help-wanted Index measures the demand for labour by monitoring the space devoted to help-wanted ads published in 18 major metropolitan area newspapers.

The seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981=100) increased in August 1986 to 94 from 92 a month earlier, reaching its highest level since October 1981 when the index registered 96. The Help-wanted Index has, with a few exceptions, been increasing since February 1983 when it stood at its lowest level (33).

Between July and August 1986 the index advanced in the Atlantic region¹ (to 221 from 140) and Quebec (to 97 from 93) while it decreased in Ontario (to 120 from 129). There was little change in the remaining two regions.

¹ The data for the Atlantic Region sometime show large month-to-month variations which are caused by special advertisements which have been placed in the help-wanted classified

section; these ads are commonly found under "Careers" in newspapers published in other areas.

Trend Cycle

The Canada trend cycle² increased in August 1986, continuing the upward movement which commenced in December 1982 (see chart). The trend cycle for Ontario has been increasing since January 1983 while for Quebec, the Prairie Region and British Columbia it has remained stable since the beginning of 1986. (see table on page 8)

² The trend cycle provides an indication of the direction in the demand for labour as measured by the Help-wanted Index. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105.

Contact: Jean-Pierre Maynard or Horst Stiebert (613-990-9900), Labour Division.

Help-wanted Index, Canada and Regions

(1981 = 100)

Seasonally Adjusted

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region ¹	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1985						
August	77	156	85	95	43	33
September	79	226	77	93	43	34
October	79	162	84	93	44	35
November	84	213	83	96	39	39
December	85	216	88	95	45	39
1986						
January	87	146	93	107	43	38
February	84	205	89	98	47	41
March	86	139	90	104	46	44
April	91	145	94	119	46	41
May	87	155	96	107	43	37
June	84	144	85	111	44	41
July	92	140	93	129	42	40
August	94	221	97	120	44	39

¹ The data for the Atlantic Region sometime show large month-to-month variations which are caused by special advertisements which have been placed in the help-wanted classified section; these ads are commonly found under "Careers" in newspapers published in other areas.

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

July 1986

Highlights

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$928 million in July 1986, up 5.9% over the July 1985 level of \$876 million.
- Cumulative sales for the period January to July 1986 totalled \$6,286 million, up 7.1% over the corresponding period in 1985.
- Department store sales during July 1986 for the provinces and 10 metropolitan areas, were as follows (with the percentage change from July 1985 in parentheses):

Province

- Newfoundland, \$10.9 million (1.1%);
- Prince Edward Island, \$6.2 million (-6.0%);
- Nova Scotia, \$29.0 million (0.1%);
- New Brunswick, \$19.5 million (3.6%);
- Quebec, \$173.5 million (5.2%);
- Ontario, \$348.3 million (8.0%);
- Manitoba, \$45.1 million (-0.6%);
- Saskatchewan, \$28.1 million (-0.8%);
- Alberta, \$119.8 million (3.9%);
- British Columbia, \$147.2 million (9.9%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, \$46.0 million (3.6%);
- Edmonton, \$53.6 million (4.4%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, \$16.2 million (1.2%);
- Hamilton, \$25.9 million (9.3%);
- Montreal, \$99.0 million (5.5%);
- Ottawa-Hull, \$39.5 million (2.7%);
- Quebec City, \$24.6 million (2.6%);
- Toronto, \$142.6 million (14.4%);
- Vancouver, \$88.0 million (13.1%);
- Winnipeg, \$40.3 million (-1.9%).

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in the *DAILY* the week of September 22.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, \$2/\$20), available the fourth week of September. Contact: Lina DiPiédro (613-991-3551), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Wholesale Trade

1984

Preliminary results for 1984 indicate that the total volume of trade (net sales and receipts plus the value of goods handled on a commission basis) transacted by firms in the wholesale trade sector amounted to \$213.7 billion, an increase of 12.4% from the \$190.1 billion reported in 1983. Wholesale merchants accounted for \$180.2 billion, or 84.3% of the total volume of trade, while agents and brokers – the other segment of the wholesale trade sector – accounted for \$33.6 billion, or 15.7%.

Net sales and receipts, the main component of volume of trade, totalled \$170.3 billion in 1984, an increase of 13.6% from the \$149.9 billion reported in 1983 while the value of goods handled on a commission basis accounted for the remaining \$43.4 billion, an increase of 8.0% over the \$40.2 billion reported in 1983. Year-end inventories rose to \$23.2 billion for 1984, up 13.7% from the previous year's level of \$20.4 billion.

The 1984 Wholesale Trade Statistics publication presents detailed information for merchants and agents and brokers at the establishment and location levels for Canada and the provinces based on the 1970 Standard Industrial Classification.

Order the 1984 issue of *Wholesale Trade Statistics* (63-226, \$25), available the last week of October. Contact: Douglas Watson (613-991-3550) or Ronald Côté (613-991-3540), Wholesale Trade Section, Industry Division.

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

July 1986

A total of 66 Canadian urban transit systems collected 105,178,706 initial passenger fares in July 1986. Operating revenues amounted to \$72,916,712.

During the same period, 20 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 2,087,190 fare passengers and earned \$21,982,853 in operating revenues.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$6.50/\$65), available the third week of September 1986. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-8700), Transportation Division.

Asphalt Roofing

July 1986

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 3 824 755 bundles in July 1986, an increase of 27.9% from the 2 991 572 bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to July 1986 shipments reached 20 496 455 bundles, up 4.9% from the revised 19 536 419 bundles shipped during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

Order the July 1986 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 15. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Production of Eggs

July 1986

Canadian egg production increased 0.4% to 41.4 million dozen in July 1986, up from 41.3 million a year earlier. The average number of layers increased 0.4% to 23.4 million in July 1986 from 23.3 million a year earlier, while the number of eggs per 100 layers stayed the same.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146, 5689 and 5690.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release October 2. Contact: Peter Beerstecher (613-990-8716), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Vehicle for Statistical Information

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 12, 1986

Major Release

Marriages and Divorces, 1985	2
• Declines were recorded in both the number of marriages and divorces in 1985	

Data Availability Announcements

Report on Fur Farms, 1985	4
Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns, July 1986	4
Aviation Statistics, June 1986	4
Air Charter Statistics, Third Quarter 1985	5
Railway Financial and Operating Statistics, May 1986	5
Production of Soft Drinks, August 1986	5
Ferro-alloys Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures	5

Publications Released

Major Release Dates, September 15-19

GDP at Factor Cost by Industry – A Note to Users:

Revised monthly estimates of Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, by industry, covering the period January 1981-June 1986 will be released in the latter part of September. The revised estimates, compiled according to the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), and measured in 1981 dollars, will replace previous estimates compiled according to the 1970 SIC and measured in 1971 dollars.

These changes will result in the current set of CANSIM matrices (1125-1131) being terminated and replaced by a new group of matrices (4665-4668) and new series starting January 1981. A series directory for the new data is available from CANSIM Division to assist users in preparing for the upcoming release of June data.

For more information on the changes to the estimates, phone the Industry Measures and Analysis Division (613-990-9145). Questions concerning access through CANSIM should be addressed to the CANSIM Division (613-990-8200).



Major Release

Marriages and Divorces, Canada and the Provinces

1985

Marriages

A total of 184,096 marriages were recorded in Canada in 1985, a decline of 0.8% from the previous year. A downward trend has continued since 1972 when a record 200,470 marriages were recorded. The marriage rate has declined from 9.2 per 1,000 population in 1972 to 7.3 in 1985, a decrease of about 20%. A decline in marriage rates was observed in all age groups during this period.

The provinces with the highest marriage rates in 1985 were Alberta (8.4 per 1,000 population) and Ontario (8.0 per 1,000 population). The lowest provincial rates occurred in Newfoundland (5.5 per 1,000 population) and Quebec (5.6 per 1,000 population). The largest decreases from 1984 to 1985 were in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island where the marriage rates fell by about 11% in both cases. None of the provincial rates increased although there were small increases in the number of marriages in Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Since 1972, when the highest number of marriages was recorded, the extent of the decrease has varied considerably at the provincial level. The largest percentage decrease, from 1972 to 1985 was 42.7% in Newfoundland, followed by Quebec at 37.1%. The lowest percentage decreases were in Nova Scotia, at 14.1%, and Manitoba at 16.1%.

These data refer only to legal marriages and do not include any consensual or common-law unions which are on the rise as indicated by the *Family History Survey, Preliminary Findings* (99-955) and the censuses.

Divorces

A total of 61,980 divorces were recorded in Canada in 1985, down 4.9% from the previous year. This decline marks a continuation of the

downward trend observed since 1982 when a record 70,436 divorces were recorded. The divorce rate has declined from 286 per 100,000 population in 1982 to 244 in 1985. Although the Canadian rates have increased significantly since 1969, they are still lower than those in the United States.

The highest provincial divorce rates in 1985 were in Alberta (344.9 per 100,000 population) and in British Columbia (288.0 per 100,000 population). The lowest rates were in Newfoundland (96.6 per 100,000 population) and Prince Edward Island (167.6 per 100,000 population). The largest percentage decreases in divorce rates between 1984 and 1985 were in Manitoba (-12.5%) and British Columbia (-8.0%). Only Prince Edward Island (+7.7%) and Nova Scotia (+2.0%) showed increased rates.

Although divorce rates have generally been decreasing since 1982, the 1985 rates are still higher than a decade ago. The exception is British Columbia where the 1985 rate was 13.7% lower than in 1976. In contrast, the rate for Canada increased by 3.6% over the 10-year period while the rate for Prince Edward Island increased by 70.8% (although it remains one of the lowest in Canada).

Recent changes in divorce legislation (Bill C-47) which came into effect on June 1, 1986 may affect the rate over the next several months. The period of separation required for divorce has been reduced from three years to one; at the same time the concept of marital offence was deleted and marriage breakdown became the sole cause for divorce. Some people may have postponed filing for divorce pending the enactment of this law. (see table on page 3)

Order *Marriages and Divorces, 1985* (84-205, \$12/\$13), available in late September. Contact: Jean Shane (613-991-1772), Health Division.

Marriages and Rates, Canada and Provinces, 1984 and 1985

	1984		1985	
	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ¹
Canada	185,597	7.4	184,096	7.3
Newfoundland	3,567	6.2	3,220	5.5
Prince Edward Island	1,057	8.4	956	7.5
Nova Scotia	6,798	7.8	6,807	7.7
New Brunswick	5,294	7.4	5,312	7.4
Quebec	37,433	5.7	37,026	5.6
Ontario	71,922	8.0	72,891	8.0
Manitoba	8,393	7.9	8,296	7.8
Saskatchewan	7,213	7.2	7,132	7.0
Alberta	20,052	8.5	19,750	8.4
British Columbia	23,397	8.1	22,292	7.7
Yukon	212	9.7	185	8.1
Northwest Territories	259	5.2	229	4.5

¹ Rate per 1,000 population.

Divorces and Rates, Canada and Provinces, 1984 and 1985

	1984		1985	
	Number	Rate ²	Number	Rate ²
Canada	65,172	259.4	61,980	244.4
Newfoundland	590	101.8	561	96.6
Prince Edward Island	195	155.6	213	167.6
Nova Scotia	2,264	260.3	2,337	265.4
New Brunswick	1,427	200.1	1,360	189.1
Quebec	16,845	257.2	15,814	240.3
Ontario	21,636	242.1	20,854	230.0
Manitoba	2,611	247.1	2,314	216.3
Saskatchewan	1,988	197.6	1,927	189.0
Alberta	8,454	359.9	8,102	344.9
British Columbia	8,988	313.1	8,330	288.0
Yukon	100	458.7	96	421.0
Northwest Territories	74	149.8	72	141.4

² Rate per 100,000 population.

Data Availability Announcements

Report on Fur Farms

1985

Production of mink for 1985 amounted to 1,422,084 pelts, compared to 1,402,030 pelts produced in 1984. Value of mink pelts sold in 1985 was \$42,529,421 compared to \$50,045,562 in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3400-3416.

Order *Report on Fur Farms*, 1985 (23-208, \$30), available the week of October 6. Contact: R. Koroluk (613-990-8714), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

July 1986

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,249.8 million for July 1986, an increase of 11.3% over the \$1,122.5 million reported for the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$5/\$50), available in approximately two weeks time. Contact: R. Lasnier (613-991-3489), Services Division.

Aviation Statistics

June 1986

Highlights from the June issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* are as follows:

- Advance operational data for June 1986 show that passenger-kilometres for major Canadian air carriers increased by 5.6% over June 1985. (Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.)
- Air passenger origin and destination data for the first quarter of 1986 indicate that 2.66 million passengers travelled on domestic scheduled services, up 0.1% compared to the first quarter of 1985.
- Charter passenger traffic between Canada and the United States during the third quarter of 1985 rose 16.3% from a year earlier.
- Scheduled passenger traffic at the top 30 Canadian airports increased by 2.3% for the first 10 months of 1985 as compared to the same period in 1984.
- The volume of cargo enplaned and deplaned on scheduled services at the top 30 Canadian airports in the first quarter of 1985 showed an increase of 13.2% from the same period in 1984.

Order the Vol. 18, No. 8 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available next week. Contact: the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division.

Air Charter Statistics

Third Quarter 1985

Air charter statistics for the third quarter of 1985 indicate that passenger charter traffic for both the domestic and international sectors increased over the same quarter of 1985.

The number of passengers travelling on domestic charter services increased to 161,489, up 1.0% from the third quarter of 1984. Significant increases in traffic between Toronto-Vancouver and Toronto-Edmonton were largely offset by decreases in traffic between Montreal-Vancouver, Montreal-Calgary and Toronto-Winnipeg.

The number of international charter passengers reached 874,568 - up 11.3% from the 785,969 passengers recorded for the third quarter of 1984. Traffic to Europe increased by 51,557 passengers while traffic to the United States rose by 30,369 passengers. These gains accounted for 91.9% of the total increase for the international sector.

Order the third quarter 1985 *Air Charter Statistics*, quarterly in-house report (formerly catalogue 51-003, \$40), available next week. Contact: C. Walsh (819-997-6173), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Railway Financial and Operating Statistics

May 1986

Canada's seven major railways reported a combined net profit from operations of \$21 million in May 1986. Operating revenues of \$657.5 million were down \$13.2 million from the 1985 figure.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

Order the May 1986 issue of *Railway Financial and Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$9.50/\$95), to be released the last week of September. Contact: the Rail Unit (613-990-8700), Transportation Division.

Soft Drink Production

August 1986

Soft drink production for August 1986 was estimated at 1 993 234 hectolitres, an increase of 12.5% from the 1 772 112 hectolitres (revised figure) produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 14 400 135 hectolitres, up from the corresponding 1985 amount of 13 086 308 hectolitres. (These data are based on carbon dioxide usage.)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, \$2/\$20), to be released the last week of September. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Ferro-alloys Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the ferro-alloys industry (SIC 2911) totalled \$168.0 million, up 16.5% from \$144.2 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5505.

To be released in catalogue 41-250 B2910 on, or before, November 14. Commodity data for this industry will be available in February 1987. Contact: G.W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Communications Service Bulletin,
Vol. 16, No. 3: **Broadcasting**
Statistics – Radio and Television
(Including CBC), 1985
Catalogue number 56-001
(Canada: \$6.50/\$39; Other Countries:
\$7.50/\$45)

Retail Chain and Department Stores, 1984
Catalogue number 63-210
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26)

Housing Starts and Completions,
June 1986
Catalogue number 64-002
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

Unemployment Insurance Statistics,
June 1986
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: \$12/\$120; Other Countries: \$13/\$130)

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Major Release Dates

Week of September 15-19

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated
date of
release

Title

Reference period

September

16	The Consumer Price Index	August 1986
17	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	July 1986
18-22	Retail Trade	July 1986
18-23	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	July 1986
18-23	Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada	May 1986

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, September 15, 1986

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots and Pig Iron, August 1986	2
Sugar Sales, August 1986	2
Railway Carloadings, 10 Days Ending August 31, 1986	2
Construction Type Plywood, July 1986	2
Rigid Insulating Board, July 1986	3
Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes, July 1986	3
Paper Grocery Bags and Checkstand Sacks, July 1986	3
Grain Marketing Situation Report, August 1986	3
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products, September 1, 1986	3



Publications Released

4

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots and Pig Iron

August 1986

Preliminary figures show steel ingot production in August 1986 totalled 1 050 000 tonnes, a decrease of 11.5% from 1 186 558 tonnes the previous year.

Preliminary pig iron production totalled 705 000 tonnes in August, down 12.6% from 806 849 tonnes a year earlier.

Year-to-date steel ingot production totalled 9 367 542 tonnes, a decrease of 2.0% from 9 561 526 tonnes for January-August 1985.

Year-to-date pig iron production totalled 6 153 192 tonnes, a decrease of 4.2% compared to 6 424 408 tonnes for the same period in 1985.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), available mid-October. Contact: G.W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Sugar Sales

August 1986

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 87 218 716 kilograms of all types of sugar in August 1986, comprising 84 526 876 kilograms in domestic sales and 2 691 840 kilograms in export sales. The 1986 cumulative year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 684 664 728 kilograms: 652 526 033 kilograms in domestic sales and 32 138 695 kilograms in export sales.

This compares to total sales in August 1985 of 94 790 000 kilograms, of which 90 122 000 kilograms were domestic sales and 4 668 000 kilograms were export sales. The 1985 cumulative year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar were 689 363 000 kilograms: 661 197 000 kilograms in domestic sales and 28 166 000 kilograms in export sales.

Order the August 1986 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 29. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Railway Carloadings

10 Days Ending August 31, 1986

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the 10 days ending August 31, 1986 totalled 5.7 million tonnes, a decrease of 9.5% from the 1985 figure.

Order the Vol. 2, No. 32 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75), scheduled for release this week. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-8700), Transportation Division.

Construction Type Plywood

July 1986

Canadian firms produced 163 442 cubic metres (184,700,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) of construction type plywood during July 1986, an increase of 4.1% over the 157 061 cubic metres (177,489,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during July 1985.

January to July 1986 production totalled 1 247 892 cubic metres (1,410,207,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis), an increase of 7.5% over the 1 161 219 cubic metres (1,312,260,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

Order the July 1986 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 22. Contact: Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), British Columbia and Yukon Regional Office, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Rigid Insulating Board

July 1986

Shipments of rigid insulating board in July 1986 totalled 4 956 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis), an increase of 1.8% from 4 869 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in July 1985.

For January to July 1986, year-to-date shipments amounted to 30 941 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 27 879 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) after revision for the same period in 1985, an increase of 11.0%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 and 122 (series 4-7).

Order the July 1986 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 22. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes

July 1986

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,473,787 phonograph records in July 1986, down 0.02% from the 3,474,569 produced a year earlier. Production of tapes increased to 3,441,556 in July 1986, up 11.3% from 3,091,811 tapes in July 1985.

Year-to-date production of phonograph records amounted to 25,154,895 (revised figures), down 8.8% from the 27,591,390 records produced during the January to July 1985 period. Cumulative production of tapes increased 9.9% to 23,136,722 from 21,045,541 tapes during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2904.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada* (47-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 22. Contact: Don Grant (613-991-3518), Industry Division.

Shipments of Paper Grocery Bags and Checkstand Sacks

July 1986

In July 1986, with corresponding figures for July 1985 in brackets, Canadian firms shipped 212,288,000 (198,559,000) standard grocery bags, an increase of 6.9% and 76,246,000 (82,048,000) checkstand sacks, a decrease of 7.1%.

Year-to-date shipments of grocery bags totalled 1,145,765,000 (1,173,458,000), a decrease of 2.4% and shipments of checkstand sacks amounted to 529,032,000 (591,352,000), a decrease of 10.5%.

Contact: P. E. Martin (613-991-3516), Industry Division.

Grain Marketing Situation Report

August 1986

The situation report for August is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

Contact: Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Room 600, 266 Graham Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4.

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

September 1, 1986

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at September 1, 1986 and revised figures for August 1, 1986 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release October 2. Contact: P. Beerstecher (613-990-8716), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Publications Released

Livestock Report – Pigs,

July 1, 1986

Catalogue number 23-008

(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64)

Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables,

August 1, 1986

Catalogue number 32-010

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

Carpet, Mat and Rug Industry, 1984

Catalogue number 34-221

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

**Production and Shipments of Steel
Pipe, Tubing and Fittings, June 1986**

Catalogue number 41-011

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Consumer Price Index, August 1986

Catalogue number 62-001

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

Available September 16, 1986 at 7:00 a.m.

Science Statistics, Vol. 10, No. 7:

**Federal Government Personnel Engaged
in Scientific and Technological (S&T)
Activities, 1978-79 to 1986-87**

Catalogue number 88-001

(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 16, 1986

Major Releases

Consumer Price Index, August 1986	2
• The CPI year-to-year increase was 4.3%, up slightly from the 4.2% reported in July	
Police Administration Statistics, 1962-1985	9
• Full-time police officers in Canada totalled 53,464 in 1985	

Data Availability Announcements

Telephone Statistics, Preliminary Report on Large Telephone Systems, 1985	11
Telephone Statistics, May 1986	11
Exports by Commodities, July 1986	11

Publications Released

Policing in Canada

1986

All aspects of policing services in Canada are covered here in one comprehensive document that describes forces under federal jurisdiction (the RCMP, Canadian Security Intelligence Service, Ports Canada Police and Railway Police), provincial jurisdiction and Native policing.

Produced by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, this new report contains more than 20 graphs and tables and provides a convenient summary page for each province, allowing the reader to obtain a quick overview of current police legislation; the provincial department responsible for the administration of policing services; police forces responsible for providing provincial and municipal policing services; police commissions and police colleges; and summary 1985 police strength statistics.

Order *Policing in Canada*, 1986 (85-523, \$35). Contact: John Turner (990-6644), Law Enforcement Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.



Major Releases

Consumer Price Index

August 1986

National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada increased by 0.3% between July and August, reaching a level of 133.3 (1981=100). This latest increase was moderate compared to a rise of 0.8% observed in July. Six of the seven major component indexes registered increases of varying magnitudes in August while the transportation index fell. A large part of the overall rise originated from advances in the housing (0.2%), food (0.4%) and clothing (1.1%) indexes.

Seasonally adjusted, the all-items index rose by 0.4% in August following an increase of 0.7% in July.

The year-to-year increase in the CPI, as measured between August 1985 and August 1986, was 4.3%, up marginally from the 4.2% observed in the 12-month period ending in July. The August increase was not significantly different from the average of 12-month increases (4.1%) observed in the first seven months of 1986. The compounded annual rate of change based on the seasonally adjusted levels over the latest three-month period (May to August) was 4.6%.

Food

Between July and August the food index advanced by 0.4%, representing a considerably weaker rate when compared to the increase of 1.3% observed between June and July. Both the index for food purchased from stores and that for food purchased from restaurants rose by 0.4% following advances of 1.4% and 0.9% respectively in July.

The 0.4% increase observed in the index for food purchased from stores resulted largely from higher prices for meat products, fresh fruit and selected dairy products. Pork prices increased by 3.6% as they continued to reflect a cyclical shortage of hogs for slaughter in Canada and the United States. This had an impact on the prices of cured, prepared and ready-cooked meat products which have increased for the second month. Partly due to an

apparent shift in consumer demand, the price of chicken, which rose sharply in July, continued to rise but at a lesser rate. Beef prices also continued to rise in August. The fresh fruit index rose significantly in August due largely to a noticeable hike in apple prices, the result, in part, of the seasonal shortage in domestic supply. Price increases were also observed for low-fat milk and bread. Some part of this overall increase was dampened by seasonally lower prices for fresh vegetables as well as a drop in the prices of sugar and coffee.

Over the 12-month period August 1985 to August 1986, the food index increased by 5.5%, recording the sharpest year-to-year rise in this index since the 5.6% reported in the 12-month period ending in September 1984. The index for food purchased from stores rose 5.7% while that for food purchased from restaurants increased by 4.9% – these increases accounted for the latest 12-month rise in the food index.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index rose by 0.3% – a noticeable slowdown from the increase of 0.6% reported in the previous month. The rise in the most recent month was largely attributable to increases in the housing (0.2%), clothing (1.1%) and recreation, reading and education (0.5%) indexes. A decline of 0.2% in the transportation index had a small moderating effect on these overall upward pressures.

A large part of the 0.2% increase in the housing index resulted from a significant increase in the index for rented accommodation due principally to rent increases in the province of Quebec. Higher new housing prices observed mostly in the urban centres of Ontario and Quebec have also contributed substantially to the latest increase. A small part of the overall upward impact was offset by lower prices for furniture.

The 1.1% rise in the clothing index in August followed a decline of 0.3% in July. (Most of the latest increase was concentrated in prices for women's suits, dresses and sportswear as well as for men's pants, suits, sports (continued on page 3)

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1981 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change August 1986 from	
	August 1986	July 1986	August 1985	July 1986	August 1985
All-items	133.3	132.9	127.8	0.3	4.3
Food	128.1	127.6	121.4	0.4	5.5
All-items excluding food	134.8	134.4	129.6	0.3	4.0
Housing	133.3	133.0	129.6	0.2	2.9
Clothing	119.4	118.1	115.8	1.1	3.1
Transportation	135.9	136.2	130.6	-0.2	4.1
Health and personal care	133.3	133.0	127.9	0.2	4.2
Recreation, reading and education	130.9	130.2	124.9	0.5	4.8
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	174.9	174.4	159.0	0.3	10.0
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	75.0	75.2	78.2		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	315.8				

jackets and footwear). A return to regular price levels from "sale" prices reported previously and the introduction of some new fall selections were mainly responsible for the latest increase.

A large part of the 0.5% increase in the recreation, reading and education index came from price increases for cameras, photographic film and film processing services. The prices of seasonal recreational vehicles such as boats and bicycles also rose as they returned to regular prices from previous sales levels. In addition, higher prices for selected magazines were noted.

Other less notable contributions to the rise in the all-items excluding food index came from a 0.3% increase for the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index as well as a 0.2% rise for the health and personal care index. The increase in the former reflected higher prices for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises as well as for some beer and liquor purchased from stores. Wine prices fell marginally, mainly in Quebec and British Columbia, owing partly to a rise in the Canadian dollar exchange rate vis-à-vis the French franc.

A small part of the overall upward pressure on the all-items excluding food index was offset

by a decline of 0.2% reported in the transportation index. A considerable part of this decline was due to the continuing widespread incidence of gasoline "price wars". The gasoline index fell by 0.7% in August making this the sixth month in 1986 that this index has declined. On average, gasoline prices are now 13.5% below their levels of August 1985. Competitive price discounts offered on the purchases of selected new automobiles also contributed significantly to the latest decline. Some part of the overall downward movement in the transportation index was offset by a rise in drivers' licence fees in Quebec.

Over the 12-month period, August 1985 to August 1986, the all-items excluding food index rose by 4.0%, down slightly from the increase of 4.1% reported in the previous 12-month period ending in July.

Goods and Services

The goods index rose by 0.2% while the services index advanced by 0.4%. The latest changes in both indexes represent some degree of deceleration when compared to increases in the goods index (0.5%) and the services index (1.1%) for July. Between August 1985 and (continued on page 4)

August 1986 the goods index rose by 3.2%, maintaining a relatively lower rate of increase compared to the rise of 5.6% reported for the services index.

City Highlights

Between July and August, changes in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPI's are published varied from a decline of 0.2% in Saint John to an increase of 0.7% in Quebec City. The lower than average change in Saint John resulted mainly from smaller than average movements in all its major non-food component indexes. The above average rise in the case of Quebec City resulted from greater than average increases noted principally in its food, housing, transportation and health and personal care indexes.

Between August 1985 and August 1986, movements in the all-items indexes for cities ranged between 1.7% for Charlottetown/Summerside and 5.0% for Toronto.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

St. John's

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index due to a number of offsetting price movements. Higher clothing prices, increased recreation and reading charges and advances in the cost of personal care services and medicinal and pharmaceutical products exerted a significant upward influence. The housing index remained unchanged overall, with higher charges for rented and owned accommodation and increased costs for household furnishings and equipment completely offsetting lower household operation costs. Food prices declined slightly, as lower prices for beef, dairy products, cereal and bakery products and fresh vegetables more than offset higher prices for pork, chicken, cured and prepared meats, fresh fruit and restaurant meals. Within the transportation component, declines were observed in the costs of gasoline and new cars. Since August 1985, the all-items index has risen 2.8%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Higher food prices (most notably for beef, pork, cured and prepared meats and fresh produce) and increased prices for cigarettes and for

alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises explained most of the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Increased charges relating to personal care supplies and services, higher vehicle insurance premiums, increased charges for rented and owned accommodation and higher prices for household furnishings also exerted a significant upward impact. At the same time, prices for electricity, clothing and gasoline fell. Since August 1985, the all-items index has risen 1.7%.

Halifax

Main contributors to the 0.2% rise in the all-items index were higher food prices, increased housing charges and advances in the price of cigarettes and served alcoholic beverages. The food index advanced due mainly to higher prices for beef, pork, cured meats, dairy products, fresh fruit and restaurant meals. These were offset slightly by lower prices for chicken, bakery products and fresh vegetables. The rise in the housing index largely reflected higher rented accommodation charges and increased costs for furniture and for household operation. Other notable increases were observed for women's wear and for prescribed and non-prescribed medicines. Partly offsetting these advances were decreased owned accommodation charges and lower prices for new cars. Since August 1985, the all-items index has risen 3.1%.

Saint John

The all-items index fell 0.2%, mainly reflecting lower prices for new cars, gasoline, furniture, clothing (especially women's wear) and for personal care supplies. Partly offsetting these declines were higher food prices (especially for beef, chicken, cured meat, bread, fresh fruit and soft drinks), increased charges for rented accommodation and higher household operating costs. Reading and recreation costs also advanced. Since August 1985, the all-items index has risen 2.0%.

Quebec City

The all-items index rose 0.7%, mainly due to increased shelter charges (especially for rented accommodation), higher prices for women's wear, increased transportation costs (most (continued on page 5)

notably for new cars and drivers' licences) and advances in the costs of personal care supplies and selected recreational goods. Food prices also advanced, as higher prices for pork, poultry, cured meat, fresh fruit and restaurant meals more than offset lower prices for beef, fresh vegetables and sugar. Since August 1985, the all-items index has risen 4.9%.

Montreal

Higher housing charges (especially for rented accommodation), increased clothing prices and higher transportation costs (notably for drivers' licences) largely explained the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Higher prices for recreational vehicles were also noted. Food prices remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for chicken, cured meats, fresh fruit, soft drinks and restaurant meals were completely offset by lower prices for beef, fresh vegetables and sugar. Charges for selected personal care supplies declined. Since August 1985, the all-items index has risen 4.7%.

Ottawa

The all-items index rose marginally (0.1%) as the impact of higher prices for food, clothing, alcoholic beverages and selected recreational goods was offset to a large extent by lower charges for housing and transportation. In the food index, higher prices for fresh fruit, beef, pork and restaurant meals were observed. Clothing prices were up, mainly due to higher prices for women's wear. The housing index declined as lower furniture prices and home-ownership charges were offset partially by advances in rented accommodation charges. Lower prices for gasoline and new cars explained the decline in the transportation index. Since August 1985, the all-items index has risen 4.0%.

Toronto

Among the main contributors to the 0.2% rise in the all-items index were increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, higher prices for men's and women's wear, increased recreational charges and higher prices for personal care supplies and services. The food index also advanced, as higher prices for beef, poultry, cured meats, fresh fruit and restaurant meals were only partly offset by lower prices for

bakery products, fresh vegetables, coffee and soft drinks. Declines were observed in gasoline prices and in the price of new cars. Since August 1985, the all-items index has risen 5.0%.

Thunder Bay

The all-items index rose 0.5%, with most of the upward impact originating from a noticeable increase in the food index. Price increases for pork, cured and prepared meats, dairy products, fresh fruit (especially apples) and restaurant meals were largely responsible for the rise in the food index. Prices for selected recreational equipment and services also advanced as did charges for personal care services, clothing and alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Between August 1985 and August 1986, the all-items index rose 3.6%.

Winnipeg

Higher prices for food (notably for beef, pork, cured and prepared meats, bakery products, fresh vegetables and restaurant meals) in addition to those for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages were among the main contributors to the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Within the housing component, higher charges for rented and owned accommodation were observed, as were higher costs for household operation. Clothing prices remained unchanged overall, as lower prices for women's wear were offset by higher prices for men's wear. The costs of certain personal care supplies and services advanced as did charges for recreation and reading. Since August 1985, the all-items index has risen 4.9%.

Regina

The all-items index remained unchanged overall. Higher food prices were the main upward contributor, with much of the influence coming from higher prices for beef, pork, chicken, cured and prepared meats, cereal and bakery products, fresh produce, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Advances were also noted in the prices of alcoholic beverages and clothing (especially for men's wear) and in charges relating to rented accommodation and household operation. Completely offsetting these (continued on page 6)

advances were lower prices for furniture, new cars, and gasoline as well as declines in the costs of non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. Since August 1985, the all-items index has risen 2.6%.

Saskatoon

The 0.5% rise in the all-items index was largely the result of higher food prices and increased housing costs (the latter due mainly to increased charges for rented and owned accommodation). The rise in the food index mainly reflected higher prices for beef, pork, cured and prepared meats, poultry, fresh produce and restaurant meals. Also exerting an upward impact were increased charges for personal care supplies, higher recreation costs and increased prices for beer purchased from stores. Prices for new cars and women's wear declined. Since August 1985, the all-items index has risen 4.6%.

Edmonton

The marginal 0.1% rise in the all-items index resulted largely from higher prices for food and clothing. The increase in the food component was mainly explained by higher prices for pork, cured and prepared meats, bread, cereal products, fresh fruit, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Other notable increases were observed in the costs of rented and owned accommodation and in the prices for prescribed medicines and selected recreational equipment and services. Prices for new cars, gasoline, furniture and personal care supplies declined. Between August 1985 and August 1986, the all-items index advanced 3.9%.

Calgary

Among the main contributors to the 0.2% rise in the all-items index were higher prices for men's and women's wear, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages as well as increased charges for rented and owned accommodation. Advances were also noted in recreation and reading costs, and in charges for prescribed and non-prescribed medicines. Food prices were up marginally as higher prices for pork, cured meats, bread, fresh fruit, coffee, soft

drinks and restaurant meals were offset somewhat by lower prices for beef, chicken, dairy products and fresh vegetables. Declines were noted in the prices of new cars and selected personal care supplies. Since August 1985, the all-items index has risen 3.9%.

Vancouver

The 0.2% rise in the all-items index was largely explained by higher prices for selected recreational goods, increased prices for alcoholic beverages and higher prices for men's and women's wear. Food prices were up slightly, as higher prices for beef, pork, cured meats, soft drinks and restaurant meals were only partly offset by lower prices for chicken and fresh vegetables. Other notable increases were observed in the costs of rented accommodation, non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. Declines were observed in the price of new cars and furniture as well as in the cost of owned accommodation. Since August 1985, the all-items index has risen 3.6%.

Victoria

The all-items index rose marginally (0.1%) mainly reflecting higher prices for clothing and increased costs for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. Advances in recreation and reading expenses and in prices for personal care supplies were also noted. The housing index declined overall, largely due to decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for furniture. Food prices also declined, as lower prices for poultry, eggs, bread and fresh produce more than offset higher prices for beef, pork, cured meats, cereal products, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Since August 1985, the all-items index has risen 1.8%.

(see tables on pages 7 and 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

Order the August 1986 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8/\$80), available today. Contact: Sandra Shadlock (613-990-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
St. John's								
Aug. 1986 index	132.1	119.5	132.3	127.1	135.3	131.9	128.2	176.5
% change from July 1986	0.0	-0.2	0.0	1.7	-0.7	0.5	0.3	0.0
% change from Aug. 1985	2.8	4.4	0.2	1.5	3.6	4.2	4.4	7.7
Charlottetown/Summerside								
Aug. 1986 index	127.6	119.3	125.4	115.6	128.5	136.8	134.7	176.9
% change from July 1986	0.5	1.3	-0.1	-0.7	0.0	1.5	0.4	2.4
% change from Aug. 1985	1.7	3.8	-2.7	2.8	1.2	4.7	5.8	14.0
Halifax								
Aug. 1986 index	132.1	118.6	134.5	115.6	134.6	139.1	136.1	177.6
% change from July 1986	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	-0.4	0.6	0.1	0.5
% change from Aug. 1985	3.1	4.8	1.0	0.6	2.4	2.9	4.5	13.2
Saint John								
Aug. 1986 index	131.7	123.6	135.8	115.6	129.2	128.5	135.1	177.9
% change from July 1986	-0.2	0.7	0.0	-0.3	-1.7	0.0	0.2	0.1
% change from Aug. 1985	2.0	4.6	-0.1	2.8	0.0	1.3	4.7	7.9
Quebec City								
Aug. 1986 index	135.6	130.5	138.7	120.3	135.7	134.5	123.8	179.2
% change from July 1986	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.6	-0.1
% change from Aug. 1985	4.9	8.2	2.7	2.7	3.8	4.1	5.0	11.2
Montreal								
Aug. 1986 index	135.2	129.8	136.4	119.5	139.4	131.6	128.1	181.4
% change from July 1986	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.4	-0.9	0.6	-0.1
% change from Aug. 1985	4.7	7.2	2.8	4.0	3.4	3.5	5.3	12.5
Ottawa								
Aug. 1986 index	134.1	125.7	138.0	119.9	138.1	132.5	128.5	170.8
% change from July 1986	0.1	0.8	-0.1	0.6	-1.1	-0.2	0.3	0.3
% change from Aug. 1985	4.0	5.5	2.3	2.5	5.7	2.4	4.3	8.4
Toronto								
Aug. 1986 index	135.6	131.6	135.4	122.1	140.3	137.4	131.8	173.6
% change from July 1986	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.4	-0.6	1.1	0.7	0.1
% change from Aug. 1985	5.0	4.7	4.2	3.8	6.9	6.4	4.4	8.6
Thunder Bay								
Aug. 1986 index	133.5	128.5	134.1	118.0	136.2	136.7	129.2	166.3
% change from July 1986	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.2
% change from Aug. 1985	3.6	5.0	2.0	2.3	4.2	4.8	4.3	7.2
Winnipeg								
Aug. 1986 index	131.8	121.3	134.8	117.7	132.0	129.2	133.1	183.0
% change from July 1986	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.7	0.6	1.3
% change from Aug. 1985	4.9	5.8	3.4	1.6	5.8	3.9	4.8	12.7

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres (continued)

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
Regina								
Aug. 1986 index	128.6	118.4	134.4	115.0	121.7	135.0	129.4	168.3
% change from July 1986	0.0	2.1	-0.1	0.7	-1.7	-0.4	0.3	0.4
% change from Aug. 1985	2.6	-0.2	3.3	-1.0	1.6	2.5	4.8	10.2
Saskatoon								
Aug. 1986 index	130.2	119.6	133.4	118.3	128.6	131.1	132.4	165.0
% change from July 1986	0.5	1.9	0.4	-0.3	-0.3	1.1	0.4	0.4
% change from Aug. 1985	4.6	5.7	4.7	-1.0	3.5	2.1	6.2	9.5
Edmonton								
Aug. 1986 index	129.3	129.3	123.3	116.9	135.3	135.1	128.9	176.3
% change from July 1986	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.7	-0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.3
% change from Aug. 1985	3.9	5.4	2.2	2.9	5.5	3.2	3.0	8.2
Calgary								
Aug. 1986 index	128.8	126.8	123.1	113.4	138.6	137.4	128.7	172.9
% change from July 1986	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	-0.2	-0.4	0.2	0.8
% change from Aug. 1985	3.9	5.6	2.6	2.7	4.1	3.5	3.6	9.3
Vancouver								
Aug. 1986 index	130.3	127.8	125.3	120.2	135.4	129.9	138.6	164.2
% change from July 1986	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.3	-0.3	0.5	1.1	1.1
% change from Aug. 1985	3.6	5.4	2.0	2.0	2.1	3.4	6.5	9.9
Victoria²								
Aug. 1986 index	104.3	105.9	100.8	104.1	103.2	104.4	107.7	119.1
% change from July 1986	0.1	-0.4	-0.2	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.3
% change from Aug. 1985	1.8	3.1	-0.4	2.1	-0.3	2.8	5.2	9.1

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 24 of *Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$15/\$60)*.

² December 1984 = 100.

Police Administration Statistics 1962-1985

Data for the years 1962 through 1985 show that the number of police officers in Canada has increased substantially during this period, even after adjustments are made for population growth. Since about 1975, there appears to have been a levelling in the national trend toward growth in the number of full-time police officers. However, this levelling does not appear to have extended to other full-time police personnel until 1982.

Highlights from *Police Administration - Statistical Highlights, 1962-1985*, released today, include:

- The number of full-time police officers in Canada increased by 92.7% between 1962 and 1985 to 53,464 officers from 27,744. The largest increase occurred between 1962 and 1977 when police strength increased by 24,034 persons (86.6%). In the last eight years, however, this upward trend has slowed considerably, with an increase of only 1,748 persons (3.4%) by 1985.
- The number of police officers more than doubled over the 24-year period in British Columbia (+141.7%), Alberta (+134.4%), New Brunswick (+122.5%), the Yukon (+107.1%) and in Saskatchewan

(+105.2%). The remaining provinces and territories reported increases of less than 100.0%.

- Nationally, the population per police ratio stood at 677:1 in 1962, then decreased by 33.2% to 452:1 by 1975, indicating that police strength was growing at a greater rate than the general population. Since then, the national population per police ratio has increased to 477:1 in 1985, an increase of 5.5% over the 1975 figure.
- While New Brunswick reported the greatest decrease in the population per police ratio (-46.7%), the Northwest Territories reported the only increase (+12.3%). Despite this increase, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon reported ratios that were much lower than those in the rest of Canada.
(see table on page 10)

Available on CANSIM: table 00130101.

Order the Vol. 6, No. 2 Juristat Service Bulletin: *Police Administration - Statistical Highlights, 1962-1985* (85-002, \$2/\$10), available today. Contact: Orest Fedorowycz (613-990-9024), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Police Officers,¹ and Population per Police Officer, Canada and the Provinces, 1962-1985

	Full-time Police Officers		% Change	Population per Police Officer		% Change
	1962	1985		1962	1985	
Newfoundland	468	927	98.1	1,011	626	-38.1
Prince Edward Island	99	180	81.8	1,081	711	-34.2
Nova Scotia	825	1,439	74.4	905	614	-32.2
New Brunswick	528	1,175	122.5	1,150	613	-46.7
Quebec	7,614	13,893	82.5	714	476	-33.3
Ontario	9,264	18,461	99.3	694	495	-28.7
Manitoba	1,117	2,086	86.8	845	516	-38.9
Saskatchewan	957	1,964	105.2	970	519	-46.5
Alberta	1,811	4,245	134.4	768	559	-27.2
British Columbia	2,393	5,784	141.7	705	501	-28.9
Yukon	56	116	107.1	268	196	-26.9
Northwest Territories	128	232	81.3	195	219	12.3
CN, CP and Ports Canada Police	1,169	851	-27.2	...	...	...
RCMP "HQ", "N" and "Depot" Divisions	1,315	2,111	60.5	...	...	...
Canada	27,744	53,464	92.7	677	477	-29.5

¹ Provincial figures exclude police officers for CN, CP and Ports Canada, as well as for "HQ", "N" (Ontario) and "Depot" (Saskatchewan) Divisions of the RCMP. The national total includes these data.
... Figures not applicable.

Data Availability Announcements

Telephone Statistics, Preliminary Report on Large Telephone Systems 1985

Canada's 14 major telephone systems reported revenues of \$9.8 billion in 1985, up 7.9% over 1984. Operating expenses were \$6.6 billion, an increase of 6.9% over 1984. Net operating revenue was \$3.3 billion, an increase of 9.9% over 1984. Telephone toll messages rose 9.2% to 1.8 billion.

Order the *Communications Service Bulletin*, Vol. 16, No. 4, (56-001, \$6.50/\$39), available mid-September. Contact: J.R. Slattery (613-991-2205), Services Division.

Telephone Statistics May 1986

Thirteen major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$871.2 million in May 1986, up 6.1% from May 1985. Operating expenses were \$590.4 million, an increase of 5.6% over May 1985. Net operating revenue was \$280.7 million, an increase of 7.3% over May 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

Order the May 1986 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$7.50/\$75), scheduled for release the week of September 22. Contact: J.R. Slattery (613-991-2205), Services Division.

Exports by Commodities July 1986

Commodity-country export trade statistics for July 1986 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3686-3713 and 3719.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Exports by Commodities* (65-004, \$50/\$500), available the last week of September. Contact: G. L. Blaney (613-990-9647), International Trade Division.

Publications Released

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, June 1986
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70)

Road Motor Vehicles – Fuel Sales, 1985
Catalogue number 53-218
(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11)

International Travel – Advance Information, July 1986
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

Juristat, Vol. 6, No. 2: Police Administration – Statistical Highlights, 1962-1985 Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: \$2/\$10; Other Countries: \$3/\$15)

Policing in Canada, 1986
Catalogue number 85-523
(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$36.50)

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Wednesday, September 17, 1986



Major Releases

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- The top 1% of all Canadian families received an average income of \$143,061 in 1980

University Tuition Fees, 1986-87 3

- University tuition fees are lowest in Quebec, where fees for undergraduate Arts and and Science programs are \$500-\$800

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Major Releases

Labour Market Activities of High Income Families

1980

The top 1% of all Canadian families received an average income of \$143,061 in 1980. Although income from investment accounted for 23% of total income among these high income families, \$3 out of every \$4 dollars were earned from employment.

Highlights from *Labour Market Activities of High Income Families*, an analysis of 1981 Census data include:

- At the time of the Census, 95% of all high income families had at least one member in the labour force, which was well above the average for all families (87%).
- Of all wives in high income families, 53% were in the labour force at the time of the 1981 Census, which was close to the average for wives in all families (51%). However, husbands in high income families had a much higher participation rate (93%) than average (84%).
- Among families with one or more members in the labour force, 11.9% had at least one unemployed member. For high income families, the proportion was only 7.7%. Furthermore, most of the unemployed in high income families were children (80%), while for families in general most of the unemployed were husbands, wives or lone parents (61%).
- At the time of the 1981 Census, nearly 46% of husbands and lone parents in high

income families worked 50 or more hours per week, compared to 19% of all husbands and lone parents.

- To be included in the top 1%, a family's income had to be at least \$93,200 in 1980. One third of all families in the top 1% achieved incomes of \$93,200 or more by virtue of the additional income of wives.
- Self-employment was over three times more prevalent among high income families than in all families: 56% of high income families had at least one self-employed member compared to 16% of all families.
- Nearly 60% of husbands and lone parents in high income families were employed in a managerial position or in an occupation in the field of medicine and health.

This article, available today in the August 1986 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$20/\$200), is an extension of the special study *Characteristics of High Income Families, 1980* (13-584, \$20) which offers an analysis of high income families by selected socio-demographic and economic characteristics. In addition, the publication examines changes in the geographic distribution and the income composition of high income families between 1970 and 1980.

Contact: Abdul Rashid (613-991-6897), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

University Tuition Fees

1986-87

Tuition fees for 1986-87 show an increase from the previous academic year at all universities, with the exception of the seven Quebec institutions and one college in Alberta. Highlights from *Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs at Canadian Universities*, available today, are as follows:

- Percentage increases for undergraduate Arts and Science programs vary from 3% to 12%, with the majority falling between 4% and 8%. (The average annual increase in the Consumer Price Index was 4% for 1985 and for the first seven months of 1986.)
- Tuition is lowest in Quebec, where fees for undergraduate Arts and Science programs are \$500 to \$800. Fees for these programs in other regions are generally as follows: \$900 to \$1,200 in the Prairie provinces and Newfoundland; \$1,300 in Ontario; \$1,300 to \$1,600 in British Columbia and \$1,400 to \$1,600 in the Maritimes.
- Over the past 10 years, tuition fees for undergraduate Arts and Science programs have more than doubled at most universities. The exceptions are Quebec institutions where fees remained the same,

Alberta's universities where increases were 70% to 85% and institutions in British Columbia where fees tripled at most universities. (The Consumer Price Index increased by about 110% over that time.)

- Tuition fees represented 16% of general operating income for Canadian universities in 1984-85. This proportion has been increasing since 1979-80 when it stood at 13%. Provincial variations in 1984-85 ran from 10% in Quebec to 20% in Ontario and Nova Scotia.
- Universities in most provinces have differential tuition fees for foreign students. The exceptions are Newfoundland, Manitoba and specific institutions in other provinces. Tuition charged to new foreign students of undergraduate Arts and Science programs (1986-87) varies considerably, from \$1,300-\$1,400 in Alberta to \$5,800 in Quebec.

Order the 1985-86/1986-87 edition of *Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs at Canadian Universities* (81-219, \$15), available today. Contact: R. Belanger or R. Lortie (613-991-1526/1525), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Airport Activity Statistics: Scheduled Services

1985

Airport activity data indicate that over 38.5 million passengers travelling on scheduled services enplaned and deplaned at the top 10 Canadian airports during 1985, an increase of 1.9% over the previous year. Seven of the top 10 airports showed increases in traffic volume, the gains ranging from 0.1% at Vancouver International to 10.3% at Halifax International.

Lester B. Pearson International airport continued to place first, as 13.6 million passengers enplaned and deplaned, up 4.2% from 1984. Lester B. Pearson International accounted for approximately 35% of the total passengers that enplaned and deplaned at the top 10 airports in 1985.

Vancouver International ranked second, some 6.0 million passengers enplaned and deplaned at this airport, recording slightly less than half the traffic registered at Lester B. Pearson International.

Data for 30 major Canadian airports for November, December and 1985 will appear in the Vol. 18, No. 9 Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available the second week of October. Contact: K. Davidson (819-997-1386), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Canadian Telecommunications Plant Price Index

1985

The Canadian Telecommunications Plant Price Index (1981=100) reached a preliminary level of 123.7 for 1985, up 3.2% from the 1984 level of 119.9. Prices for central office equipment climbed 4.6%, general equipment 4.1%, outside plant equipment 3.7% and station equipment 0.2%.

The index measures price change through time for capital expenditures made by members of the Canadian telecommunications industry.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 98.

Order the third quarter issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in December. Contact: Les Graham (613-990-9601), Prices Division.

Telecommunications Statistics

First Quarter 1986

Teleglobe Canada and CNCP Telecommunications reported quarterly revenue of \$148.5 million in the first quarter of 1986, up 3.6% from the first quarter of 1985. Operating expenses were \$103.9 million, an increase of 1.4% over the same period in 1985. Net operating revenue was \$44.6 million, compared with \$40.9 million in the first quarter of 1985.

Order the Communications Service Bulletin, *Telecommunications Statistics*, First Quarter 1986 (56-001, \$6.50/\$39), scheduled for release the week of September 22. Contact: J.R. Slattery (613-991-2205), Services Division.

Production of Maple Products

1986

Maple syrup production in Canada during 1986 is estimated at 2,207,000 gallons, down 3% from 1985 production of 2,271,000 gallons.

The value of Canadian maple products in 1985 is estimated at \$45,892,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1057.

Order *Production of Maple Products*, 1986 and *Value of Maple Products*, 1985 (22-204, \$10), available early in October. Contact: R. McMillan (613-991-3857), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings

July 1986

Steel pipe and tubing production for July 1986 totalled 90 448 tonnes, a decrease of 8.7% from the 99 026^r (revised figure) tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 778 677 tonnes, down 10.9% from the 874 038^r tonnes produced during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings* (41-011, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 22. Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Electric Lamps

August 1986

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 21,139,004 light bulbs and tubes in August 1986, an increase of 4.3% from the 20,265,992 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1986 amounted to 160,115,592 light bulbs and tubes, down 3.8% from the 166,495,990 sold during the January-August period in 1985.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$4/\$40), available the week of October 6. Contact: J. P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Footwear Statistics

July 1986

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,845,525 pairs of footwear in July 1986, an increase of 3.5% from the 2,749,287 pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for the January to July 1986 period totalled 25,691,519 pairs of footwear, up from 25,288,959 pairs produced during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

Order the July issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 22. Contact: T. Raj Sehdev (613-991-3510), Industry Division.

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

July 1986

Canadian chemical firms produced 81 487 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in July 1986, a decrease of 6.9% from the 87 499 tonnes produced in July 1985. January to July 1986 production totalled 663 077 tonnes, up 16.2% from the level reached during the same period a year earlier.

Also available are figures on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 28 industrial chemicals for July 1986, along with corresponding cumulatives and 1985 data.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$5/\$50), to be released the week of September 22. Contact: Louis Boucher (613-991-3513), Industry Division.

**Consolidated Government Finance,
Revenue and Expenditure**
1986

Revised data for 1982, 1983, 1984 (matrices 3146-3160), revised data for 1985 and forecast data for 1986 (matrices 3147, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3153-3158) are available at 10:00 a.m. today on CANSIM.

Contact: G. Huneault (613-991-1812),
Public Institutions Division.

Selected Financial Indexes
August 1986

August 1986 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

Order the third quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in December. Contact: the Information Service (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

**The
Daily**

**Statistics Canada's Official Release Vehicle
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Publications Released

National Income and Expenditure

Accounts, First Quarter 1986

Catalogue number 13-001

(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64)

Current Economic Indicators,

Vol. 2, No. 8, September 1986

Composite Leading Indicator,

June 1986

Catalogue number 13-005

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

Biscuit Industry, 1984

Catalogue number 32-202

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Flour and Breakfast Cereal

Products Industry, 1984

Catalogue number 32-228

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Clay Products Industry, 1984

Catalogue number 44-218

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Wholesale Trade, June 1986

Catalogue number 63-008

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

The Labour Force – Labour Market

Activities of High Income Families,

August 1986

Catalogue number 71-001

(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries:

\$21.50/\$215)

Tuition and Living Accomodation

Costs at Canadian Universities,

1985-86 and 1986-87

Catalogue number 81-219

(Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16)

Annual Return of Hospitals –

Hospital Indicators, 1983-84

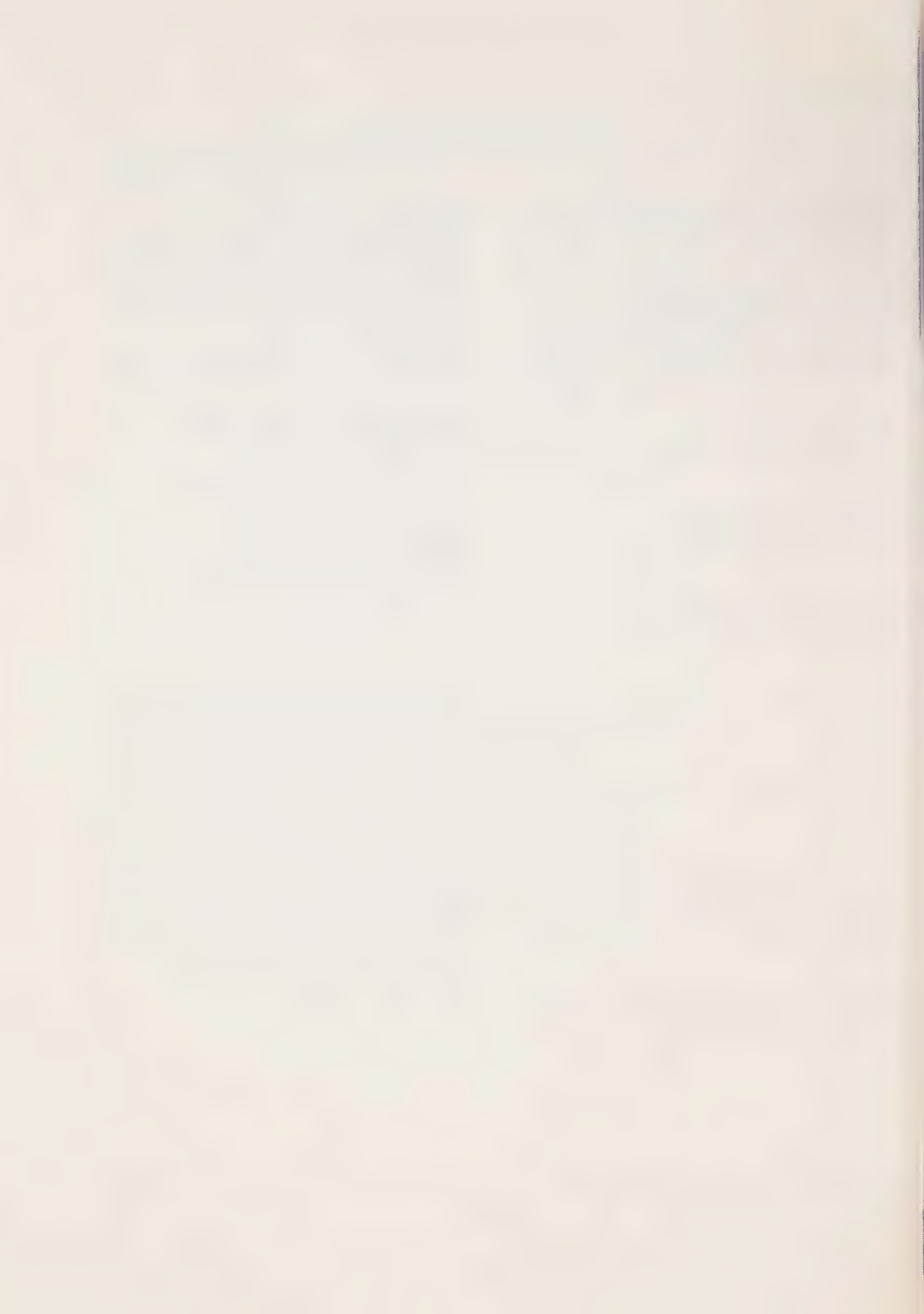
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(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$45)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 18, 1986



Major Release

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, July 1986 2

- Sales of refined petroleum products increased 1.0% from a year earlier

Data Availability Announcements

Sales of Natural Gas, July 1986 3

Steel Ingots, Week Ending September 13, 1986 4

Steel Ingots, July 1986 4

Shipments of Rolled Steel, July 1986 4

Publications Released 5



Major Release

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

July 1986

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that sales of refined petroleum products in July 1986 amounted to 6 751 100 cubic metres, up 1.0% from a year earlier.
- Sales of the main products in July 1986 were: motor gasoline 3 116 000 cubic metres (up 0.6% from the same month last year); stove oil and kerosene 33 500 cubic metres (+26.4%); diesel fuel oil 1 337 200 cubic metres (-1.1%); light fuel oil 172 800 cubic metres (+13.9%) and heavy fuel oil 420 800 cubic metres (+26.5%).
- For the first seven months of 1986, sales of refined petroleum products totalled 43 850 030 cubic metres, down 1.0% from the corresponding period a year earlier. Within this year's total, motor gasoline

sales reached 18 661 421 cubic metres (an increase of 0.3% from the same period a year earlier); stove oil and kerosene 395 070 cubic metres (-11.3%); diesel fuel oil 8 500 714 cubic metres (+1.1%); light fuel oil 4 250 535 cubic metres (-9.7%); and heavy fuel oil 3 436 833 cubic metres (-0.2%).

- Production of petroleum products by Canadian refiners in July 1986 stood at 7 984 288 cubic metres, up 0.6% from July 1985. Year-to-date production totalled 48 498 176 cubic metres, down 0.5% from January to July 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-641 and 644-647.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$15/\$150), available the last week of October. Contact: Gérard O'Connor (613-991-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Sales of Natural Gas

July 1986

Highlights

- Total sales of natural gas for July 1986 stood at 2 239 210 thousand cubic metres, down 10.6% from the same month last year, while year-to-date sales decreased slightly to 30 084 880 thousand cubic metres.
- Sales to the residential sector for the January-July period increased marginally (up 0.8% to 8 131 172 thousand cubic metres), as did sales to the commercial

market (+0.4% to 6 647 826 thousand cubic metres). Industrial sales, including direct sales by producers to industrial consumers, decreased 0.7% to 15 305 882 thousand cubic metres.

The table below presents preliminary information on sales of natural gas in Canada during July 1986.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$10/\$100), available the third week of October. Contact: Gary Smalldridge (613-991-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas

July 1986

	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
(thousand cubic metres)					
New Brunswick	14	34	-	-	48
Quebec	15 235	29 006	163 634	-	207 875
Ontario	148 600	102 814	532 516	64 845	848 775
Manitoba	16 078	12 360	33 436	-	61 874
Saskatchewan	28 596	14 462	61 350	-	104 408
Alberta	125 551	78 222	567 044	-	770 817
British Columbia	47 003	56 464	141 946	-	245 413
Canada - July 1986	381 077	293 362	1 499 926	64 845	2 239 210
Canada - July 1985	344 288	289 903	1 871 234		2 505 425
% change	10.7	1.2	-16.4		-10.6
Year to date Canada 1986	8 131 172	6 647 826	14 960 215	345 667	30 084 880
Year to date Canada 1985	8 066 090	6 620 667	15 414 415		30 101 172
% change	0.8	0.4	-0.7		-0.05

- Nil or zero.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending September 13, 1986

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending September 13, 1986 totalled 253 987 tonnes, a decrease of 0.1% from the preceding week's total of 254 106 tonnes and down 13.4% from the year-earlier level of 293 434 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1986 was 9 875 635 tonnes, a decrease of 2.5% from 10 132 187 tonnes for the same period in 1985.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

July 1986

Steel ingot production for July 1986 totalled 1 042 691 tonnes, a decrease of 2.2% from 1 065 821 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production for 1986 was 8 317 542 tonnes, a decrease of 0.7% from 8 374 968 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

Order the July 1986 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 29. Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Shipments of Rolled Steel

July 1986

Rolled steel shipments for July 1986 totalled 900 993 tonnes, a decrease of 9.3% from the preceding month's total of 993 904 tonnes and a decrease of 4.5% from the year-earlier level of 943 767 tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments for 1986 totalled 6 935 893 tonnes, a decrease of 1.1% compared to 7 011 510 tonnes (revised figure) the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

Order the July 1986 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 29. Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

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Publications Released

Oils and Fats, July 1986
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Agricultural Implement Industry, 1984
Catalogue number 42-202
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Railroad Rolling Stock Industry, 1984
Catalogue number 42-211
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Commercial Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment Manufacturers, 1984
Catalogue number 42-215
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, July 1986
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Communications and Energy Wire and Cable Industry, 1984
Catalogue number 43-209
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Cement, July 1986
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles, Quarter Ended June 30, 1986
Catalogue number 47-006
(Canada: \$5/\$20; Other Countries: \$6/\$24)

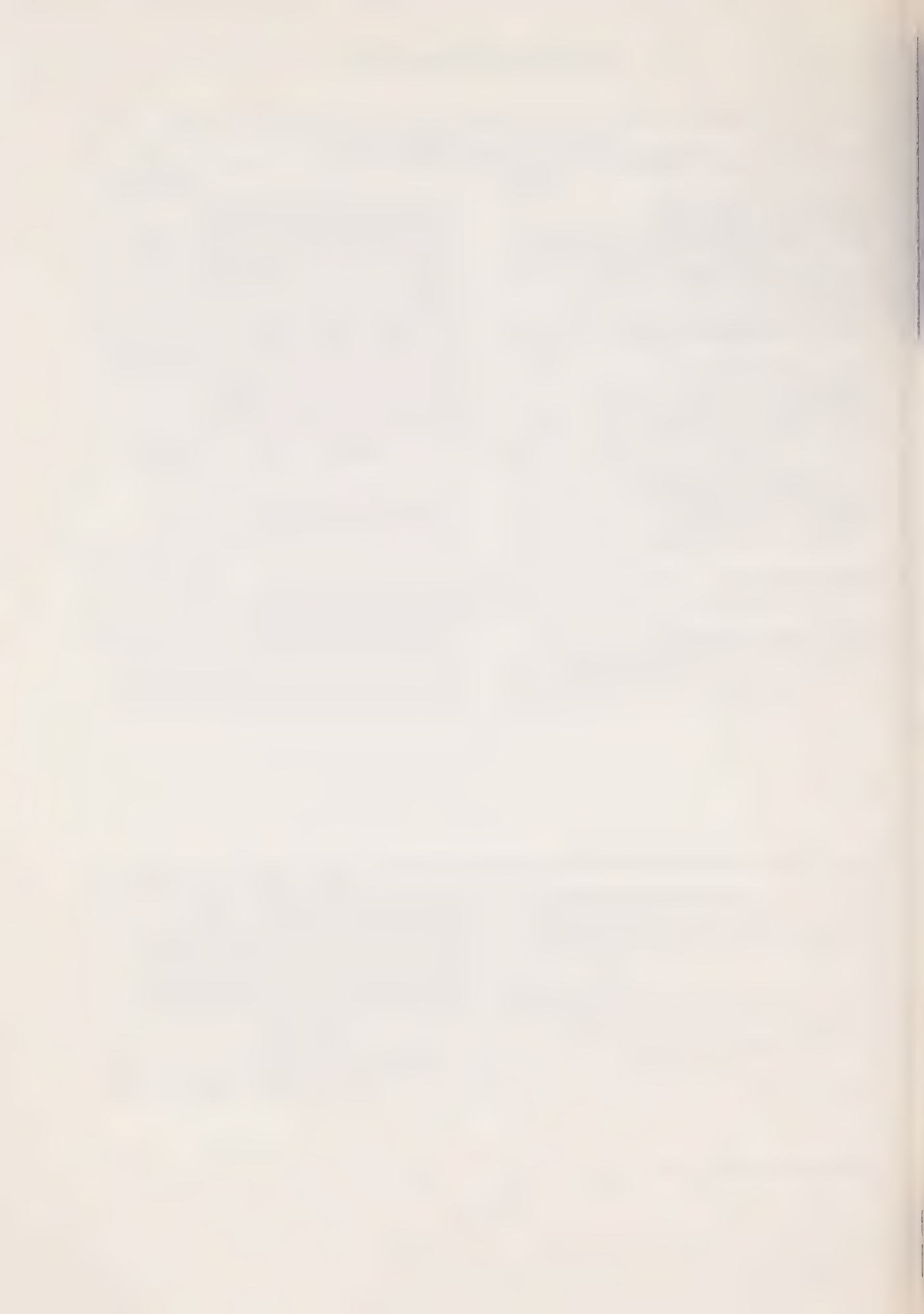
Railway Carloadings, July 1986
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85)

International Seaborne Shipping Statistics, 1985
Catalogue number 54-209
(Canada: \$74; Other Countries: \$75.50)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 19, 1986

Major Releases

Retail Trade, July 1986	2
• Retail sales totalled \$11.9 billion, up 9.9% from July 1985	
Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, June 1986	5
• Real GDP at factor cost declined 0.3% from May 1986	
Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics, Second Quarter 1986	8
• Underwriting losses of property and casualty insurance companies were reduced to \$74 million in the second quarter of 1986	

Data Availability Announcements

Telephone Statistics, June 1986	9
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Tobacco Products, August 1986	9
Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt, July 1986	9
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Foundation Garment Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures	10
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Structural Steel Price Indexes, Second Quarter 1986	11

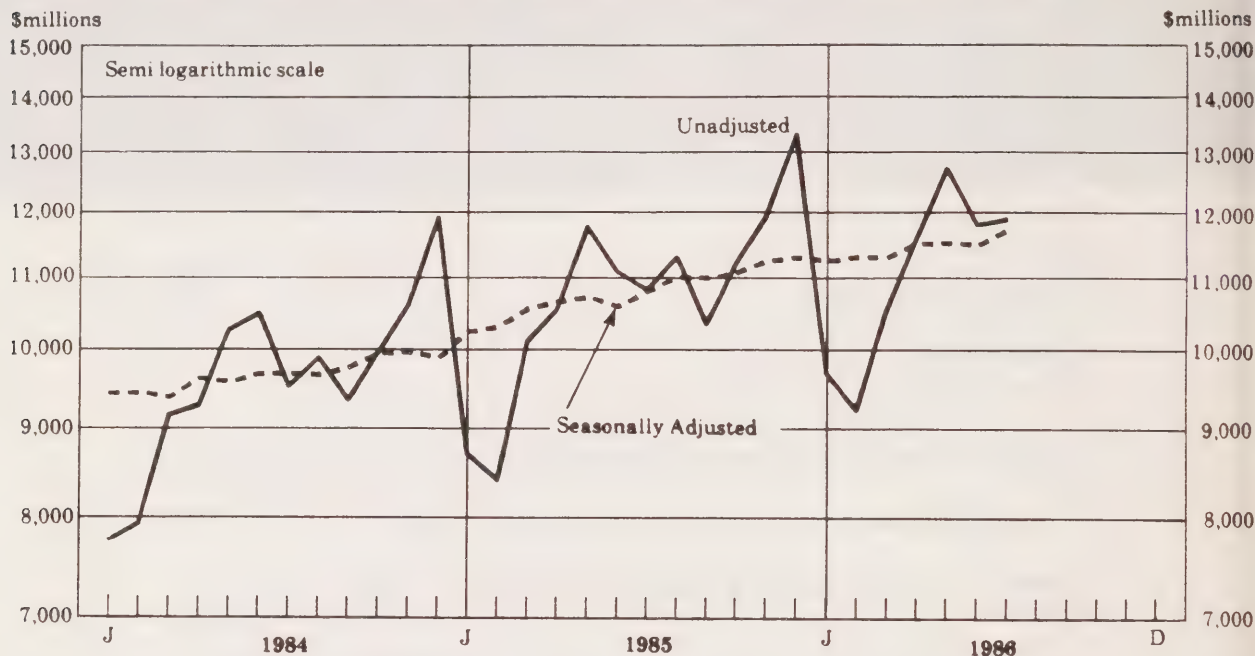
Publications Released	12
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Major Release Dates, September 22-26	13
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Major Releases

Monthly Retail Trade, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1984-1986



Retail Trade

July 1986

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate retail sales totalled \$11,710 million in July 1986, an increase of 2.2% from the previous month's revised total of \$11,460 million.
- The July increase more than offset the 0.5% decline recorded in June 1986 and represents the strongest monthly increase in 1986 to date. From January to July 1986, retail sales advanced on average by 0.5% on a monthly basis, a significant reduction from the 1.0% average increase recorded in the last half of 1985.

- The following trade groups had the most significant impact on the overall 2.2% increase (\$251 million) in retail trade in July 1986: motor vehicle dealers (\$165 million or +7.1%), combination stores (\$25 million or +1.2%) and pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores (\$14 million or +2.8%). Offsetting to a marginal extent the impact of these increases were declines in automotive parts and accessories stores (\$18 million or -6.9%) and in service stations (\$6 million or -0.7%).
- Excluding new and used motor vehicle dealers, retail trade rose 1.0% in July 1986, following a decrease of 0.4% in June.
- On a provincial basis, retail sales increases in Ontario (\$109 million or +2.5%), Quebec (\$89 million or +3.1%) and British Columbia (\$27 million or +2.1%) had the (continued on page 3)

largest impact on the increase at the national level. Marginally offsetting these gains were decreases in the following provinces: Newfoundland (-1.1%), Nova Scotia (-0.7%) and Manitoba (-0.5%).

Note: March and April 1986 seasonally adjusted retail trade data have been modified to reflect the fact that Easter occurred in March this year for the first time since 1978.

Unadjusted Sales

- Total retail trade for July 1986 rose 9.9% or \$1,077 million over the same month last year, totalling \$11,887 million. Cumulative retail sales for the first seven months of 1986 amounted to \$77,402 million, up 8.4% over the corresponding period in 1985.
- Increases were registered for the two largest groups within retail trade - motor vehicle dealers (up 14.6% from July 1985) and food stores (up 10.4%). Department store sales, which totalled \$928 million in July 1986, were up 5.9% over the same month a year earlier. Sales by service stations declined by 2.9% from the July

1985 level. This was the fourth consecutive month during which, on a year-over-year basis, service station sales have decreased.

- Provincially, most of the year-over-year growth registered in July 1986 was concentrated in Ontario (\$441 million or +10.8%), Quebec (\$376 million or +14.3%) and British Columbia (\$111 million or +9.1%). New Brunswick also posted a significant gain, with an increase in sales of \$26 million or +9.3%.
- At the metropolitan level, the following sales gains were recorded: Montreal (+15.9%), Toronto (+14.4%), Vancouver (+12.7%) and Winnipeg (+2.6%). (see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2300-2304, 2306-2313, 2315-2317, 2320 and 2321.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$14/\$140), available the fourth week of October. Contact: Lina Di Piéto (613-991-3551) or Maurice Massaad (613-990-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

Kind of Business	Unadjusted Sales All Stores				Seasonally Adjusted Sales All Stores				
	July 1985	June 1986 ^r	July 1986 ^p	July 1986/1985	April 1986 ^r	May 1986 ^r	June 1986 ^r	July 1986 ^p	July 1986/ June 1986
	(millions of \$)			%	(millions of \$)				%
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	1,927.9	1,994.8	2,078.0	7.7	2,072.7	2,063.8	2,050.9	2,076.3	1.2
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	562.4	619.5	649.1	15.4	588.1	609.8	583.1	584.0	0.2
All other food stores	194.0	230.1	235.7	21.5	217.8	218.4	220.6	226.3	2.6
Department stores	875.7	939.1	927.6	5.9	1,056.6	1,060.5	1,043.3	1,052.0	0.8
General merchandise stores	198.9	220.9	214.5	7.8	236.7	236.3	235.6	243.1	3.2
General stores	166.2	187.1	179.9	8.2	175.5	171.9	171.5	171.2	-0.1
Variety stores	97.6	100.1	96.8	-0.7	110.4	106.1	103.4	104.3	0.9
Motor vehicle dealers	2,287.2	2,662.2	2,621.6	14.6	2,316.1	2,334.8	2,315.6	2,480.1	7.1
Used car dealers	62.4	76.3	72.0	15.4	64.7	62.0	65.5	64.2	-1.8
Service stations	968.5	913.0	939.5	-2.9	898.4	900.1	895.9	889.9	-0.7
Garages	124.0	139.7	141.5	14.1	131.7	130.4	133.6	131.2	-1.8
Automotive parts and accessories stores	258.8	306.6	274.8	6.1	249.5	248.2	264.2	245.9	-6.9
Men's clothing stores	88.1	115.2	96.1	9.0	116.9	117.3	114.7	116.8	1.8
Women's clothing stores	211.6	241.7	225.8	6.6	247.3	244.2	244.5	246.3	0.7
Family clothing stores	132.0	157.8	150.7	14.1	164.9	168.0	164.2	171.6	4.5
Specialty shoe stores	17.1	20.2	19.6	14.6	19.2	18.6	20.6	20.5	-0.6
Family shoe stores	72.4	93.0	83.3	15.0	101.7	95.9	97.1	98.2	1.1
Hardware stores	112.1	135.0	136.3	21.5	108.7	107.9	110.2	116.0	5.2
Household furniture stores	124.5	146.3	144.6	16.2	140.8	140.0	143.0	142.0	-0.8
Household appliance stores	43.3	44.5	47.9	10.7	50.7	50.1	48.6	48.7	0.1
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	103.4	104.6	122.4	18.4	99.3	103.7	107.9	112.7	4.4
Pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores	435.7	469.8	482.4	10.7	492.1	494.0	485.6	499.5	2.8
Book and stationery stores	49.2	54.8	55.3	12.4	62.9	63.7	64.9	65.6	1.1
Florists	32.0	43.7	37.0	15.8	43.5	41.4	42.5	45.2	6.3
Jewellery stores	66.8	78.9	77.3	15.7	83.3	84.2	84.8	88.3	4.1
Sporting goods and accessories stores	186.7	215.9	204.3	9.3	164.5	164.9	166.1	167.7	1.0
Personal accessories stores	151.0	159.0	174.5	15.5	156.8	160.6	160.7	163.4	1.6
All other stores	1,261.4	1,319.7	1,398.7	10.8	1,331.0	1,314.9	1,320.4	1,339.3	1.4
All stores - Total	10,810.8	11,789.6	11,887.3	9.9	11,501.6	11,511.5	11,459.5	11,710.2	2.2

^p Preliminary.

^r Revised.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry

(seasonally adjusted data)
June 1986

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, in 1981 prices, declined 0.3% in June 1986, following a 0.8% decline in May and a 2.0% gain in April. Most of the June decrease occurred among goods-producing industries, which fell 2.0% after a 2.2% drop in May. Service-producing industries advanced 0.7% following no growth in May.

In June, substantial output declines were recorded in forestry, mining, manufacturing, and construction. Moderate growth was reported in wholesale trade, finance, insurance and real estate, as well as in community, business and personal service industries.

Second Quarter 1986

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost rose 0.5% in the second quarter of 1986, following a gain of 0.2% in the first quarter of the year.

Most of the growth in the second quarter was due to a 1.6% advance among service-producing industries. Goods-producing industries declined 1.2% following a drop of 0.4% in the first quarter.

Within service-producing industries, significant increases were recorded in transportation, wholesale and retail trade, finance industries, and community, business and personal service industries.

In the second quarter, output of goods-producing industries fell to the lowest level since the second quarter of 1985. The most significant output declines were reported in the mining, manufacturing, and construction industries.

(see tables on pages 6 and 7)

Note to Users:

With this release, the estimates of Gross Domestic Product at factor cost by industry incorporated two major statistical changes. From January 1981 to June 1986 the estimates, which were previously based on the 1970 Standard Industrial Classification, are now compiled using the 1980 SIC and are measured in 1981 prices. In October, revised annual benchmarks of constant dollar GDP will be released, covering the period 1961-1980; monthly estimates consistent with these annual benchmarks will be available early in 1987. It should be noted that real GDP at factor cost differs from the comprehensive measure, GDP at market prices, in that the former does not include the value of indirect taxes less subsidies. The movements of the two may not exactly coincide due to conceptual and statistical differences.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (61-005, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release at the end of October. Contact: Ron Kennedy (613-991-3673, 991-3666), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry at Factor Cost, in 1981 Prices, Monthly
 (Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
 (\$ millions)

	1986					
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
Total Economy	357,562.8	356,740.8	352,887.6	359,911.2	356,962.8	355,813.2
Business Sector						
Agricultural and related services industries	10,752.0	10,639.2	10,696.8	10,710.0	10,641.6	10,711.2
Fishing and trapping industries	643.2	522.0	591.6	634.8	510.0	469.2
Logging and forestry industry	2,302.8	2,385.6	2,185.2	2,451.6	2,461.2	2,001.6
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	20,233.2	20,068.8	18,732.0	19,996.8	19,168.8	18,414.0
Manufacturing industries	66,544.8	66,322.8	65,407.2	66,916.8	65,718.0	64,993.2
Construction industries	24,585.6	25,112.4	24,650.4	24,816.0	23,896.8	23,122.8
Transportation and storage industries	16,308.0	16,581.6	16,069.2	16,398.0	16,293.6	16,318.8
Communication industries	10,098.0	10,251.6	10,208.4	10,503.6	10,344.0	10,371.6
Other utility industries	10,849.2	11,222.4	10,782.0	10,747.2	10,858.8	10,902.0
Wholesale trade industries	17,324.4	17,457.6	17,173.2	17,684.4	17,247.6	17,470.8
Retail trade industries	22,786.8	22,963.2	22,926.0	23,218.8	23,028.0	22,957.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	53,749.2	51,934.8	52,046.4	53,142.0	53,814.0	54,152.4
Community, business and personal services	38,210.4	38,031.6	38,115.6	38,988.0	39,255.6	39,974.4
Non-business sector						
Mining industries	49.2	46.8	48.0	49.2	62.4	68.4
Manufacturing industries	62.4	62.4	63.6	63.6	63.6	64.8
Forestry services industry	258.0	260.4	258.0	259.2	255.6	254.4
Transportation industries	1,609.2	1,606.8	1,584.0	1,556.4	1,544.4	1,543.2
Communication industries	54.0	56.4	56.4	56.4	55.2	54.0
Water systems industry	537.6	546.0	553.2	553.2	549.6	540.0
Insurance and other finance industry	322.8	324.0	321.6	330.0	337.2	338.4
Government service industry	23,238.0	23,331.6	23,322.0	23,428.8	23,356.8	23,376.0
Community and personal services	37,044.0	37,012.8	37,096.8	37,406.4	37,500.0	37,714.8
Special aggregations						
Business sector:	294,387.6	293,493.6	289,584.0	296,208.0	293,238.0	291,859.2
- goods	135,910.8	136,273.2	133,045.2	136,273.2	133,255.2	130,614.0
- services	158,476.8	157,220.4	156,538.8	159,934.8	159,982.8	161,245.2
Non-business sector	63,175.2	63,247.2	63,303.6	63,703.2	63,724.8	63,954.0
- goods	649.2	655.2	664.8	666.0	675.6	673.2
Non-business sector						
- services	62,526.0	62,592.0	62,638.8	63,037.2	63,049.2	63,280.8
Goods producing industries	136,560.0	136,928.4	133,710.0	136,939.2	133,930.8	131,287.2
Services producing industries	221,002.8	219,812.4	219,177.6	222,972.0	223,032.0	224,526.0
Industrial production	98,276.4	98,269.2	95,586.0	98,326.8	96,421.2	94,982.4
Non-durable manufacturing industries	31,142.4	31,113.6	30,819.6	31,354.8	30,936.0	30,759.6
Durable manufacturing industries	35,402.4	35,209.2	34,587.6	35,562.0	34,782.0	34,233.6

Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry at Factor Cost, in 1981 Prices, Quarterly

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

(\$ millions)

	QII 1985	QIII 1985	QIV 1985	QI 1986	QII 1986
Total Economy	344,713.2	348,471.6	354,979.2	355,730.4	357,562.4
Business Sector					
Agricultural and related services industries	10,610.0	10,798.4	10,698.0	10,696.0	10,687.6
Fishing and trapping industries	431.2	490.4	531.6	585.6	538.0
Logging and forestry industry	2,053.6	1,922.8	2,291.2	2,291.2	2,304.8
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	22,242.8	19,493.6	19,988.0	19,678.0	19,193.2
Manufacturing industries	64,536.8	66,324.8	66,452.8	66,091.6	65,876.0
Construction industries	23,992.0	24,424.8	24,617.6	24,782.8	23,945.2
Transportation and storage industries	15,795.6	15,754.8	16,232.0	16,319.6	16,336.8
Communication industries	9,634.0	9,782.0	9,898.8	10,186.0	10,406.4
Other utility industries	10,599.2	10,849.2	11,015.2	10,951.2	10,836.0
Wholesale trade industries	15,999.6	16,242.0	17,173.6	17,318.4	17,467.6
Retail trade industries	22,201.2	22,605.6	22,941.2	22,892.0	23,068.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	50,734.0	51,107.6	52,969.2	52,576.8	53,702.8
Community, business, personal services	36,097.2	36,473.2	37,351.6	38,119.2	39,406.0
Non-business sector					
Mining industries	57.2	56.0	49.6	48.0	60.0
Manufacturing industries	64.0	66.8	65.2	62.8	64.0
Forestry service industries	293.6	287.2	272.8	258.8	256.4
Transportation industries	1,571.2	1,572.4	1,562.8	1,600.0	1,548.0
Communication industries	51.6	53.2	53.2	55.6	55.2
Water systems industry	523.2	531.2	529.6	545.6	547.6
Insurance and other finance industry	296.8	301.6	309.2	322.8	335.2
Government service industries	23,026.0	23,146.0	23,257.6	23,297.2	23,387.2
Community and personal services	35,902.4	36,188.0	36,718.4	37,051.2	37,540.4
Special aggregations					
Business sector	282,927.2	282,269.2	292,160.8	292,488.4	293,768.4
- goods	132,465.6	134,304.0	135,594.4	135,076.4	133,380.8
- services	150,461.6	151,965.2	156,566.4	157,412.0	160,387.6
Non-business sector	61,786.0	62,202.4	62,818.4	63,242.0	63,794.0
- goods	644.4	654.0	644.4	656.4	671.6
- services	61,141.6	61,548.4	62,174.0	62,585.6	63,122.4
Goods producing industries	133,110.0	134,958.0	136,238.8	135,732.8	134,052.4
Services producing industries	211,603.2	213,513.6	218,740.4	219,997.6	223,510.0
Industrial production	96,023.2	97,321.6	98,100.4	97,377.2	96,576.8
Manufacturing industries					
- non-durable	29,956.4	30,620.0	30,873.6	31,025.2	31,016.8
- durable	34,580.4	35,704.8	35,579.2	35,066.4	34,859.2

Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics

Second Quarter 1986

Property and casualty insurance companies reported underwriting losses of \$74 million in the second quarter of 1986. This compares with losses of \$177 million in the previous quarter and \$260 million in the second quarter of 1985.

Net investment income of these companies was \$376 million in the second quarter of 1986, up from \$351 million in the previous quarter and \$331 million in the second quarter of 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3797, 3800-3809, 3815, 3820, 3834-3845, 3849, 3857-3859 and 3883-3886.

Order the second quarter 1986 issue of *Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics* (61-006, \$40/\$160), available at the end of October. Contact: Robert Moreau or Garry Somers (613-990-9851), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Financial Institutions

Second Quarter 1986

	Second Quarter 1986	Change from previous quarter	Change from same period a year earlier	
		(millions of dollars)		%
Trust companies				
Mortgages	42,087	1,714	4,951	14.1
Total assets	73,017	2,475	8,821	14.3
Deposits	64,024	2,384	8,143	15.0
Mortgage companies				
Mortgages	43,054	1,380	7,341	19.5
Total assets	51,283	751	7,762	16.4
Deposits	34,312	1,141	6,489	21.1
Financial corporations				
Retail sales financing:				
Industrial and commercial	3,847	253	776	25.3
Consumer	4,937	360	1,179	31.4
Wholesale financing	3,997	236	1,089	37.3
Personal loans	761	3	-186	-19.6
Total assets	18,697	721	3,331	21.7
Finance leasing corporations				
Lease contracts outstanding	3,147	41	396	14.9
Total assets	3,708	113	599	20.1
Investment funds				
Total assets:				
Cost	17,235	1,846	5,666	54.2
Market	20,788	2,565	8,469	68.7
Total portfolio:				
Cost	16,276	1,712	5,116	50.9
Market	19,830	2,422	7,909	66.3
Property and casualty Insurance companies				
Net premiums earned	2,400	159	428	21.7
Underwriting gains	-74	103	186	71.5
Total assets	19,735	844	2,363	13.8

Data Availability Announcements

Telephone Statistics

June 1986

The 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$871.8 million in June 1986, up 7.0% from June 1985. Operating expenses were \$585.9 million, an increase of 9.0% over June 1985. Net operating revenue in June 1986 was \$285.9 million, a rise of 3.0% from the year-earlier level.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$7.50/\$75), Vol. 10, No. 6, scheduled for release the week of September 29. Contact: J.R. Slattery (613-991-2205), Services Division.

Telecommunications Statistics

Second Quarter 1986

Telelobe Canada and CNCP Telecommunications report quarterly revenue of \$155.2 million in the second quarter of 1986, up 4.3% from the second quarter of 1985. Operating expenses were \$110.4 million, an increase of 3.6% over the same period in 1985. Net operating revenue was \$44.7 million, compared with \$42.2 million in the second quarter of 1985.

Order the Communications Service Bulletin, *Telecommunications Statistics*, Second Quarter 1986 (56-001, \$6.50/\$39), scheduled for release the week of September 29. Contact: J.R. Slattery (613-991-2205), Services Division.

Tobacco Products

August 1986

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 4,345,264,000 cigarettes in August 1986, an 11.4% decrease from the 4,901,667,000 cigarettes manufactured during the same

period in 1985. Production for January to August 1986 totalled 36,098,026,000 cigarettes, down from 42,502,403,000 cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1985.

Domestic sales in August 1986 amounted to 4,608,683,000 cigarettes, a decrease of 17.6% from the August 1985 amount of 5,592,076,000 cigarettes. Year-to-date sales in 1986 totalled 35,388,302,000 cigarettes, down 6.9% from the 1985 cumulative amount of 38,021,453,000 cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 29. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt

July 1986

Customs exports of wheat flour and barley malt during July 1986 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

● Wheat flour	18.9
● Malt	12.8

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5612 (series 1) and 5613.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release in mid-October. Contact: Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or Anthony Dupuis (613-991-3860), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Ottawa.

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

July 1986

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 57 733 tonnes in July 1986, a decrease of 6.1% from the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 419 759 tonnes. Production and export market data for selected commodities are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

Order the July 1986 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 22. Contact: Michel Cormier (613-991-3522), Industry Division.

Cane and Beet Sugar Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the cane and beet sugar industry (SIC 1081) totalled \$454.0 million, down 17.9% from \$552.7 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5393 and to be released in catalogue 32-250 B 1081 on, or before, November 14. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Foundation Garment Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the foundation garment industry (SIC 2496) totalled \$129.3 million, up 2.2% from \$126.5 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5456 and to be released in catalogue 34-252 B 2496 on, or before, November 21. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: T. Raj Sehdev (613-991-3510), Industry Division.

Other Transportation Equipment Industries

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the "other transportation equipment industries" (SIC 3299) totalled \$190.6 million, down 3.8% from \$198.1 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5566 and to be released in catalogue 42-251 B 3299 on, or before, November 14. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: G. W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Fruit and Vegetable Production

September 1986

The 1986 preliminary estimate of area planted to potatoes in Canada is now available. Also available are selected statistics on Canadian fruit and vegetables for 1985 and 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1044, 1371-1395, 1397-1406, 5614-5620, 5623, 5624 and 5627.

Order *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, \$8/\$60), available in early October. Contact: A. Mathieson (613-991-3854), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Imports by Commodities

July 1986

Commodity-country import trade statistics for July 1986 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3652-3678 and 3718.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Imports by Commodities* (65-007, \$50/\$500), available the first week of October. Contact: G. L. Blaney (613-990-9647), International Trade Division.

Structural Steel Price Indexes

Second Quarter 1986

Price indexes for fabricated structural steel-in-place, at the Canada level, show an increase of 0.6% in the second quarter of 1986 from the first quarter and an increase of 7.6% from the second quarter of 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 419.

Order the third quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in November. Contact: Bernard Lebrun (613-990-9608), Prices Division.

Publications Released

Farm Cash Receipts,

January-July 1986

Catalogue number 21-001

(Canada: \$7/\$70; Other Countries: \$8/\$80)

Refined Petroleum Products, June 1986

Catalogue number 45-004

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

Oil Pipe Line Transport, June 1986

Catalogue number 55-001

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

Construction Price Statistics,

Second Quarter 1986

Catalogue number 62-007

(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64)

Merchandising Inventories, May 1986

Catalogue number 63-014

(Canada: \$12/\$120; Other Countries: \$13/\$130)

Exports by Commodities, July 1986

Catalogue number 65-004

(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600)

Employment, Earnings

and Hours, June 1986

Catalogue number 72-002

(Canada: \$35/\$350; Other Countries:

\$36.50/\$365)

Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed

Pension Funds, Fourth Quarter 1985

Catalogue number 74-001

(Canada: \$10/\$40; Other Countries: \$11/\$44)

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Major Release Dates

Week of September 22-26

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated
date of
release

Title

Reference period

September

22-23	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	July 1986
22-23	Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada	May 1986
22-23	Department Store Sales and Stocks	July 1986
24	Wholesale Trade	July 1986
24	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	July 1986
25	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production	June 1986
25-26	Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products	Second Quarter 1986
25-26	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries	Second Quarter 1986

**The
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, September 22, 1986

Major Release

Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity, May 1986

2

- The leading indicator increased 1.0% from April, reflecting strength in the non-residential sector

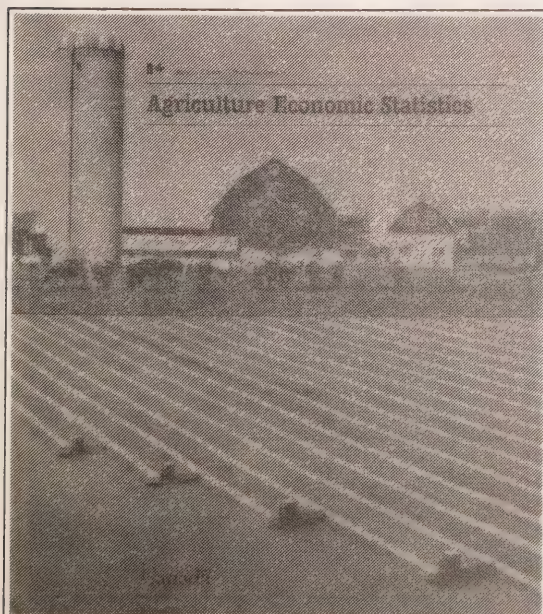
Data Availability Announcement

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, July 1986

3

Publications Released

4



Agriculture Economic Statistics

This comprehensive new publication, updated with three supplements per year, provides a historical and current look at the economic situation of agriculture in Canada.

The publication provides detailed data on net farm income, farm cash receipts, operating expenses, the capital value of farms and farm debt outstanding as well as an index of farm production.

Copies of *Agriculture Economic Statistics* (21-603E, \$60, plus \$5 per supplement), are available today from Publication Sales (613-993-7276), or for more information contact: J. Leblanc-Cooke (613-990-8706), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division

Major Release

Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada

May 1986

The leading indicator of building construction activity in Canada (1981=100) increased 1.0% in May to 99.1 from 98.1 in April. The increase was entirely attributable to strength registered in the non-residential sector.

The filtered index of residential construction remained unchanged in May at 108.4. A slight decrease recorded in the single-family dwelling sector offset a moderate increase in the multi-family dwelling sector. The trend-cycle of residential permits issued rose in the Atlantic region and in Quebec, decreased in Western Canada and remained unchanged in Ontario.

The filtered index of non-residential construction (excluding engineering projects) moved up 2.3% to 89.3 in May from a revised

index of 87.3 in April. The increase reflected gains in all components of the non-residential index. The most important increase was registered in the commercial sector (+3.0%), followed by the public (+1.8%) and the industrial sectors (+0.1%). The trend-cycle of non-residential permits issued was up in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairies while it remained relatively stable in the Atlantic provinces and British Columbia.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 80 (level 9-15).

Order the June 1986 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/200), scheduled for release the first week of October. Contact: Francine Monette (613-991-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada

(1981 = 100)

									% Variation	
	May 1986	Apr. 1986	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	May 1985	Apr. 1985	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	May '86/ Apr. '86	May '86/ May '85
Total index	99.1	98.1	97.0	96.0	86.5	84.1	81.5	78.9	1.0	14.6
Residential	108.4	108.4	108.2	107.9	91.8	88.2	84.4	81.1	0.0	18.1
Non-residential	89.3	87.3	85.4	83.5	80.9	79.9	78.4	76.6	2.3	10.4
Industrial	76.2	76.1	76.1	76.3	80.2	79.8	79.0	77.8	0.1	-5.0
Commercial	88.4	85.8	83.3	81.0	72.9	71.4	69.7	68.0	3.0	21.3
Public	99.3	97.5	95.7	94.1	95.6	95.2	94.1	92.5	1.8	3.9

Data Availability Announcement

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

July 1986

Canadian firms produced 97 066 cubic metres of waferboard in July 1986, a decrease of 5.3% from the 102 502 cubic metres produced a year earlier.

Particleboard production reached 74 688 cubic metres in July 1986, up 29.4% from 57 722 cubic metres the previous year. Production of hardboard for the month was 3 904 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (42,026 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch), an increase of 17.8% from the 3 313 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (35,662 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch) of hardboard produced in July 1985.

Production of waferboard during January to July 1986 totalled 815 380 cubic metres, up 9.7% from the 743 101 cubic metres produced during the same period a year earlier. Particleboard production was 672 224 cubic metres, up 16.3% from 577 869 cubic metres in January to July 1985. Production of hardboard reached 31 027 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (333,973 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch), an increase of 17.0% from 26 513 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (285,388 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch) for the seven months in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 8 and 34).

Order the July 1986 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003, \$4/\$40), to be released this week. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Vehicle for Statistical Information

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Publications Released

**Agriculture Economic Statistics,
Catalogue number 21-603E**

(Canada: \$60; Other Countries: \$76)

**Corrugated Boxes and
Wrappers, July 1986**

Catalogue number 36-004

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Factory Sales of Electric
Storage Batteries, July 1986**

Catalogue number 43-005

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Aviation Statistics Centre
Service Bulletin, Vol. 18, No. 8**

Catalogue number 51-004

(Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries:
\$9.50/\$95)

Railway Operating

Statistics, April 1986

Catalogue number 52-003

(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries:
\$10.50/\$105)

**Fuel Consumption Survey –
Passenger Cars, Light Trucks
and Vans, July-September 1985**
Catalogue number 53-007
No Charge.

**Fuel Consumption Survey –
Light Trucks and Vans,
October 1983-December 1984**
Catalogue number 53-225
No Charge.

**Industrial Corporations:
Financial Statistics,
Second Quarter 1986**
Catalogue number 61-003P
(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64)

**Department Store Monthly
Sales, by Province and
Metropolitan Area, July 1986**
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: \$2/\$20; Other Countries: \$3/\$30)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 23, 1986

Major Releases

Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, July 1986

2

- The seasonally adjusted value of new orders received increased 4.6% from June

Department Store Sales and Stocks, July 1986

4

- Department store sales advanced 5.9% from July 1985

Data Availability Announcement



Traffic Enforcement Statistics, 1981-1985

6

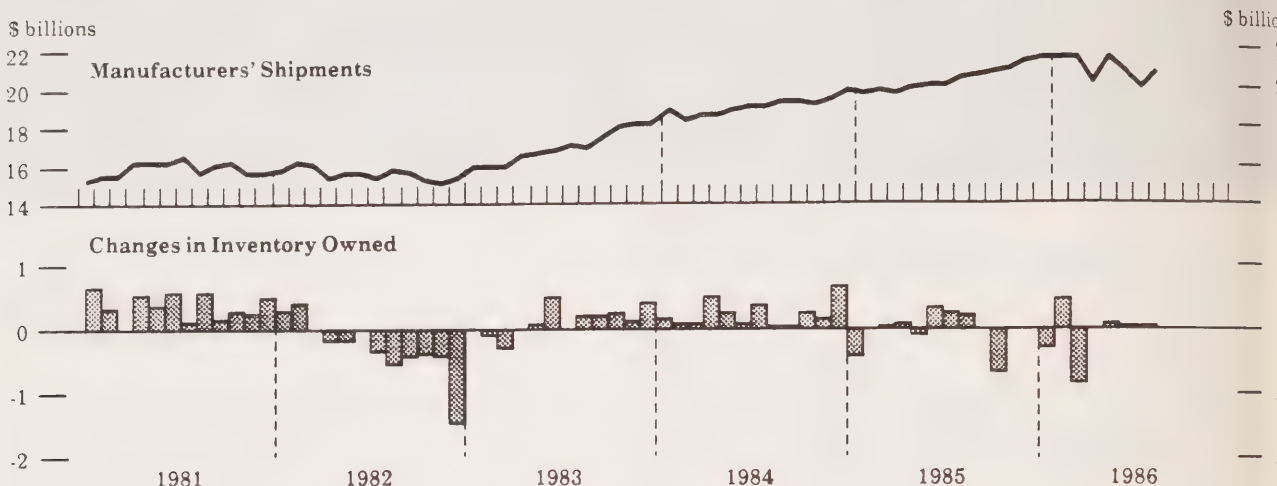
Publications Released

7

Major Releases

Manufacturers' Shipments and Changes in Inventory Owned, 1981-1986

(Seasonally adjusted)



Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries

July 1986

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that the seasonally adjusted value of shipments for all Canadian manufacturing industries increased 4.2% in July to \$20,898 million. The increase in July was broadly based as 20 of the 22 major groups reported higher shipments. Manufacturers' shipments have been fairly weak thus far in 1986 with the monthly average value of \$20,888 million being 1.5% below the average of \$21,206 million recorded for the last quarter of 1985.
- The seasonally adjusted value of new orders received in July increased 4.6% to \$20,898 million. In spite of this increase, new orders were still 3.8% below the February peak.
- The seasonally adjusted unfilled orders backlog at the end of July remained virtually unchanged at \$24,639 million. Since March, the value of unfilled orders has fluctuated slightly from month to month so that the July estimate now stands only 0.1% below the March level.
- Seasonally adjusted inventories owned by manufacturers increased 0.3% for the third consecutive month and at the end of July stood at \$34,217 million.
- The ratio of seasonally adjusted total inventory owned to seasonally adjusted shipments declined from 1.70:1 in June to 1.64:1 in July, the July ratio being more in line with those observed in 1986.
- Not adjusted for seasonal variation, manufacturers' shipments in July 1986 were estimated at \$19,711 million, 2.4% higher than the July 1985 level. Cumulative shipments for the first seven months of 1986 have been estimated at \$146,125 million, 4.8% above the value for the corresponding period in 1985.

(continued on page 3)

Note: In the published estimates for March and April, some series were noticeably affected by the fact that the Easter holiday occurred in March rather than in April, the first such instance since 1978. Revisions to some series for March and April reflect re-estimation of the seasonal factors in an attempt to adjust for this phenomenon.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries* (31-001, \$15/\$150), available in three to four weeks time. Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. Contact: the Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section (613-990-9832), Industry Division.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9582.

Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

(Based on 1982 Census of Manufactures Benchmarks)

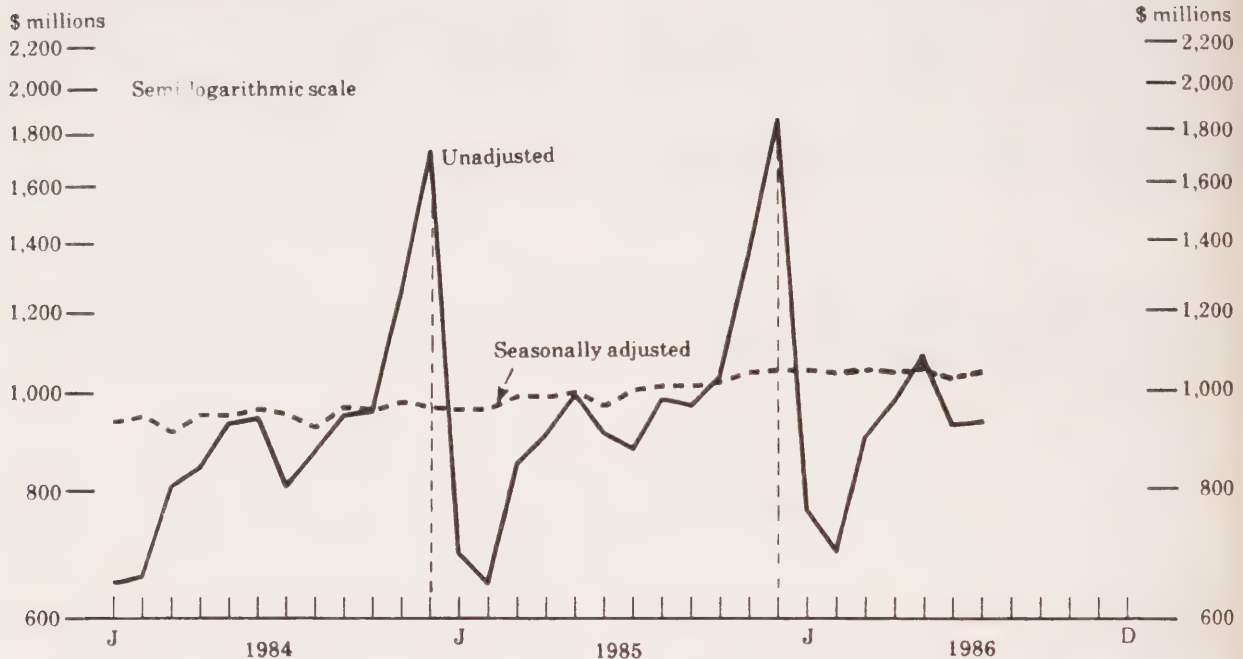
(millions of dollars)

	July 1986 ^p	June 1986 ^r	May 1986	July 1985
Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Shipments - Total	19,710.7	21,803.0	21,710.9	19,258.1
New orders - Total	19,665.3	21,487.4	21,759.0	19,289.8
Unfilled orders - Total	24,483.6	24,529.0	24,844.5	24,212.7
Inventory owned - Total	33,853.5	34,057.8	34,230.1	34,024.1
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Shipments - Total	20,898.1	20,049.2	20,723.4	20,466.3
New orders - Total	20,898.0	19,976.8	20,823.7	20,543.6
Unfilled orders - Total	24,639.2	24,639.4	24,711.8	24,391.9
Inventory owned - Total	34,216.6	34,124.7	34,024.5	34,385.3
Ratio of total inventories owned to shipments	1.64	1.70	1.64	1.68

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Department Store Sales, by Month, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1984-1986



Department Store Sales and Stocks July 1986

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales totalled \$1,052 million in July 1986, an increase of 0.8% from the previous month's revised total of \$1,043 million. The July increase follows a 1.6% decline in June 1986. The increase in July was broadly based as 29 of the 40 departments reported higher sales.
- In terms of recent trends, department store sales rose marginally in the first seven months of 1986, with an average monthly gain of 0.1%. This marks a significant reduction, however, from the 1.2% average monthly increase recorded in the last half of 1985.

- Seasonally adjusted department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$4,056 million at the end of July, down 3.0% from the June 1986 revised value of \$4,183 million. This latest decrease followed a 0.5% rise in June and a 1.9% decrease in May 1986.

- The inventories to sales ratio stood at 3.86:1 in July 1986, down moderately from the average ratio of 3.94:1 observed in the first six months of the year, but significantly higher than the ratios recorded in 1985 which averaged 3.49:1.

Unadjusted Data

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$928 million in July 1986, up 5.9% over the July 1985 level of \$876 million. Cumulative sales for the period January to July 1986 totalled \$6,286 million, up 7.1% over the corresponding period in 1985.

(continued on page 5)

- Seven provinces posted gains in July 1986 over the corresponding month in 1985, with increases ranging from 9.9% in British Columbia to a fractional increase of 0.1% in Nova Scotia. Declines were recorded in Prince Edward Island (-6.0%), Saskatchewan (-0.8%) and Manitoba (-0.6%). Of the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed, only Winnipeg (-1.9%) reported lower sales. The nine remaining areas had higher sales with increases ranging from 14.4% for Toronto to 1.2% for Halifax-Dartmouth.
- Unadjusted department store stocks at month-end totalled \$3,937 million, up 16.0% over the level reached in July 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$13/\$130), available the second week of November. Contact: Lina Di Piéto (613-991-3551) or Maurice Massaad (613-990-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Data Availability Announcement

Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1981-1985

The number of persons charged with impaired driving offences decreased for the second consecutive year, to 131,726 persons in 1985. This figure represents a 19% decline since 1981 and a 7% drop from the 1984 total. All provinces and territories, except the Yukon, showed decreases between 1981 and 1985 in the number of persons charged with impaired

driving offences. Despite this five-year decline, four provinces (Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Quebec and Manitoba) reported an increase in the number of persons charged between 1984 and 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 00140101.

Order the Vol. 6, No. 3 *Juristat Bulletin* (85-002, \$2/\$10), now available or call (613-990-9023), the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

**The
Daily**

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Publications Released

Farming Facts, 1986

Catalogue number 21-522E

(Canada: \$2; Other Countries: \$3)

The Dairy Review, July 1986

Catalogue number 23-001

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

Production and Stocks of

Tea, Coffee and Cocoa,

Quarter Ended June 1986

Catalogue number 32-025

(Canada: \$5/\$20; Other Countries: \$6/\$24)

Railway Carloadings, 10-day

Period Ending August 31, 1986

Catalogue number 52-005

(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100)

Index Numbers of Farm Prices

of Agricultural Products, July 1986

Catalogue number 62-003

(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70)

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern

Statistics, June 1986

Catalogue number 63-011

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

Summary of Canadian

International Trade, July 1986

Catalogue number 65-001

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries:
\$16/\$160)

Juristat Service Bulletin -- Vol. 6, No. 3,

Traffic Enforcement Statistics,

Catalogue number 85-002

1981-1985

(Canada: \$2/\$10; Other Countries: \$3/\$15)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 24, 1986

Major Releases

Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1985 2

- After adjusting for inflation, the average income of Canadian families increased by 2.4% over 1984

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1986 4

- The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits increased 1.1% from June (on a seasonally adjusted basis)

Data Availability Announcements

Oilseed Crushings, August 1986 6

Stocks of Frozen Meat, September 2, 1986 6

Mineral Wool, August 1986 6

Publications Released 7



Major Releases

Income Distributions by Size in Canada

Preliminary Estimates, 1985

After inflation adjustment, 1985 average family income increased by an estimated 2.4% over the 1984 level, according to preliminary income data from the annual survey of consumer finances. This increase is a reversal of the declining trend in average family income since 1980. However, overall real income levels remained 3.5% lower than the peak in 1980.

The number of persons below the low income cut-offs¹ declined by about 300,000 in 1985. Persons in all age groups, including children and the elderly, shared in this reduction. As a result, the proportion of low income persons dropped to 15.9% from 17.3% in 1984. However, the proportion is still higher than the low point of 14.7% experienced in 1981.

Most socio-demographic groups had reductions in the low income rate in 1985. However, young families (with heads under 25 years of age) and female lone-parent families with children did not experience a reduction in the low income rate.

Highlights of the report *Income Distributions by Size in Canada, Preliminary Estimates, 1985*, released today, include:

- In 1985, average family income (estimated at \$38,075) increased 2.4% from 1984 on an inflation-adjusted basis, after a four-year downward trend. However, real average family income was still 3.5% lower than in 1980.
- Provincial average family income ranged from approximately \$30,000 (Newfoundland at \$29,660 and Prince Edward Island at \$30,978) to over \$40,000 (Alberta at \$40,798 and Ontario at \$41,765).

Statistics on low income indicate:

- In 1985, there were an estimated 3.9 million low income persons (15.9% of the population), down from 4.2 million in 1984 (17.3% of the population). This is the first drop in the low income rate in recent years. From 1981 to 1984, there had been an upward trend in the proportion of persons with low income.
- Children under 16 years of age made up 1.1 million or 28.5% of the low income population. About one in five (19.2%) children under 16 years of age were members of low income families, down from 20.8% in 1984. However, this is still higher than the 16.5% estimated in 1981.
- Elderly persons 65 years and over made up 0.5 million or 12.5% of the low income population in 1985, little changed from 12.4% in 1984. This represented 19.6% of all elderly persons, down from 21.6% in 1984. Elderly unattached individuals still comprised seven out of 10 of the low income elderly.
- The proportion of unattached individuals who experienced low income was 36.6% in 1985 (about 1.0 million persons), essentially unchanged from 1984. Since 1981, there has been little change in the rate for unattached individuals.
(continued on page 3)

¹ Statistics Canada low income cut-offs are relative levels selected on the basis of income and expenditure patterns in 1978 and vary by size of area of residence and family size.

- At 46.1%, the low income rate among elderly unattached (of whom about 80% are female) was down from 49.6% in 1984, continuing a downward trend since 1980 when the rate was 61.5%. However, this rate was sharply higher than the overall low income rate of 19.6% for all elderly persons.
- For families, the rate of low income was 13.1% in 1985, down from 14.5% in 1984, reflecting a reduction of 71,000 families. However, the proportion of families with low income was still higher than in 1981 (12.0%).
- All age groups except the young (heads under 25 years of age) experienced a decrease in the low income rate in 1985. Young families had the highest proportion with low income at 32.0% while the elderly (heads 65 years of age and over) had the lowest rate at 9.8%.

- Among family types, non-elderly female lone-parent families had the highest rate of low income in 1985 (60.2%). Unlike most other family types, this group did not show a reduction in their rate from 1984.

Preliminary estimates were prepared from data collected as a supplement to the April 1986 Labour Force Survey using two-thirds of the regular sample (approximately 34,900 households). These estimates – which exclude the institutional population and households in the Yukon and Northwest Territories and on Indian reserves – are subject to slight revision upon completion of further processing of the survey data. Final results are expected to be published early in 1987.

Order Income Distributions by Size in Canada, Preliminary Estimates, 1985 (13-206, \$10), now available. Contact: the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-990-9775), Household Surveys Division.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics July 1986

Seasonally Adjusted Data

For the week ending July 19, 1986 preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 976,000 – up 1.1% from a month earlier.

Between June and July 1986, increases were observed in the Northwest Territories (9.0%), Manitoba (4.3%), Alberta (4.0%), Newfoundland (2.8%) and Quebec (1.0%). Declines occurred in the Yukon (-1.7%) and Ontario (-0.9%). The remaining provinces showed little or no change.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variations

The total number of beneficiaries¹ in July 1986 stood at 966,000 – virtually the same level as compared with June, but down 4.2% from July 1985. By sex, 51.6% of the beneficiaries were male and 48.4% were female. The number of males decreased in July 1986 to 498,000 – down 3.4% from the previous month while the number of female beneficiaries increased 4.1% to 468,000.

Benefits paid during July 1986 totalled \$801 million¹, an increase of 3.0% from June 1986 and 2.0% from July 1985. (Increases in benefit payments between June and July have been observed in the past two years.) Disbursements for the first seven months of 1986 amounted to \$6,557 million, 0.3% less than was paid during the same period in 1985. The change in the year-to-date payments is the result of a 5.6% decrease in the number of benefit weeks (to 36.43 million from 38.60 million) which was offset by a 5.7% increase in the average weekly benefit (to \$180.13 from \$170.45).

A total of 298,000 claims for unemployment insurance benefits were received during July 1986, an increase of 27.2% from the previous month and an advance of 3.9% over July 1985. (Increases in the number of claims are commonly observed between June and July.) Since January, a total of 1.83 million claims have been received, 0.2% more than during the same period last year. (see table on page 5).

¹ The count of beneficiaries cannot be directly related to the benefit payments made during any one month. Whereas the latter figure covers all disbursements during a month, the count of beneficiaries represents the number of persons who qualified for benefits during a specific week of a month. The number of days available during a month to process claims and to pay benefits influences the levels and trends of the benefits and claims data. The beneficiaries count is not affected since it relates to a single week. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between the beneficiaries and the other data series.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6.) and 5700-5717.

Data for the months of May, June and July 1986 will be published in the July 1986 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$12/\$120), available at the beginning of October. Contact: H. Stiebert or J.-P. Maynard (613-990-9900), Labour Division.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	July 1986	June 1986	May 1986	July 1985	% change from	
					June 1986	July 1985
Benefits¹						
Amount paid (\$000)	800,742	777,148	848,933	784,759	3.0	2.0
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,509	4,352	4,723	4,675	3.6	-3.5
Average weekly benefit (\$)	177.31	178.43	179.78	167.13	-0.6	6.1
Claims received (000)	298	234	221	287	27.2	3.9
Beneficiaries² (000)						
Total	966 ^p	965 ^p	1,095 ^r	1,009 ^r	0.1	-4.2
Regular benefits	874 ^p	863 ^p	968 ^r	911 ^r	1.2	-4.1
Regular benefits - Seasonally adjusted	976 ^p	965 ^p	973 ^r	1,015 ^r	1.1	
				January to July		% change
				1986	1985	1986/1985
Benefits¹						
Amount paid (\$000)	6,556,689		6,575,157			-0.3
Weeks of benefit (000)	36,425		38,597			-5.6
Average weekly benefit (\$)	180.13		170.45			5.7
Claims received (000)	1,830		1,827			0.2
Beneficiaries - Year-to-date average² (000)	1,153^p		1,240^r			-7.0

¹ Amount paid and weeks of benefit include work sharing and job creation. However, average weekly benefit excludes these amounts in order to maintain comparability with previous data.

² The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a few seasonal fishermen and a small number of work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Oilseed Crushings

August 1986

Domestic crushings of vegetable oilseeds and the subsequent production of oil and meal for the latest periods were as follows:

- Canola-rapeseed, August 1986: 76 299 tonnes of crushings, with 31 164 tonnes of oil and 42 882 tonnes of meal produced.
- Soybeans, August 1986: 67 510 tonnes of crushings, with 12 598 tonnes of oil and 51 847 tonnes of meal produced.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release October 24. Contact: Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or A. Dupuis (613-991-3860), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Ottawa.

Stocks of Frozen Meat

September 1, 1986

Total frozen meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of September amounted to 25 516 tonnes as compared with 26 802 tonnes last month and 37 042 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

Order the September issue of *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (32-012, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release on October 8. Contact: P.L. Beerstecher (613-990-8714), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Mineral Wool

August 1986

Manufacturers shipped 9 567 536 square metres of mineral wool (all R factors) in batts in August 1986, up 61.6% from the 5 919 139 square metres shipped a year earlier and up 30.7% from the 7 319 076 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of August 1986 were 55 963 273 square metres, an increase of 8.0% from the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

Order the August 1986 issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 6. Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Publications Released

**Income Distributions by
Size in Canada,**

Preliminary Estimates, 1985

Catalogue number 13-206

(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11)

**Marriages and Divorces –
Vital Statistics, Vol. II, 1985**

Catalogue number 84-205

(Canada: \$12; Other Countries: \$13)

Coal and Coke Statistics, June 1986

Catalogue number 45-002

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 25, 1986

Major Release

Construction Union Wage Rate Index, August 1986 2

- The index rose 0.2% from a year earlier

Data Availability Announcements

Major Appliances, August 1986 3

Steel Ingots, Week Ending September 20, 1986 3

Publications Released 4



Major Release

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

August 1986

The Union Wage Rate Index for construction trades (1981=100) remained unchanged in August from July's level of 132.4. This marks a continuation of a pattern established early in 1984 with the result that in 25 of the 32 previous months there were no changes in rates. At 0.2%, the year-over-year change was among the lowest observed since 1962, when the index was first established.

The accompanying table presents rates for crane operators, heavy equipment operators and truck drivers for nine selected cities,

representing seven provinces. Cities in Saskatchewan and Alberta, with no collective agreements for these trades, are excluded both from this list of rates and from the index calculations.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

Order the third quarter issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in December. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Union Wage Rates for Construction¹

August 1986

	Trades					
	Crane Operator		Heavy Equipment Operator		Truck Driver	
	B	B and S	B	B and S	B	B and S
(In dollars)						
St. John's	14.59	16.56	14.54	16.50	14.19	16.13
Halifax	15.86	17.88	15.48	17.47	14.60	16.52
Saint John	14.31	16.68	13.74	16.05	12.46	14.64
Montreal	16.42	18.87	15.38	17.73	13.56	15.73
Ottawa	18.60	22.20	17.58	21.08	14.18	17.34
Toronto	18.75	22.39	17.80	21.34	15.75	18.58
Thunder Bay	18.38	21.95	17.30	20.76	14.24	17.39
Winnipeg	18.10	21.21	14.49	17.24	13.87	16.56
Vancouver	19.19	24.71	18.84	24.32	19.17	24.16

¹ Rates are available for other trades and other cities.

B = Basic rate.

B and S = Basic rate and selected pay supplements: vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans.

Data Availability Announcements

Major Appliances

August 1986

Canadian firms produced 176,826 major appliances during August 1986, an increase of 27.0% from the 139,207 units produced the previous month and an increase of 17.8% from 150,131 units produced in August 1985.

Production of major appliances for the first eight months of 1986 amounted to 1,543,201 units, up 14.4% from 1,349,214 for the same period in 1985.

Domestic sales of major appliances by these Canadian firms decreased to 172,921 units in August 1986, down 22.9% from 224,234 units in July 1986 but up 11.2% from the 155,468 units sold in August 1985.

Year-to-date domestic sales to August 1986 amounted to 1,373,415 units, a 10.0% increase from 1,248,225 units for the same period in 1985.

The cumulative total in 1986 was 10 119 496 tonnes, a decrease of 3.1% from 10 438 469 tonnes for the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

Order the August 1986 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 13. Contact: J.P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending September 20, 1986

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending September 20, 1986 totalled 243 861 tonnes, a decrease of 4.0% from the preceding week's total of 253 987 tonnes and down 20.4% from the year-earlier level of 306 282 tonnes.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

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Publications Released

Pulpwood and Wood Residue

Statistics, July 1986

Catalogue number 25-001

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

Monthly Production of Soft

Drinks, August 1986

Catalogue number 32-001

(Canada: \$2/\$20; Other Countries: \$3/\$30)

Production and Disposition of

Tobacco Products, August 1986

Catalogue number 32-022

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Construction Type Plywood, July 1986

Catalogue number 35-001

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Quarterly Shipments of Office

Furniture Products, Quarter

Ended June 30, 1986

Catalogue number 35-006

(Canada: \$5/\$20; Other Countries: \$6/\$24)

Particleboard, Waferboard and

Hardboard, July 1986

Catalogue number 36-003

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Steel Wire and Specified Wire

Products, July 1986

Catalogue number 41-006

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Asphalt Roofing, July 1986

Catalogue number 45-001

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Production and Sales of Phonograph

Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in

Canada, July 1986

Catalogue number 47-004

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Passenger Bus and Urban

Transit Statistics, July 1986

Catalogue number 53-003

(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries:
\$7.50/\$75)

Communications Service Bulletin,

Vol. 16, No. 4: Telephone Statistics, 1985

Catalogue number 56-001

(Canada: \$6.50/\$39; Other Countries:
\$7.50/\$45)

Telephone Statistics, May 1986

Catalogue number 56-002

(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries:
\$8.50/\$85)

Industry Price Indexes, July 1986

Catalogue number 62-011

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 26, 1986

Major Release

Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products, January-June 1986

2

- A record trade deficit (\$2.6 billion) with overseas countries more than offset Canada's trade surplus with the United States, contributing to an overall trade deficit for the first six months of 1986 (\$386 million), the first since 1981

Data Availability Announcements

Chain Store Stocks, July 1986

5

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, August 1986

5

Gypsum Products, August 1986

5

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, August 1986

5

Vegetable Oil Mills Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures

6



Publications Released

7

Major Release Dates, September 29-October 3

8

Major Release

Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products

January-June 1986

A record trade deficit (\$2.6 billion) with overseas countries more than offset Canada's trade surplus with the United States, contributing to an overall trade deficit for the first six months of 1986 (\$386 million), the first since 1981.

Trade with the United States, Reconciled Basis (Table 1)

Canada posted a \$2.2 billion surplus in trade in automotive products with the United States for the first six months of 1986, a decline of \$60 million from the same period in 1985.

Exports continued to grow, although at a slower pace, to reach a record high of \$18.2 billion, an increase of \$1.0 billion or 5.8%. This rise in exports was largely due to a 15.7% (\$1.2 billion) increase in car exports, somewhat offset by moderate declines in trucks and other motor vehicles (\$93 million) and parts (\$81 million).

Imports showed the same growth pattern as exports and reached a new high of \$16.0 billion, up \$1.1 billion or 7.1%. Unlike the increase in exports which was concentrated in cars, the rise in imports was more widespread. Parts increased 6.0% (\$534 million) while cars increased 9.6% (\$447 million). Trucks and other motor vehicles were up 9.1% (\$116 million).

Trade with Overseas Countries, Customs Basis (Table 2)

The trade deficit with overseas countries continued to increase to a record level of \$2.6 billion, offsetting Canada's trade surplus with the United States.

The increase in the trade deficit with overseas countries resulted from a large rise (36.6%) in imports which reached a level of \$3.0 billion. Imports of cars accounted for 68.9% of the growth, rising 46.2% (\$555 million).

Increases were also observed in parts (\$168 million) and trucks and other motor vehicles (\$84 million). Exports increased 24.8% to \$428 million, largely explained by a 43.3% increase in parts.

(continued on page 3)

Note to Data Users

Canada-United States trade in automotive products, shown in this special release, is measured by comparing the import statistics of each country. U.S. statistics on imports from Canada (converted to Canadian dollars) are used to represent Canadian exports because this enables a more exact comparison of the two trade flows. This greater exactness results from several factors. Customs revenue is collected on the basis of import documentation and consequently, the filing and scrutiny of import documents is more rigorous. The use of Customs tariff along with the commodity code allows assignment of the trade of certain commodities to the automotive sector. Examples of such commodities are tires, hardware, fabric, glass, metal materials, lighting fixtures, ignition equipment, etc., which may or may not be related to production of automobiles.

As a result, the data in this release, for automotive trade with the U.S. differ significantly from data released in all other Statistics Canada trade reports such as the *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P) and the monthly *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001). Data in these trade reports give statistics by commodity which can serve as an approximation of automotive trade; however, they should not be expected to agree precisely with this release.

The data published in Table 1 of this release also appear in the Annual Report of the President to the (U.S.) Congress on the operation of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965, and are accepted in both countries as the official measure of trade in automotive products.

Exports to all countries except the United States are measured using Canadian export statistics, and not the counterpart country import statistics.

Source of Passenger Automobile Imports (Table 3)

A total of 607,800 passenger automobiles were imported during the first six months of 1986, an increase of 11.5% from 1985. The United States' share of the import market dropped to 66.6%, while overseas countries captured 33.4% of the market, a rise of 2.8 percentage points. Japan and "Other Countries" increased their respective shares by 1.4 percentage points and West Germany by 0.5 percentage points.

The average price per car increased by 5.0% - 2.4% for cars imported from the United States and over 20% for cars imported from overseas countries.

It should be noted that the average price is derived by dividing the total value by the total number of units. Increases in average price may therefore reflect changes in the size and type of cars imported, changes in exchange rates, as well as inflationary price increases. (see tables on page 4)

Contact: G. Blaney (613-990-9647), Trade Information Unit, or R. Schipizky (613-990-9784), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

Canada-United States Trade in Automotive Products, Reconciled Basis¹ (Table 1)

First six months 1985 and 1986

	Annual		First six months		Change between the first six months of	
	1984	1985	1985	1986	1985	1986
	(millions of dollars - Canadian)				(%)	
Exports - (United States Imports from Canada)						
Cars	13,085	15,277	7,481	8,656	1,175	15.7
Trucks and other motor vehicles	5,880	6,422	3,405	3,312	-93	-2.7
Parts	10,287	11,512	6,010	5,929	-81	-1.3
Tires and tubes	598	592	287	286	-1	-0.3
Total	29,850	33,803	17,183	18,183	1,000	5.8
Imports - (Canadian Imports from the U.S.)						
Cars	6,085	8,566	4,657	5,104	447	9.6
Trucks and other motor vehicles	2,039	2,570	1,277	1,393	116	9.1
Parts	15,446	17,438	8,841	9,375	534	6.0
Tires and tubes	345	264	154	117	-37	-24.0
Total	23,915	28,838	14,929	15,989	1,060	7.1
Balance						
Cars	7,000	6,711	2,824	3,552	728	
Trucks and other motor vehicles	3,841	3,852	2,128	1,919	-209	
Parts	-5,159	-5,926	-2,831	-3,446	-615	
Tires and tubes	253	328	133	169	36	
Total	5,935	4,965	2,254	2,194	-60	
Excluded: adjustments to values of imported parts for special tooling charges.						
	417	454	203	145		

¹ Refer to "Notes to Data Users".

Canada-Overseas Countries Trade in Automotive Products, Customs Basis (Table 2)

First six months 1985 and 1986

	Annual		First six months		Change between the first six months of	
	1984	1985	1985	1986	1985	1986
(millions of dollars - Canadian)						(%)
Domestic Exports						
Cars	189	39	27	25	-2	-7.4
Trucks and other motor vehicles	144	177	90	90	0	0.0
Parts	280	307	141	202	61	43.3
Tires and tubes	30	45	21	22	1	4.8
Re-exports	168	134	64	89	25	39.1
Total Canadian Exports	811	702	343	428	85	24.8
Imports						
Cars	1,805	2,726	1,202	1,757	555	46.2
Trucks and other motor vehicles	372	381	172	256	84	48.8
Parts	1,328	1,459	719	887	168	23.4
Tires and tubes	207	207	109	107	-2	-1.8
Total Canadian Imports	3,712	4,773	2,202	3,007	805	36.6
Balance						
Cars	-1,616	-2,687	-1,175	-1,732	-557	
Trucks and other motor vehicles	-228	-204	-82	-166	-84	
Parts	-1,048	-1,152	-578	-685	-107	
Tires and tubes	-177	-162	-88	-85	3	
Re-exports	168	134	64	89	25	
Total	-2,901	-4,071	-1,859	-2,579	-720	

Canadian Passenger Car Imports, Customs Basis (Table 3)

First six months of 1985 and 1986

	Number of units								Exchange rate ¹	
	Change				Import share		Average price		Change	
	1985	1986	1986/ 1985	1986/ 1985	1985	1986	1985	1986	1986/ 1985	1986/ 1985
First six months										
	(000)	(000)	(000)	%	%	%	\$	\$	%	%
United States	378.3	405.0	26.7	7.1	69.4	66.6	12,310	12,602	2.4	2.4
Overseas countries	166.9	202.7	35.9	21.5	30.6	33.4	7,201	8,665	20.3	--
Japan	95.7	115.7	20.0	21.0	17.6	19.0	6,683	8,376	25.3	46.0
West Germany	22.6	27.8	5.2	23.1	4.1	4.6	11,330	13,963	23.2	41.4
United Kingdom	0.7	1.1	0.3	45.5	0.1	0.2	27,451	29,582	7.8	27.3
France	4.0	1.6	-2.4	-59.6	0.7	0.3	6,012	7,613	26.6	38.1
Sweden	2.8	3.3	0.6	20.6	0.5	0.5	13,994	14,678	4.9	27.7
Italy	0.6	0.0	-0.6	-95.4	0.1	0.0	6,060	48,103	693.8	30.4
Other countries	40.6	53.2	12.6	31.2	7.4	8.8	5,430	5,737	5.7	--
All countries	545.2	607.8	62.5	11.5	100.0	100.0	10,746	11,288	5.0	19.5

¹ Minus sign (-) indicates depreciation of the value of the currency of the country against the Canadian dollar. Rate for all countries is the rate against the Canadian dollar of the SDR (Special Drawing Rights), a weighted average of 16 world currencies, by the International Monetary Fund.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

Data Availability Announcements

Chain Store Stocks

July 1986

Highlights

- Retail chain store stocks totalled \$4,262 million at the end of July 1986, up 6.8% over the level reached in July 1985.
- The inventories to sales ratio stood at 1.18:1 in July 1986, down slightly from the average ratio of 1.24:1 observed in the first six months of the year and down from the ratios recorded in 1985 which averaged 1.22:1.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 194.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Merchandising Inventories* (63-014, \$12/\$120), available the fourth week of October. Contact: Roger Laplante (613-991-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

August 1986

Canadian manufacturers shipped 167 302 thousand square metres of corrugated boxes and wrappers in August 1986, a decrease of 7.3% from the 180 415 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to August 1986 shipments totalled 1 402 885 thousand square metres, up 3.3% from 1 358 310 thousand square metres for the same period in 1985.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 6. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Gypsum Products

August 1986

Manufacturers shipped 24 881 103 square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in August 1986, up 30.2% from the 19 106 302 square metres shipped in August 1985 and up 4.8% from the 23 731 371 square metres shipped in July 1986. Year-to-date shipments were 189 147 001 square metres, an increase of 24.6% over the January to August 1985 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11 and 12).

Order the August 1986 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 6. Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

August 1986

Production of process cheese in August 1986 totalled 6 513 486 kilograms, up 10.5% from July 1986 and up 2.6% from August 1985. The 1986 cumulative year-to-date production totalled 46 184 467 kilograms, down from the corresponding 1985 amount of 46 885 763 kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 560 447 kilograms – an increase of 97.1% from July 1986 but a decrease of 5.4% from August 1985. The 1986 cumulative year-to-date production totalled 4 124 037 kilograms, down from the 4 660 332 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

Order the August 1986 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 6. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Vegetable Oil Mills Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the vegetable oil mills industry (SIC 1061) totalled \$987.1 million, up 2.4% from \$964.2 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5390 and to be released in catalogue 32-250 B 1061 on, or before, November 14.

Commodity data for this industry will be available in April 1987. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Vehicle for Statistical Information

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Publications Released

**Production, Shipments and
Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East
of the Rockies, June 1986**

Catalogue number 35-002

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

**Appliance, Radio and Television
Manufacturers, 1984**

Catalogue number 43-212

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

**Communications Service Bulletin,
Vol. 16, No. 5: Telecommunication
Statistics, First Quarter 1986**

Catalogue number 56-001

(Canada: \$6.50/\$39; Other Countries:
\$7.50/\$45)

Electric Power Statistics, June 1986

Catalogue number 57-001

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

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Major Release Dates

Week of September 29 – October 3

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date of release	Title	Reference period
-----------------------------------	-------	------------------

September

29	Wholesale Trade	July 1986
29	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production	June 1986
30	Employment, Earnings and Hours	July 1986
30	Industrial Product Price Index	August 1986
30	Raw Materials Price Index	August 1986

October

1-3	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	July 1986
2	Housing Starts	August 1986
3	New Housing Price Index	August 1986

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, September 29, 1986

Major Releases

Wholesale Trade, July 1986 2

- Wholesale merchants' sales increased 12.7% from July 1985

Crude Oil and Natural Gas, June 1986 4

- Exports of crude oil advanced 31.8% from a year earlier

Data Availability Announcement

Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, September 2, 1986 5

Publications Released 6



Major Releases

Wholesale Trade

July 1986

Sales

Preliminary estimates of wholesale merchants' sales for July 1986 advanced 12.7% above the July 1985 level. This year-over-year increase in July was somewhat higher than the 11.1% gain recorded for June 1986 but is in line with the 12.0% cumulative increase recorded for the first seven months of 1986.

In July 1986, all major trade groups registered increased sales from a year earlier. Those trade groups having a significant impact on the overall sales increase were wholesalers of "other machinery, equipment and supplies" (+14.6%), lumber and building materials (+26.5%) and motor vehicles and accessories (+15.4%).

Wholesale trade increases between July 1985 and July 1986 were posted in all regions, ranging from 19.2% in Ontario to 5.2% in the Prairie provinces.

Inventories

Inventory levels in July 1986 were 10.6% higher than those reported in July 1985. In each of the first seven months of 1986, the inventory levels reported have been higher than those for the corresponding months of 1985.

The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of July 1986 stood at 1.56:1, down from 1.59:1 recorded a year earlier. For the first seven months of 1986, this ratio has averaged 1.61:1, down from the 1.65:1 registered for the corresponding months in 1985; this decline in the ratio is due to the higher relative increases in sales as compared to those in inventory levels over this period.

(see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 44.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$5/\$50), available the third week of October. Contact: Gilles Berniquez (613-991-3537), Wholesale Trade Section, Industry Division.

Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for July 1986/1985

Major trade groups - Regions	Sales			Inventories		Stocks/Sales Ratios	
	June 1986/85 ^r	July 1986/85 ^p	Jan.-July 1986/85 ^p	June 1986/85 ^r	July 1986/85 ^p	July 1985 ^r	July 1986 ^p
Total all trades	11.1	12.7	12.0	9.1	10.6	1.59	1.56
Food	2.0	2.3	2.4	1.5	-4.7	0.74	0.69
Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations	6.7	11.9	14.5	17.3	15.8	0.98	1.01
Apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise	8.5	7.7	10.4	3.5	2.2	2.34	2.22
Motor vehicles and accessories	20.9	15.4	17.3	14.8	16.7	1.71	1.73
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	32.1	44.3	21.5	-3.1	-3.2	4.06	2.72
Other machinery, equipment and supplies ¹	11.9	14.6	15.2	9.9	14.0	1.93	1.92
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	1.0	2.5	3.0	12.4	13.9	1.57	1.74
Lumber and building materials	19.7	26.5	24.3	16.4	16.1	1.44	1.32
Other wholesalers ²	8.8	10.4	9.5	9.7	14.7	1.52	1.58
Regions							
Atlantic provinces	4.5	8.3	3.2	5.2	5.5	1.29	1.26
Quebec	5.8	10.6	7.3	7.2	11.6	1.42	1.43
Ontario	16.7	19.2	17.4	11.7	12.8	1.58	1.50
Prairie provinces	8.9	5.2	7.5	7.5	8.8	2.12	2.19
B.C., Yukon and Northwest Territories	10.2	9.0	13.4	8.9	6.7	1.39	1.36

¹ Includes: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; and machinery and equipment, n.e.s.

² Includes: farm products (excluding grain); paper and paper products; scrap and waste materials; and wholesalers, n.e.s.

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

June 1986

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in Canada amounted to 7 820.5 thousand cubic metres in June 1986, a 5.6% increase from a year earlier. On a cumulative basis, production stood at 44 255.7 thousand cubic metres, down 1.4% from the January-June 1985 period.
- Crude oil exports for the first six months in 1986 reached 16 361.3 thousand cubic metres, up 14.7% from the same period in 1985, while imports – at 9 176.5 thousand cubic metres – were up by 33.5%. (It should be noted that exports are primarily through pipeline systems, while imports are primarily by boat, a single arrival of which can materially influence the import data.)

- Marketable production of natural gas fell 6.5% between June 1985 and June 1986, while year-to-date production was off 7.1%. Sales in Canada, for both the current month and the year-to-date period, show little difference from last year's levels. Export deliveries, however, were down 29.2% for the month and 24.9% for the January-June period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$8/\$80), to be released the third week in October. Contact: G. O' Connor (613-991-3562), Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	June 1986	% Change June 1986/ June 1985	Jan.-June 1986	% Change Jan.-June 1986/ Jan.-June 1985
Crude Oil and Equivalent (thousands of cubic metres)				
Production	7 820.5	5.6	44 255.7	-1.4
Exports	2 730.9	31.8	16 361.3	14.7
Imports	2 027.9	21.9	9 176.5	33.5
Refinery Receipts	7 250.0	3.4	37 524.7	-0.6
Natural Gas (millions of cubic metres)				
Marketable Production	4 754.5	-6.5	36 846.6	-7.1
Exports	1 248.2	-29.2	10 392.4	-24.9
Canadian Sales	2 543.6	-3.6	27 430.5	-0.7

Data Availability Announcement

Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables

September 2, 1986

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, in storage and factories at the opening of the first business day of September, totalled 21 507 tonnes compared with 27 867 tonnes last year. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, totalled 63 963 tonnes (71 450 in 1985).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9537-9543.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables* (32-010, \$8/\$80), scheduled for release on October 10. Contact: Dave Burroughs (613-990-8714), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

**The
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Publications Released

**Leather and Allied Products
Industries, 1984**

Catalogue number 33-207

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Men's Clothing Industries, 1984

Catalogue number 34-216

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Textile Products Industries, 1984

Catalogue number 34-224

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Aircraft and Aircraft Parts

Manufacturers, 1984

Catalogue number 42-203

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

**Motor Vehicle Parts and
Accessories Manufacturers, 1984**

Catalogue number 42-210

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

**Other Machinery and Equipment
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Catalogue number 42-214

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 30, 1986

Major Releases

Crime Statistics, 1985

2

- Criminal code offences reported to police rose 1.2% from 1984

Industrial Product Price Index, August 1986

3

- The annual rate of change increased (to 0.6%) for the first time since May 1986

Raw Materials Price Index, August 1986

5

- The RMPI was down 20.7% from the year-earlier level

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings, Seven Days Ending September 7, 1986

6

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes, August 1986

6

Publications Released

7

Major Release Dates, October 1986

8

Major Releases

Canadian Crime Statistics

1985

Criminal Code offences reported to police in Canada in 1985 increased 1.2% over 1984.

Final figures show violent crimes increased 5.8%, while property crimes remained virtually unchanged from the previous year.

Other highlights from *Canadian Crime Statistics*, released today, include:

- Drug and narcotic offences in 1985 were up 4.1% from a year earlier. Cannabis accounted for 76.6% of reported drug offences, virtually unchanged from 1984, but down from 1979 when it accounted for nearly 90% of drug and narcotic offences. There was a significant increase in heroin (up 30.4%) and cocaine offences (up 19.0%).

- British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and the Yukon and Northwest Territories experienced crime rates higher than the national average in 1985.

- Nationally, the crime rate appears to be levelling-off – as is the trend in the United States.

Available on CANSIM: table 00150202.

Order the 1985 issue of *Canadian Crime Statistics* (85-205, \$25), now available, or for more information contact: Robert Allen (613-990-6634), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Industrial Product Price Index

August 1986

Preliminary estimates show that the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981=100) rose 0.3% in August 1986. This monthly change was primarily due to price increases for meat, lumber, woodpulp, newsprint and motor vehicles. However, a decline in petroleum and coal products had a moderating effect on the overall index.

The year-over-year increase of the IPPI from August 1985 to August 1986 was 0.6%, the highest annual rate of change observed since May 1986. With the petroleum and coal products component excluded, the annual advance would have been 4.2%.

Substantial increases were once again recorded in August for most meat products, notably pork (4.6%), chicken (7.9%) and cured meat (9.6%). Softwood lumber prices went up

4.9% in August, partly due to the strike in British Columbia that began on July 23. Price increases for pulp, up 1.7%, newsprint, up 0.8%, and motor vehicles, up 0.7% were due mainly to the effect of a 1.1% decrease of the Canadian dollar on export prices quoted in U.S. currency. Preliminary estimates show that prices for petroleum and coal products declined 2.2% in August 1986 and were down 25.6% from August 1985.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150), available towards the end of October. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1981 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance ¹	Index ² Aug. '86	% Change	
			Aug. '86/ July '86	Aug. '86/ Aug. '85
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	100.0	119.1	0.3	0.6
Intermediate goods	61.6	114.5	0.3	-0.3
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	103.7	0.2	1.5
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	117.9	0.3	-0.7
Finished goods	38.4	126.3	0.3	1.8
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	129.8	1.2	7.0
Capital equipment	10.2	128.8	0.4	3.9
All other finished goods	17.9	123.0	-0.1	-2.3
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	124.2	2.4	9.1
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	116.7	0.1	2.9
Beverages	1.9	139.6	0.1	5.9
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	146.4	0.8	7.2
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	118.0	0.2	3.5
Textile products	2.4	111.4	0	1.2
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	117.3	0.1	2.8
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	120.0	2.9	7.9
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	126.9	0.3	3.5
Paper and paper products	8.1	118.2	0.8	5.3
Printing and publishing	2.4	134.5	0.4	4.7
Primary metal products	8.8	108.1	0	3.1
Metal fabricated products	5.3	122.7	0.6	2.8
Machinery and equipment	4.8	122.6	0.2	2.3
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	132.8	0.5	4.8
Electrical and communication products	5.0	122.8	0.2	2.5
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	130.5	0.2	5.0
Petroleum and coal products ³	10.7	98.4	-2.2	-25.6
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	115.8	-0.3	0.8
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	125.9	0.5	4.8
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	96.8	2.7	1.8

¹ Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.

² Indexes are preliminary.

³ This index is estimated for the current month.

Raw Materials Price Index

August 1986

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI 1981=100) for August was 90.8, down 0.1% from its July level of 90.9. The monthly decrease was mainly attributable to an estimated 1.5% decrease for the mineral fuels component index and a 2.9% decrease for the vegetable products component index; of the seven components making up the index, three registered decreases, two increased and two showed no change. From August 1985 to August 1986 the RMPI fell 20.7%. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels showed a 0.8% increase over the month and a 6.8% increase over the year.

The 1.5% decrease for the mineral fuels component in August left the index 45.1% below the year-earlier level. This marked the tenth consecutive decrease on an annual basis for this index. Crude oil prices were estimated to have dropped 2.1% over the month to a level 52.6% lower than a year ago.

The vegetable products component index fell 2.9% in August, 2.3% below its August 1985 level. Prices for grains were down 7.9%, as wheat, barley, corn and oats all registered decreases.

The animal and animal products component increased 2.8% in August to a level 14.2% higher than a year ago. Higher prices for hogs, up 7.2% over the month and 46.4% over the year, was the main contributor. Cattle for slaughter prices increased 2.5% in August and were 11.1% higher than a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150), available towards the end of October. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1981 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index Aug. '86 ¹	% Change	
			Aug. '86/ July '86	Aug. '86/ Aug. '85
Raw materials total	100	90.8	-0.1	-20.7
Mineral fuels	45	73.5	-1.5	-45.1
Vegetable products	11	86.5	-2.9	-2.3
Animal and animal products	20	118.4	2.8	14.2
Wood products	8	108.8	0	3.9
Ferrous materials	2	110.3	0.7	1.9
Non-ferrous metals	11	89.8	-0.1	3.9
Non-metallic minerals	3	127.4	0	2.3
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	105.2	0.8	6.8

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending September 7, 1986

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending September 7, 1986 totalled 4.1 million tonnes, an increase of 1.8% from the 1985 figure. Loadings increased in the East by 4.4% and decreased in the West by 0.7%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) decreased in the East by 4.1% and increased in the West by 21.8. The over-all national increase was 2.9%.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings totalled 161.6 million tonnes, an increase of 0.4% from the previous year. Piggyback cars loaded during the same period increased 3.5%.

Order the Vol. 2, No. 33 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75), scheduled for release this week. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-8700), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes

August 1986

Electric power selling price indexes (1981=100) are now available from May 1986 to August 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1979.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150), available at the end of October. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

**The
Daily**

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Publications Released

**Production of Maple Products, 1986 and
Value of Maple Products, 1985**

Catalogue number 22-204

(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11)

Canadian Crime Statistics, 1985

Catalogue number 85-205

(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26.50)

Telephone Statistics, June 1986

Catalogue number 56-002

(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries:
\$8.50/\$85)

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Major Release Dates: October 1986

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
October		
1	Employment, Earnings and Hours	July 1986
1-3	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry	July 1986
2	Housing Starts	August 1986
3	New Housing Price Index	August 1986
6	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	Second Quarter 1986 (Final Data)
7-8	Estimates of Labour Income	July 1986
8	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	August 1986
8-9	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	August 1986
9	Help-wanted Index	September 1986
9-10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	August 1986
9-10	Building Permits	July 1986
10	Labour Force Survey	September 1986
10	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	August 1986
10	Farm Cash Receipts	January-August 1986
10	Farm Prices of Agriculture Products	August 1986
10-14	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	July 1986
10-15	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries	Second Quarter 1986
14	Security Transactions with Non-residents	August 1986

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
October		
16-17	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	August 1986
17	The Consumer Price Index	September 1986
17-20	Retail Trade	August 1986
20-22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	August 1986
20-23	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	August 1986
21-23	Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada	June 1986
24	Wholesale Trade	August 1986
28	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production	July 1986
29	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	August 1986
29	Employment, Earnings and Hours	August 1986
30-31	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	August 1986
31	Industrial Product Price Index	September 1986
31	Raw Materials Price Index	September 1986
31	Major Release Dates	November 1986

The November 1986 release schedule will be published on October 31, 1986. **Users Note:** This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES.

Contact: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103), Communications Division.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, October 1, 1986

Major Releases

- | | |
|---|---|
| The Distribution of Wealth in Canada, 1984 | 2 |
| • The average wealth or net worth of families and unattached individuals in Canada was \$85,344 in May 1984 | |
| Employment, Earnings and Hours, July 1986 | 3 |
| • Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$432.17 – up 2.9% from from a year earlier | |

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Publications Released

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Index to Data Releases, September 1986

Major Releases

The Distribution of Wealth in Canada

1984

The average wealth (or net worth) of Canadian families and unattached individuals in May 1984 was \$85,344 while their average income in 1983 was \$29,113. The latest data available on assets and debts of households, collected as a supplement to the Survey of Consumer Finances conducted in May 1984, also show that families consisting of two or more persons had an average (mean) wealth of \$104,222 and a mean income of \$34,748, compared to a mean wealth of \$38,146 and a mean income of \$15,027 for unattached individuals.

The report *The Distribution of Wealth in Canada, 1984* (13-580), now available, presents detailed data on the distribution and composition of wealth according to selected socio-demographic characteristics. The highlights below pertain to family units, that is, both families and unattached individuals. The publication also presents results for families and unattached individuals separately.

Highlights:

- Although the mean wealth of family units was \$85,344, the median wealth was only \$39,876. (In other words, the net worth of one-half of all family units was below \$39,876.)
- The mean wealth of family units varied dramatically according to total family income. Family units with 1983 incomes under \$5,000 had a mean wealth of \$24,028 and for 58% of these family units the wealth was less than \$1,000. In contrast, family units with incomes of \$60,000 or more had a mean wealth of \$293,468, with 53% of these family units reporting wealth of \$150,000 and over.
- By region, the mean wealth of family units ranged from a high of \$111,507 in the Prairie provinces to a low of \$58,343 in Atlantic Canada.
- Family units headed by a person born outside Canada had a mean wealth of \$101,971, compared to \$81,158 for family units with heads born in Canada.
- Data on the composition of wealth at the national level indicate that the value of owner-occupied homes accounted for 43% of total asset holdings for family units. A further 21% of total assets were held in the form of equity in businesses, farms or professional practices. Liquid and other financial assets accounted for 22% of total asset holdings.
- The composition of wealth varied with the stage in the family life cycle. For instance, financial assets accounted for 35% of total asset holdings of family units headed by a person aged 65 years and over compared to only 15% for those family units with heads aged 25-34 years.
- Mortgage debt on homes was the largest financial liability of family units. Expressed as a proportion of total asset holdings, this liability was estimated at 9% at the national level. Mortgage debt for family units with heads in the 25-34 age bracket was substantially higher than the overall average, at 21%.
- The data show that 59% of all family units owned their homes, which had an average market value of \$71,588 in May 1984. Of all home owners 49% still had a mortgage to pay off, with an average of \$29,197 outstanding.
- Of all family units, 30% reported savings in Registered Retirement Savings Plans and/or Registered Home Ownership Savings Plans, 28% had Canada Savings Bonds and 14% owned equity in a business, farm, or professional practice.

Order *The Distribution of Wealth in Canada, 1984* (13-580, \$25), now available. Contact: Roger Love (613-991-6898), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Also available is a public use microdata tape containing 1984 asset and debt data based on family units, along with their socio-demographic characteristics. This tape can be obtained by contacting the Income and Housing Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division (613-990-9778).

Employment, Earnings and Hours

July 1986 (data not seasonally adjusted)

Preliminary data for July 1986 show an estimated 9,225,000 employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level¹, a decrease of 143,000 (-1.5%) from the previous month (not adjusted for seasonal variation). This represents a decline similar to that observed between June and July in previous years, leaving the industrial aggregate employment 1.5% above the estimate of a year ago.

Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$432.17 for July, slightly higher than in June and 2.9% above the level of July 1985 (not adjusted for inflation).

Employment

Estimated employment in the goods-producing industries was 1.0% lower than in June, a larger than usual decrease for this time of year. Decreases in the manufacturing industries were only partially offset by a rise in construction employment, thereby continuing the lower than usual growth rate in the goods-producing industries observed over the previous six months. The number of employees in the service-producing industries decreased 1.7% between June and July, a decline similar to that observed between the same months in previous years.

The total number of employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level increased by an estimated 135,000 (+1.5%) from July of last year. The yearly rate of change in the service-producing industries remained at 2.2% for the third consecutive month with employment increases noted in community, business and personal services, finance, insurance and real estate and trade. The year-to-year growth rates in the goods-producing industries have been declining steadily since the beginning of the year. The estimated number of employees in July 1986 was lower than the level observed a year earlier in forestry and mines, quarries and oil wells while it was virtually unchanged in the manufacturing and construction industries.

At the provincial level, Quebec and Ontario had larger June to July decreases than in the previous two years. Compared to July 1985, the only provinces with significant decreases in employment were Newfoundland (-2.7%) and Alberta (-3.4%). The yearly growth rate in Nova Scotia was 2.5%, the highest it has been this year, while Manitoba's rate has been rising steadily for five consecutive months.

Earnings

Average weekly earnings for all employees in the Canada industrial aggregate increased slightly between June and July 1986. Larger than usual increases were noted in manufacturing, construction, trade and public administration while forestry and community, business and personal services showed smaller than usual declines for that time of year.

Compared to July 1985, total average weekly earnings increased by \$12.17 (+2.9%). This is similar to the yearly rate of change observed since April 1986 but represents a lower rate of increase than that recorded in the first three months of the year. Average weekly earnings in the goods-producing industries rose by 2.4% from July 1985. The yearly rate of change in the service-producing industries, 3.3% in July, remained virtually unchanged from the previous month.

At the provincial level, average weekly earnings decreased more than usual in Saskatchewan and increased less than usual in New Brunswick between June and July. An increase in average weekly earnings was noted in Quebec. The yearly rate of change in New Brunswick and British Columbia has been declining steadily since February 1986.

(continued on page 4)

Hours and Hourly Earnings

At the Canada industrial aggregate level, the average weekly hours for full-time and part-time employees paid by the hour (who account for approximately 48% of industrial aggregate employment) were estimated at 32.7 hours in July 1986, little changed from June but down slightly from the level of a year earlier. The average weekly hours for the service-producing industries, estimated at 29.6 hours, increased less than usual in July 1986. The average weekly hours in the goods-producing industries declined slightly to 38.4 in July.

Average hourly earnings in July of employees paid by the hour remained virtually unchanged from June 1986 at \$10.65. The goods-producing industries increased slightly to \$12.50 while the service-producing industries were virtually unchanged at \$9.34.

(see table on page 5)

¹ The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture; fishing and trapping; religious organizations; private households and military personnel.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$35/\$350), available at the end of October. Contact: R. Arsenault (613-990-9900), Labour Division.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

July 1986

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 SIC)	All Employees					
	Number			Average Weekly Earnings		
	July 1986 ^p	June 1986 ^r	May 1986 ^r	July 1986 ^p	June 1986 ^r	May 1986 ^r
	thousands			dollars		
Forestry	59.8	59.7	49.6	545.35	561.42	562.31
Mines, quarries and oil wells	148.8	146.8	144.9	698.66	702.86	706.03
Manufacturing	1,762.0	1,805.8	1,770.7	498.30	497.98	501.01
Durables	842.8	864.3	848.4	529.19	529.90	533.56
Non-durables	919.3	941.4	922.3	469.98	468.67	471.06
Construction	439.4	421.2	389.7	509.95	501.49	483.54
Building	367.3	350.7	325.6	485.40	479.98	461.59
Indust. and heavy	72.1	70.5	64.1	634.91	608.57	595.10
Goods-producing industries	2,410.0	2,433.4	2,354.9	513.96	512.50	512.03
Transportation, communication and other utilities	812.8	821.6	805.3	557.19	551.35	555.18
Transportation	460.3	468.1	456.3	516.04	506.34	511.65
Storage	11.9	11.9	11.6	549.87	553.02	553.04
Communication	221.1	222.0	220.1	580.48	579.46	581.33
Electric power, gas and water utilities	119.6	119.5	117.3	673.29	675.34	675.69
Trade	1,645.3	1,653.0	1,645.1	320.61	318.36	320.02
Wholesale	489.2	491.0	485.4	439.28	434.77	438.49
Retail	1,156.1	1,162.1	1,159.8	270.39	269.18	270.45
Finance, insurance and real estate	588.4	582.9	575.2	461.93	459.01	453.04
Community, business and personal services	3,081.2	3,185.7	3,172.5	363.86	367.90	363.61
Public administration	687.3	691.9	699.9	545.35	544.35	518.56
Service-producing industries	6,815.0	6,935.1	6,898.0	403.25	403.08	398.76
Industrial aggregate	9,225.0	9,368.5	9,253.0	432.17	431.50	427.58
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	134.7	136.1	130.0	406.24	402.38	399.88
Prince Edward Island	32.8	33.5	31.7	338.18	340.80	343.59
Nova Scotia	264.7	264.8	259.9	393.07	391.20	388.32
New Brunswick	201.3	202.6	199.3	398.66	396.28	397.17
Quebec	2,292.5	2,339.7	2,314.6	422.17	420.43	414.55
Ontario	3,820.3	3,868.9	3,796.4	443.61	441.19	437.61
Manitoba	367.9	375.2	370.6	402.74	404.53	398.66
Saskatchewan	275.3	284.4	284.8	396.98	403.95	400.09
Alberta	857.5	858.9	860.5	449.83	447.71	443.22
British Columbia	950.8	977.3	978.5	437.14	445.80	444.73
Yukon	8.5	8.4	8.7	485.71	482.31	477.78
Northwest Territories	18.8	18.7	18.0	595.62	585.82	566.44
Canada	9,225.0	9,368.5	9,253.0	432.17	431.50	427.58

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

Employment, Earnings and Hours – Concluded

May 1986

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 SIC)	Employees Paid by the Hour					
	Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1986 ^p	June 1986 ^r	May 1986 ^r	July 1986 ^p	June 1986 ^r	May 1986 ^r
	number			dollars		
Forestry	38.4	39.6	39.4	15.59	16.31	16.65
Mines, quarries and oil wells	39.3	39.4	39.5	15.59	15.64	15.78
Manufacturing	38.3	38.6	38.9	11.91	11.85	11.88
Durables	39.2	39.7	40.0	12.50	12.40	12.45
Non-durables	37.3	37.4	37.7	11.27	11.25	11.24
Construction	38.9	38.6	36.6	13.64	13.49	13.55
Building	38.0	37.8	35.9	13.34	13.26	13.24
Indust. and heavy	43.3	42.4	40.0	14.89	14.51	14.88
Goods-producing industries	38.4	38.7	38.5	12.50	12.42	12.42
Transportation, communication and other utilities	38.4	38.3	38.3	13.75	13.68	13.78
Transportation	38.3	38.1	38.3	13.27	13.17	13.28
Storage	35.8	36.7	35.9	14.45	14.08	14.02
Communication	37.1	36.6	36.1	14.02	14.11	14.34
Electric power, gas and water utilities	40.5	40.5	40.0	15.49	15.51	15.46
Trade	29.7	29.2	29.2	8.17	8.23	8.21
Wholesale	36.5	36.9	36.9	9.62	9.56	9.60
Retail	28.2	27.6	27.6	7.75	7.84	7.82
Finance, insurance and real estate	...	...	...	...	...	...
Community, business and personal services	27.9	27.4	27.2	8.93	8.93	9.13
Public administration	...	...	...	...	...	...
Service-producing industries	29.6	29.1	29.0	9.34	9.37	9.46
Industrial aggregate	32.7	32.5	32.3	10.65	10.66	10.70
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	36.1	35.3	34.6	9.26	9.25	9.40
Prince Edward Island	33.1	33.1	32.8	7.00	7.00	7.10
Nova Scotia	34.0	33.5	33.2	9.23	9.33	9.48
New Brunswick	34.9	34.5	34.2	9.50	9.57	9.77
Quebec	33.4	33.2	32.9	10.48	10.44	10.36
Ontario	33.2	33.1	33.0	10.65	10.65	10.72
Manitoba	32.5	32.3	32.1	9.97	10.02	10.01
Saskatchewan	30.0	29.6	29.3	10.25	10.29	10.40
Alberta	30.8	30.6	30.2	10.62	10.61	10.69
British Columbia	30.4	30.1	30.3	12.33	12.51	12.56
Yukon	31.9	31.5	31.2	12.16	12.17	12.00
Northwest Territories	35.3	33.7	32.9	14.12	13.99	13.92
Canada	32.7	32.5	32.3	10.65	10.66	10.70

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Data Availability Announcements

Farm Wages in Canada

August 15, 1986

The average hourly wage paid to agricultural labour, without board or lodging provided, at August 15, 1986 was \$5.55, up 4.5% from one year ago. Comparable daily wages were \$45.66 while monthly wages were \$1,030.

Data users should note that comparisons among quarters may not be valid, as the number and skills of hired labour vary throughout the year. For example, an increase in the average wage rate may reflect a greater proportion of skilled workers in the labour force, rather than higher wages.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 174.

Order the August 15, 1986 issue of *Farm Wages in Canada* (21-002, \$7/\$28), scheduled for release October 15. Contact: Elizabeth Leckie (613-990-8706), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Coal and Coke Statistics

July 1986

Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 3 631 kilotonnes in July 1986, down 24.8% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stands at 33 180 kilotonnes, down 8.1% from the same period a year earlier.
- Exports in July rose to 2 166 kilotonnes, up 19.3% from July 1985. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 15 851 kilotonnes, 0.3% below last year's level.
- Coke production decreased 10.7% to stand at 369 kilotonnes in July 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

Oil Pipeline Transport

July 1986

Highlights

- Net receipts of crude oil and refined products into Canadian pipelines during July 1986 increased 1.8% from July 1985 to 13 151 110 cubic metres. Year-to-date receipts, at 57 234 160 cubic metres, were up 0.6%.
- Pipeline exports of crude oil and equivalent amounted to 2 781 670 cubic metres bringing the year-to-date total to 18 579 857 cubic metres, up 19.9% from the 1985 figure.
- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries, at 5 765 639 cubic metres, were down 7.9% from the same month last year. Year-to-date deliveries totalled 36 251 641 cubic metres, down 7.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$8/\$80), available the third week of October. Contact: G. O'Connor (613-991-3562), Industry Division.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$8/\$80), available the third week of October. Contact: Dave Madsen (613-990-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending September 14, 1986

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending September 14, 1986 totalled 4.4 million tonnes, a decrease of 6.5% from the 1985 figure. Loadings decreased in the East by 2.5% and were down in the West by 10.0%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) increased in the East by 5.3% and increased in the West by 14.2; there was an overall national increase of 7.9%.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings totalled 165.8 million tonnes, an increase of 0.1 from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 3.6%.

Order the Vol. 2, No. 34 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75 a year), scheduled for release the week of October 6. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-991-2490), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending September 27, 1986

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending September 27, 1986 totalled 251 591 tonnes, an increase of 3.2% from the preceding week's total of 243 861 tonnes but down 13.5% from the year-earlier level of 290 769 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1986 was 10 371 087 tonnes, a decrease of 3.3% from 10 729 238 tonnes for the same period in 1985.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Sawmills in British Columbia

July 1986

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 778 600 cubic metres (1,177.5 million board feet) of lumber and ties in July 1986, an increase of 6.1% over the 2 619 300 cubic metres (1,110.0 million board feet) produced in July 1985.

January to July 1986 production was 21 421 400 cubic metres (9,077.8 million board feet), an increase of 10.6% over the 19 360 700 cubic metres (8,204.6 million board feet) produced over the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2).

Order the July 1986 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$6/\$60), to be released this week. Contact: Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), B.C. and Yukon Regional Office, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

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Publications Released

**The Distribution of
Wealth in Canada, 1984
Catalogue number 13-580**

(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26.50)

**Canned and Frozen Fruit
and Vegetables, April 1986
Catalogue number 32-011**

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe,
Tubing and Fittings, July 1986
Catalogue number 41-011**

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Non-ferrous Metal Smelting and
Refining Industries, 1984
Catalogue number 41-214**

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

**Glass and Glass Products
Industries, 1984
Catalogue number 44-207**

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

**Industrial Chemicals and
Synthetic Resins, July 1986
Catalogue number 46-002**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

**Signs and Displays
Industries, 1984
Catalogue number 47-209**

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

**Department Store Sales
and Stocks, May 1986
Catalogue number 63-002**

(Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries: \$14/\$140)

**Education Statistics Bulletin,
Vol. 8, No. 6: Schools for the
Blind and Deaf, 1975-76 to 1985-86
Catalogue number 81-002**

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 2, 1986

Major Release

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry, 2 July 1986

- Real GDP increased 0.9% from the preceding month

Data Availability Announcement

Sawmills East of the Rockies, July 1986

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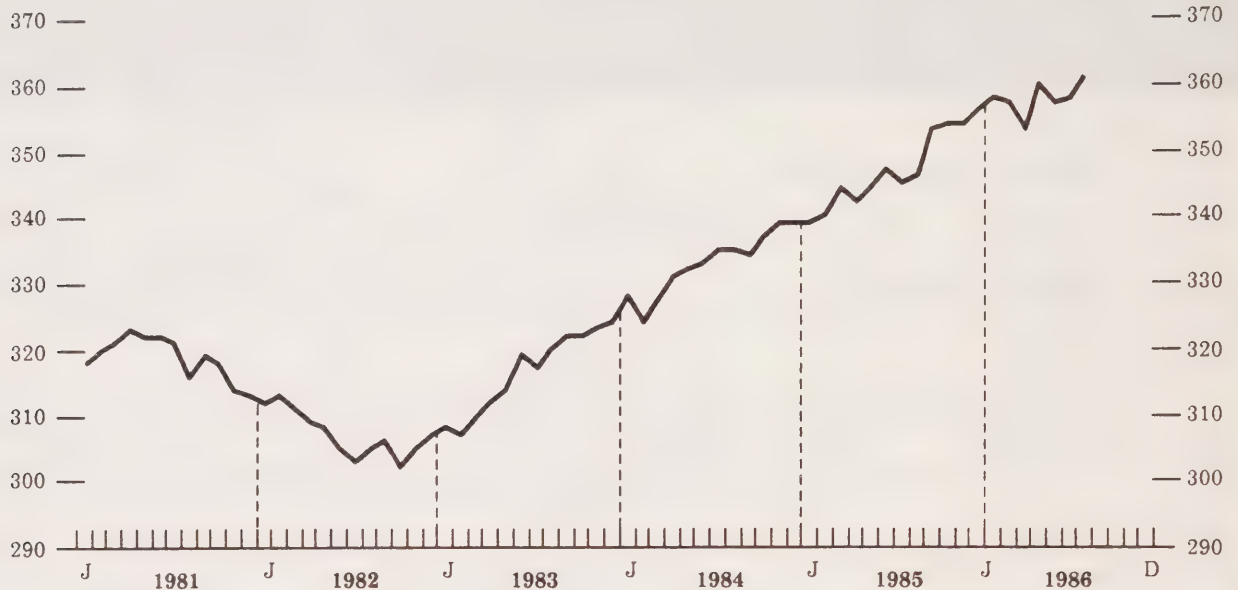
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Major Release

Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry at Factor Cost, in 1981 Prices
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates) (Millions of dollars)



Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry

(seasonally adjusted data)
July 1986

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, in 1981 prices, advanced 0.9% in July 1986 following no growth in June and a decline of 0.9% in May. As a result, July output was slightly above the previous peak level in April 1986. The advance was widespread among both the goods producing and services producing industries, with the former growing 1.3% and the latter advancing 0.7%.

Goods Producing Industries

The most significant advances during the month occurred in manufacturing and logging and forestry industries. A 3.0% gain in manufacturing output during July was the largest monthly advance since a 4.1% increase in January 1983. In July, manufacturers of primary metals products, wood, paper, electrical, food and chemical products all posted substantial production increases. A gain in logging and forestry output stemmed mainly from increased production of sawlogs in British Columbia.

(continued on page 3)

The mining and construction industries recorded the only two notable output decreases in July. Mining activity slipped in July to its lowest level since November 1983, while the ongoing decline in gas and oil exploration activity continued in July. Sharp decreases in production of asbestos and potash also contributed to the overall mining decline. Most of the decrease in the construction industry was due to a fall in construction of facilities related to exploration and processing of gas and oil.

Services Producing Industries

Significant output gains by wholesalers of lumber products, industrial, electrical and farm machinery products, and food products all contributed to growth of 4.2% in wholesale trade in July. Retail trade increased 1.4% following a decline in May and no growth in June. Most of the July growth was attributed to a surge in new motor vehicle sales. Elsewhere, small declines were recorded by government service industries and finance, insurance and real estate industries. (see table on page 4)

Note to Users

Users should note that real Gross Domestic Product at factor cost by industry has been revised back to January 1986 due to the incorporation of more recent crop data estimates in agriculture.

It should also be noted that real GDP at factor cost differs from the comprehensive measure, GDP at market prices, in that the former does not include the value of indirect taxes less subsidies. The movements of the two may not exactly coincide due to conceptual and statistical differences.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (61-005, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release in mid-November. Contact: Ron Kennedy (613-991-3673, 991-3666), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry at Factor Cost, in 1981 Prices, Monthly

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

(\$ millions)

	1985	1986			
	July	April	May	June	July
Total Economy	345,144.0	360,992.4	357,855.6	358,015.2	361,282.8
Business Sector					
Agricultural and related services inds.	10,863.6	11,845.2	11,632.8	11,727.6	11,952.0
Fishing and trapping industries	410.4	634.8	522.0	478.8	456.0
Logging and forestry industry	1,706.4	2,451.6	2,521.2	1,941.6	2,450.4
Mining, quarrying and oil well inds.	19,144.8	19,954.8	19,114.8	18,535.2	17,848.8
Manufacturing industries	66,326.4	66,811.2	65,778.0	65,248.8	67,230.0
Construction inds.	24,109.2	24,812.4	23,877.6	23,245.2	22,912.8
Transportation and storage industries	15,822.0	16,394.4	16,303.2	16,311.6	16,398.0
Communication inds.	9,804.0	10,503.6	10,344.0	10,371.6	10,392.0
Other utility inds.	10,888.8	10,747.2	10,858.8	10,905.6	10,944.0
Wholesale trade inds.	16,256.4	17,686.8	17,302.8	17,264.4	17,990.4
Retail trade inds.	22,420.8	23,210.4	23,070.0	23,071.2	23,388.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	48,936.0	53,197.2	53,730.0	55,100.4	55,046.4
Community, business and personal services	36,424.8	38,980.8	39,178.8	40,051.2	40,344.0
Non-business sector					
Mining industries	60.0	49.2	62.4	68.4	85.2
Manufacturing inds.	64.8	62.4	63.6	67.2	67.2
Forestry services ind.	286.8	259.2	280.8	277.2	248.4
Transportation inds.	1,574.4	1,556.4	1,537.2	1,543.2	1,527.6
Communication inds.	54.0	56.4	55.2	54.0	52.8
Water systems industry	532.8	553.2	549.6	537.6	567.6
Insurance and other finance industry	298.8	328.8	337.2	338.4	332.4
Government service ind.	23,096.4	23,488.8	23,323.2	23,418.0	23,340.0
Community and personal services	36,062.4	37,407.6	37,412.4	37,458.0	37,708.8
Special aggregations					
Business sector:	283,113.6	297,230.4	294,234.0	294,253.2	297,352.8
- goods	133,449.6	137,257.2	134,305.2	132,082.8	133,794.0
- services	149,664.0	159,973.2	159,928.8	162,170.4	163,558.8
Non-business sector	62,030.4	63,762.0	63,621.6	63,762.0	63,930.0
- goods	657.6	664.8	675.6	673.2	720.0
- services	61,372.8	63,097.2	62,946.0	63,088.8	63,210.0
Goods producing industries	134,107.2	137,922.0	134,980.8	132,756.0	134,514.0
Service producing industries	211,036.8	223,070.4	222,874.8	225,259.2	226,768.8
Industrial production	97,017.6	98,178.0	96,427.2	95,362.8	96,742.8
Non-durable manufacturing inds.	30,645.6	31,368.0	31,023.6	30,897.6	31,712.4
Durable manufacturing industries	35,680.8	35,443.2	34,754.4	34,351.2	35,517.6

Data Availability Announcement

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies

July 1986

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 9.5% to 1 619 145 cubic metres (686,154,000 feet board measure) in July 1986 from 1 479 285 cubic metres (626,885,000 feet board measure) after revisions in July 1985.

Stocks on hand at the end of July 1986 totalled 1 974 679 cubic metres (836,822,000 feet board measure), a decrease of 2.3% compared to 2 021 924 cubic metres (856,843,000 feet board measure) in July 1985.

Year-to-date production amounted to 12 220 051 cubic metres (5,178,565,000 feet board measure), an increase of 4.5% compared to 11 698 529 cubic metres (4,957,556,000 feet board measure) after revisions for the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 except series 1.2, 122 series 2.

For further information, order the July 1986 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$8/\$80), to be released the week of October 13. Contact Patrick E. Martin (613-991-3516), Industry Division.

**The
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Publications Released

**Production and Stocks of
Eggs and Poultry, July 1986**

Catalogue number 23-003

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

**Production and Inventories of Process
Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder**

August 1986 Catalogue number 32-024

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Footwear Statistics, July
1986 Catalogue number 33-002**

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Non-ferrous Metal Rolling,
Casting and Extruding Industries**

1984 Catalogue number 41-230

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

**Electrical Industrial Equipment
Industries, 1984**

Catalogue number 43-207

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

**Coastwise Shipping Statistics,
1985 Catalogue number 54-210**

(Canada: \$42; Other Countries: \$43)

Retail Trade, June 1986

Catalogue number 63-005

(Canada: \$14/\$140; Other Countries: \$15/\$150)

New Motor Vehicle Sales, June

1986 Catalogue number 63-007

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

**Traveller Accommodation Statistics,
1984 Catalogue number 63-204**

(Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16)

**Science Statistics Service Bulletin,
Vol. 10, No. 8: The Regional Distribution
of R&D in Canada, 1979 to 1984**

Catalogue number 88-001

(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70)

**Price Indexes for Canadian Industrial
Research and Development Expenditures
Catalogue number 88-509**

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

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Statistics Canada

Friday, October 3, 1986

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Data Availability Announcements

Railway Financial and Operating Statistics

June 1986

The seven major railways reported a combined net profit from operations of \$20 million in June 1986. Operating revenues of \$620.3 million were down \$17.0 million from the 1985 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up 0.2% during the month. Freight train-kilometres registered a decrease of 1.1% while freight car-kilometres decreased by 2.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Railway Financial and Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$9.50/\$95), to be released the third week of October. Contact the Rail Unit (613-990-6154), Transportation Division.

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending September 21, 1986

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending September 21, 1986 totalled 4.4 million tonnes, a decrease of 8.2% from the 1985 figure. Loadings decreased in the East by 0.4% and decreased in the West by 15.3%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) increased in the East by 7.3% and increased in the West by 10.1%; there was an overall national increase of 8.1%.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings totalled 170.2 million tonnes, a decrease of 0.1% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 3.6%.

Order the Vol. 2, No. 35 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75 a year), scheduled for release the week of October 6. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

The Dairy Review

August 1986

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 7 463 tonnes in August 1986, a decrease of 1.7% from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese in Canada amounted to 10 349 tonnes, a decrease of 1.3% from August 1985.

An estimated 653 124 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in July 1986, an increase of 1.1% over July 1985. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first seven months of 1986 to 4 330 354 kilolitres, an increase of 0.5% over the January-July period a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5666 and 5667.

Order the August 1986 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release on October 21. Contact: Dave Burroughs (613-991-2550), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Cement

August 1986

Manufacturers shipped 1 141 093 tonnes of cement in August 1986, an increase of 3.4% from the 1 103 239 tonnes shipped a year earlier and an increase of 1.9% from the 1 119 360 tonnes shipped in July 1986. January to August 1986 shipments reached 6 524 735 tonnes, a rise of 8.7% from the 6 005 213 tonnes (revised figures) shipped during the first eight months of 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 13).

Order the August 1986 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$4/\$40), available the week of October 13. Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Asphalt Roofing

August 1986

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 3 764 656 bundles in August 1986, an increase of 28.6% from the 2 928 517 bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to August 1986 shipments reached 24 251 187 bundles, up 8.0% from the revised 22 464 936 bundles shipped during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

Order the August 1986 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 13. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Rigid Insulating Board

August 1986

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 4 903 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in August 1986, an increase of 4.4% compared to 4 696 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in August 1985.

For January to August 1986, year-to-date shipments amounted to 35 844 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 32 575 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) after revision for the same period in 1985, an increase of 10.0%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 and 122 (series 4-7).

Order the August 1986 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 13. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Steel Foundries Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the steel foundries industry (SIC 2912) totalled \$180.4 million, down 11.5% from \$203.8 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5506 and to be released in catalogue 41-250 B 2910 on, or before, November 14. Commodity data for this industry will be available in February 1987.

Contact: G. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Precious Metal Secondary Refining Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the precious metal secondary refining industry (SIC 3922) totalled \$247.1 million, down 20.1% from \$309.2 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6889 and to be released in catalogue 47-250 B 3922 on, or before, November 14. Commodity data for this industry will be available in April 1987.

Contact: R. Wright (613-991-3514), Industry Division.

Publications Released

**Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 7:
September Estimate of Production of
Principal Field Crops, Canada**
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: \$7/\$48; Other Countries: \$8/\$54)
Available today at 15:00 hours

Machine Shop Industry, 1984
Catalogue number 42-207
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Motor Vehicle Industries, 1984
Catalogue number 42-219
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Gypsum Products, August 1986
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Mineral Wool Including Fibrous
Glass Insulation, August 1986**
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Railway Operating Statistics, May 1986
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries:
\$10.50/\$105)

**Security Transactions with
Non-residents, June 1986**
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

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**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Vehicle for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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Major Release Dates

Week of October 6-10

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date of release	Title	Reference period
<hr/>		
October		
6	New Housing Price Index	August 1986
6	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	Second Quarter 1986 (Final Data)
7-8	Estimates of Labour Income	July 1986
8	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	August 1986
8-9	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	August 1986
9	Help-wanted Index	September 1986
9-10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	August 1986
9-10	Building Permits	July 1986
10	Labour Force Survey	September 1986
10	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	August 1986
10	Farm Cash Receipts	January-August 1986
10	Farm Prices of Agricultural Products	August 1986
10-14	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	July 1986
10-15	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries	Second Quarter 1986

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, October 6, 1986

Major Releases

Security Transactions with Non-residents, July 1986 2

- Net sales to non-residents of outstanding Canadian bonds, at \$390 million, were at their highest level in the past year

The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages, March 1981-March 1985 4

- Total sales of alcoholic beverages were \$7,724 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1985 – up 4.2% from the previous year

Data Availability Announcements

Provincial Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure, 1986-87 6

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, August 1986 6

Precast Concrete Price Indexes, January-June 1986 6

Publications Released 7

Teaching Kits Depict Social Change

Four new kits on important aspects of social change, designed for use by secondary school teachers, are now available. Each of the following kits contains a set of two-colour transparency graphics and tables for projection in the classroom. Also included is a complete publication on the specific topic and a course workbook outlining highlights and containing student questions and exercises.

- Canada's Young Family Home-owners – A Teaching Kit (11-517E)
- Living Alone – A Teaching Kit (11-518E)
- The Elderly in Canada – A Teaching Kit (11-519E)
- Canada's Lone-parent Families – A Teaching Kit (11-520E)

The kits are \$25 each or \$90 for all four. Educational institutions may pay \$17.50 per kit or \$63 for all four (the discount is not available to individuals). The kits are now available from Publication Sales (613-993-7276).



Statistics
Canada

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Canada

Canada

Major Releases

Security Transactions with Non-residents

July 1986

Canadian Securities

Net sales of outstanding Canadian securities amounted to \$365 million in July, largely representing Japanese investments in Canadian bonds. Japan has been the major buyer of outstanding Canadian bonds in recent years.

- Net sales to non-residents of outstanding Canadian bonds, at \$390 million, were at their highest level in the past year.

Foreign Securities

Net Canadian purchases of outstanding foreign securities totalled \$110 million in July, evenly distributed between stocks and bonds. During 1986, Canadian residents have been major buyers of overseas stocks, with net purchases amounting to nearly \$100 million in July. In trading in outstanding United States stocks, residents have reduced their holdings in recent months.

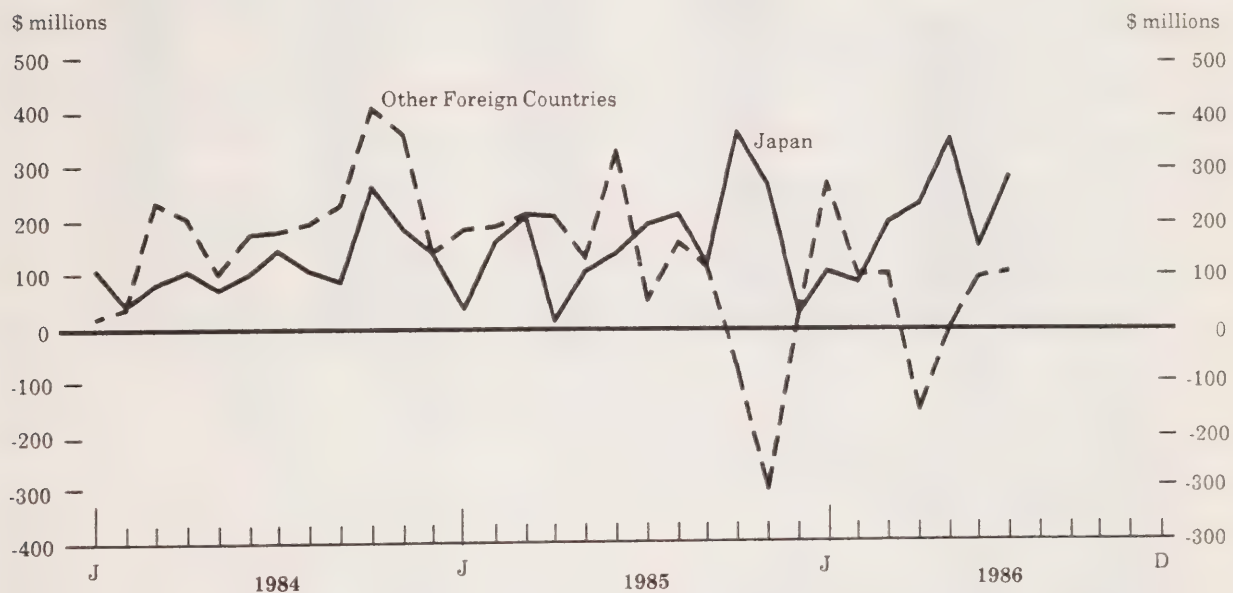
Order the July 1986 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, \$15/\$150), available in October. Contact: J. Motala (613-990-9052), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

July 1986
(\$ millions)

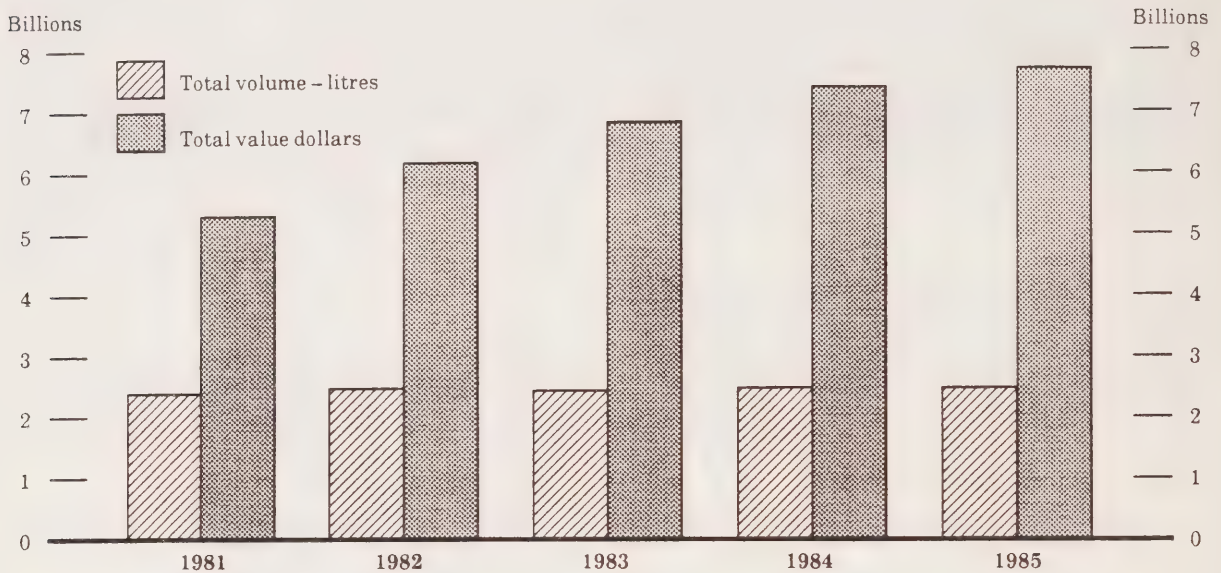
Type of issue	Sales to Non-residents	Purchases from Non-residents	Net Sales (+)
Canadian securities:			
Bonds	2,601	2,211	+390
Common and preferred stocks	853	877	-24
Total - July 1986	3,454	3,088	+365
Total - June 1986	3,742	3,196	+546
Foreign securities:			
Bonds	1,698	1,758	-60
Common and preferred stocks	1,380	1,430	-50
Total - July 1986	3,078	3,188	-110
Total - June 1986	3,851	3,777	+74

**Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Bonds With Japan and All Other Foreign Countries
(Net Sales + / Net Purchases -)**



Sales of Alcoholic Beverages

(Total value & volume - March 1981-1985)



The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada

March 1981-March 1985

Total sales in Canada of alcoholic beverages - wine, beer and spirits - were \$7,724 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1985, up \$313 million or 4.2% from the previous year.

Although the volume of alcoholic beverages sold increased only 3.2% over the four-year period from March 31, 1981, dollar sales climbed 45% to \$7,724 million from \$5,320 million. The increase primarily reflected taxes and other charges levied by the federal and provincial governments.

Government revenues from the sale of alcoholic beverages rose 48% to \$3,633 million in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1985 from \$2,453 million in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1981.

Wine

Sales of imported and domestic wines showed steady growth over the March 1981 to March 1985 period. The volume of imported wine sold

rose to 125 million litres from 104 million litres in 1981, while domestic wine grew in volume to 121 million litres from 107 million litres. The dollar value of total wine sales has increased steadily to \$1,343 million in 1985 from \$923 million in 1981.

Spirits

Volume sales of spirits fell to 169 million litres in 1985 from the 1981 level of 195 million litres, while the dollar value of sales rose to \$2,936 million in 1985 from \$2,315 million in 1981.

Beer

The total volume of beer sold remained fairly constant from the year 1981 to 1985, while the dollar value of sales grew substantially to \$3,445 million in 1985 from \$2,083 million in 1981.

(continued on page 5)

Government Revenues

Total government revenues derived from the sale of alcoholic beverages totalled \$3,633 million in 1985, up from \$3,402 million in 1984. The federal-provincial division of total 1985 government revenues was 32%:68%, a split which has remained fairly constant since 1981. Throughout the period 1981-1985, federal and provincial/territorial government revenues posted steady gains in spite of minimal growth in volume of sales. Federal government revenues rose by \$350 million in the period to

reach \$1,159 million in 1985, while provincial government revenues rose by \$830 million to stand at \$2,474 million.

Order the 1984 issue of the *Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada* (63-202, \$12), available mid-October. Contact: R. Sauriol (613-991-1832), Assets, Liabilities and Enterprises Section, Public Institutions Division.

The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada

March 1981 to March 1985

Sales	Volume			Value		
	Total	Canadian Beverages	Imports	Total	Canadian Beverages	Imports
	(thousand of litres)			(\$ thousands)		
Wine						
1981	210 046	106 543	103 503	922,669	351,186	571,483
1982	223 623	110 643	112 980	1,055,558	406,580	648,978
1983	232 340	118 505	113 835	1,177,623	472,883	704,740
1984	235 131	118 497	116 634	1,264,152	516,077	748,075
1985	245 963	120 980	124 983	1,342,958	526,980	815,978
Spirits						
1981	194 872	158 221	36 651	2,315,282	1,769,389	545,893
1982	197 563	159 182	38 381	2,615,081	1,987,728	627,353
1983	188 257	150 484	37 773	2,829,745	2,152,840	676,905
1984	175 465	139 177	36 288	2,889,943	2,196,914	693,029
1985	168 618	132 729	35 889	2,936,324	2,222,467	713,857
Beer						
1981	2 007 069	1 937 768	69 301	2,082,889	1,965,918	116,971
1982	2 086 637	2 055 551	31 086	2,523,662	2,462,803	60,859
1983	2 056 273	2 034 098	22 175	2,852,727	2,800,910	51,817
1984	2 077 845	2 046 310	31 535	3,256,438	3,183,540	72,898
1985	2 073 442	2 039 584	33 858	3,444,595	3,366,620	77,975

Government Revenue Derived from the Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages

	Federal Government	Provincial Government	Total
	(\$ thousands)		
1981	808,724	1,644,479	2,453,203
1982	914,610	1,933,762	2,848,372
1983	1,010,133	2,171,641	3,181,774
1984	1,061,410	2,340,213	3,401,623
1985	1,159,086	2,474,218	3,633,304

Data Availability Announcements

Provincial Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure 1986-87

Revised data for 1985/86 and forecast data for 1986/87 (matrices 2751, 2753, 2755 and 2757) are available at 10:00 today on CANSIM.

Contact: G. Huneault (613-991-1812),
Public Institutions Division.

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics August 1986

Roundwood production amounted to 4 229 647 cubic metres in August 1986, a decrease of 7.6% from 4 576 743 cubic metres^r (revised figures) a year earlier. Consumption of roundwood and wood residue was reported at 7 940 048 cubic metres, up 0.7% from the 7 887 616 cubic metres^r reported the previous year.

Receipts of wood residue totalled 3 424 974 cubic metres, down 11.2% from 3 855 927^r cubic metres in August 1985. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 16 885 119 cubic metres, a decrease of 16.0% from 20 090 606^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date roundwood production was 27 529 080 cubic metres, a decrease of 1.1% from 27 844 026^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Consumption of roundwood and wood residue, at 62 963 491 cubic metres was up 5.4% from 59 742 076^r cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue increased 6.9% to 31 857 170 cubic metres from the year earlier level of 29 795 661^r cubic metres.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$5/\$50), to be released the week of October 20. Contact: Patrick Martin (613-991-3516), Industry Division.

Precast Concrete Price Indexes First Half 1986

Price indexes for the first half of 1986 for precast concrete-in-place are now available. These indexes, at the Canada level, show an increase of 2.6% from the second half of 1985 and an increase of 8.4% from the first half of 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 421 and 422.

Order the third quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available mid-December. Contact: Bernard Lebrun (613-990-9608), Prices Division.

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Publications Released

**Canada's Young Family Home-owners –
A Teaching Kit**

Catalogue number 11-517E

(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$30)*

Living Alone – A Teaching Kit

Catalogue number 11-518E

(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$30)*

**The Elderly in Canada –
A Teaching Kit**

Catalogue number 11-519E

(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$30)*

**Canada's Lone-parent Families –
A Teaching Kit**

Catalogue number 11-520E

(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$30)*

*Those who purchase all four of the
above kits pay only \$90 per set (Canada)
or \$108 (other countries).

Quarterly Economic

Summary, October 1986

Catalogue number 13-006

(Canada: \$25/\$100; Other Countries: \$26/\$104)

Quarterly Economic Summary:

Statistical Supplement, October 1986

Catalogue number 13-007E

(Canada: \$25/\$100; Other Countries: \$26/\$104)

Report on Fur Farms, 1985

Catalogue number 23-208

(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31)

Bakeries, 1984

Catalogue number 32-203

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Fish Products Industry, 1984

Catalogue number 32-216

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Heating Equipment Industry, 1984

Catalogue number 41-225

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Shipbuilding and Boatbuilding, 1984

Catalogue number 42-218

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

**Communications and Other Electronic
Equipment Industries, 1984**

Catalogue number 43-206

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

**Hospital Indicators – Quarterly
Hospital Information System,**

April 1985-March 1986

Catalogue number 83-002

(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64)

Science and Technology Indicators, 1985

Catalogue number 88-201

(Canada: \$40; Other Countries: \$41.50)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 7, 1986

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Air Charter Statistics, 1985	2
Electrical Appliances, August 1986	2
Railway Carloadings, August 1986	2
Consolidated Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure, 1986	2

Publications Released

3



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Data Availability Announcements

Air Charter Statistics

Annual 1985

Annual 1985 figures for the air charter industry indicate that passenger charter traffic for both the domestic and international sectors increased over the figures recorded for 1984.

The number of passengers travelling on domestic charter services increased to 360,207 passengers, up 16.3% from 1984 figures. Significant increases in traffic were recorded between Kelowna-Vancouver, Toronto-Vancouver, and Toronto-Edmonton.

The number of international charter passengers reached 3,729,991, up 12.6% from the 3,312,684 passengers recorded for 1984. This increase was primarily reflected at three Canadian airports: Lester B. Pearson recorded an increase of 303,929 passengers (18.3%), Mirabel International an increase of 99,828 passengers (32.4%) and Vancouver an increase of 21,071 passengers (4.9%). Calgary and Dorval showed the largest decreases in traffic, with 21,646 fewer passengers (-10.7%) and 30,034 fewer passengers (-12.3%).

For further information, order the Volume 18, Number 9 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available the first week of October, or contact C. Walsh (819-997-6173), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Detailed data will be available in the annual 1985 issue of *Air Charter Statistics* (51-207, \$32), scheduled for release in late October.

Electrical Appliances

August 1986

Canadian electrical appliance firms produced 124,916 kitchen appliances in August 1986, down 24.0% from the 164,218 appliances produced a year earlier. Production of household vacuum cleaners totalled 28,657 – a drop of 17.8% from 34,881 in August 1985. Production of home comfort products totalled 38,320 in August 1986 – a decrease of 2.0% from the previous year's level of 39,076.

Year-to-date production in August 1986 amounted to 1,464,348 units. (Corresponding data for August 1985 are confidential.)

Order the August 1986 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 13. Contact: J.P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Railway Carloadings

August 1986

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totaled 17.9 million tonnes in August 1986, a decrease of 5.2% from the previous year. The carriers received an additional 1.0 million tonnes from the United States, a decrease of 1.4% from August 1985.

The total loadings in Canada for the year to date showed an increase of 0.5% from the 1985 period, while receipts from United States connections decreased by 4.7%.

Available on Cansim: matrix 1431.

For further information order the August 1986 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$7.50/\$75.00), to be released in the third week of October 1986. For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact the Rail Unit (613-990-6154), Transportation Division.

Consolidated Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure

1986

Revised data for 1985, and forecast data for 1986 (matrices 3146, 3148, 3150, 3152, 3159, 3160) are available at 10:00 hours today on the CANSIM network.

Contact: G. Huneault (613-991-1812), Public Institutions Division.

Publications Released

Canadian Statistical Review, September 1986. This issue features the following articles: *Health Care Accounts – A Conceptual Framework and an Illustrative Example*; *Gross Domestic Product*, Second Quarter 1986; and *Financial Activity in Canada*, Second Quarter 1986
Catalogue number 11-003E
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21.50/\$215)

Confectionery Manufacturers, 1984
Catalogue number 32-213
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Feed Industry, 1984 **Catalogue number 32-214**
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Miscellaneous Clothing Industries, 1984
Catalogue number 34-218
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Cement Industries, 1984 **Catalogue number 44-219**
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Railway Carloadings, 7-Day Period Ending September 7, 1986 **Catalogue number 52-005**
(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100)

Communications Service Bulletin, Telecommunications Statistics, Second Quarter 1986 **Catalogue number 56-001**
(Canada: \$6.50/\$39; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$45)

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, August 1986
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)
Available October 8, 1986 at 7:00 a.m.

Estimates of Labour Income, January-March 1986 **Catalogue number 72-005**
(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64)

Travel-log, Vol. 5, No. 3: **Domestic Travel**, First Quarter 1986 **Catalogue number 87-003**
(Canada: \$8/\$32; Other Countries: \$9/\$36)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, October 8, 1986

Major Releases

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, August 1986 2

- Canada's merchandise trade balance rebounded to a \$437 million surplus

New Motor Vehicle Sales, August 1986 6

- New motor vehicle sales declined 4.0% from the August 1985 level

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential, August 1986 8

- The index rose 0.7% from July and gained 8.2% on a year-over-year basis

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential, August 1986 9

- The index was up 0.4% from July and 6.0% from August 1985

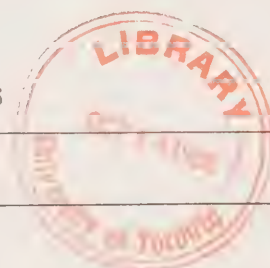
Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots, Week Ending October 4, 1986 10

Export and Import Price Indexes, August 1986 10

Grain Marketing Situation Report, September 1986 10

Publications Released 11



Major Releases

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis
August 1986

Month-to-month Overview

Preliminary estimates of total exports for the month of August were \$9.7 billion, up slightly (+0.2%) from July. Imports, after four months of growth, declined \$605 million (-6.1%) to \$9.3 billion. These movements increased Canada's trade balance by \$624 million to a surplus of \$437 million. This reversal from July's trade deficit was primarily due to renewed growth in the trade surplus with the United States.

Short-term Trend (excludes the latest month) Total Exports

Total exports continued to decline for the eighth consecutive month, but at a slower pace. Reduced exports of automotive, forest and energy products more than offset gains registered in other sectors.

Imports

Contrary to the August data, imports registered their third consecutive period of growth. All commodity groups advanced with the major increases occurring in machinery and equipment, industrial goods and materials, and automotive products.

Commodity Highlights

Total Exports

The overall increase of 0.2% in August exports was the result of two large, offsetting movements. Industrial goods and materials exports advanced \$175 million with precious metals, a traditionally volatile component, up by almost \$200 million. Offsetting this increase was a \$170 million drop in agricultural and fish products, specifically wheat (-\$160 million), due to depressed world prices and lower export volumes. Smaller advances were observed for all other major commodity groups except machinery and equipment which declined \$38 million.

Imports

While imports advanced in most commodity groupings in July, August data suggested reversals in some of the trends. Close to 80% of the drop in imports was in automotive products which decreased \$474 million (-15.4%) due to falling imports of automobiles (-\$271 million) and auto parts (-\$158 million). Major declines were also observed in agricultural and fish products (-\$86 million), machinery and equipment (-\$59 million), and other consumer goods (-\$53 million). Partly offsetting these declines was a \$58 million increase in industrial goods and materials, specifically in precious metals (+48%) and metal ores (+43%).

Trading Partner Highlights

Total Exports

Following three monthly declines, total exports to the United States increased by \$349 million (+4.8%) in August to \$7.7 billion. Offsetting this growth were declines in exports to "Other Countries" (-\$231 million) and Japan (-\$145 million).

Imports

Imports from the United States decreased in August by \$508 million (-7.4%) back to the June level of \$6.4 billion. Other major declines were posted for Japan and "Other EEC Countries", while small advances were recorded for all other country groupings. (see tables on pages 3 and 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633-3642, 3651-3678, 3685-3713, 3718 and 3719.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$15/\$150), available the fourth week of October. Contact: G. Blaney (613-990-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Rosemarie Schipizky (613-990-9784), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order the *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, \$5/\$50).

Merchandise Trade of Canada

August 1986

Balance of Payments Basis

	Total exports ¹ raw	Imports raw	Total exports ¹ S.A. ³	Imports S.A. ³	Balance S.A. ³	Period-to-period change ²		
						Total exports ¹ S.A. ³	Imports S.A. ³	Balance S.A. ³
						%	%	\$ millions
1980	76,680	67,903	76,680	67,903	8,778	16.9	11.0	4,354
1981	84,432	77,140	84,432	77,140	7,292	10.1	13.6	-1,486
1982	84,560	66,739	84,560	66,739	17,822	0.2	-13.5	10,530
1983	90,702	73,054	90,702	73,054	17,648	7.3	9.5	-174
1984	112,218	91,492	112,218	91,492	20,726	23.7	25.2	3,078
1985	120,258	102,783	120,258	102,783	17,475	7.2	12.3	-3,251
1984								
First quarter	25,764	21,813	26,344	21,900	4,444	5.9	5.0	408
Second quarter	29,442	24,162	27,714	22,527	5,187	5.2	2.9	743
Third quarter	27,657	22,723	29,139	23,791	5,348	5.1	5.6	161
Fourth quarter	29,356	22,794	29,021	23,274	5,747	-0.4	-2.2	399
1985								
First quarter	28,926	23,668	29,662	24,175	5,487	2.2	3.9	-260
Second quarter	31,652	27,169	29,759	25,280	4,479	0.3	4.6	-1,008
Third quarter	28,133	25,392	29,678	26,184	3,494	-0.3	3.6	-985
Fourth quarter	31,547	26,554	31,158	27,143	4,014	5.0	3.7	520
1986								
First quarter	29,554	27,271	30,781	28,448	2,333	-1.2	4.8	-1,682
Second Quarter	31,338	29,181	29,265	26,509	2,757	-4.9	-6.8	424
1985								
January	9,145	7,695	9,654	8,218	1,436	0.7	3.5	-209
February	9,177	7,569	9,685	7,921	1,764	0.3	-3.6	329
March	10,604	8,403	10,323	8,036	2,287	6.6	1.5	523
April	10,453	9,029	10,050	8,050	2,000	-2.6	0.2	-287
May	10,863	9,155	10,040	8,487	1,553	-0.1	5.4	-447
June	10,335	8,986	9,669	8,742	927	-3.7	3.0	-626
July	8,561	8,622	9,086	8,564	522	-6.0	-2.0	-405
August	8,983	8,203	10,083	8,770	1,313	11.0	2.4	791
September	10,589	8,567	10,510	8,850	1,660	4.2	0.9	347
October	11,206	9,245	10,710	8,841	1,869	1.9	-0.1	209
November	10,373	9,118	10,146	9,221	925	-5.3	4.3	-944
December	9,969	8,191	10,302	9,081	1,221	1.5	-1.5	296
1986								
January	10,201	9,144	10,987	9,897	1,090	6.6	9.0	-131
February	9,520	9,478	10,140	9,942	198	-7.7	0.5	-892
March	9,834	8,649	9,653	8,609	1,044	-4.8	-13.4	846
April	10,763	10,226	10,190	8,697	1,493	5.6	1.0	449
May	10,325	9,353	9,672	8,791	881	-5.1	1.1	-612
June	10,250	9,602	9,403	9,021	382	-2.8	2.6	-500
July	9,188	9,757	9,719	9,906	-187	3.4	9.8	-569
August	8,577	8,565	9,737	9,301	437	0.2	-6.1	624
Year-to-date								
1985	78,122	67,662	78,590	66,789	11,801	6.9	10.4	-1,209
1986	78,657	74,774	79,502	74,163	5,339	1.2	11.0	-6,462

¹ Total Exports = Domestic Exports + Re-exports.

² Year-to-year, quarter-to-quarter, month-to-month.

³ Seasonally Adjusted.

Note: Due to rounding monthly data may not add up to quarterly data and quarterly data may not add up to annual data.

Merchandise Trade by Principal Trading Areas

August 1986

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

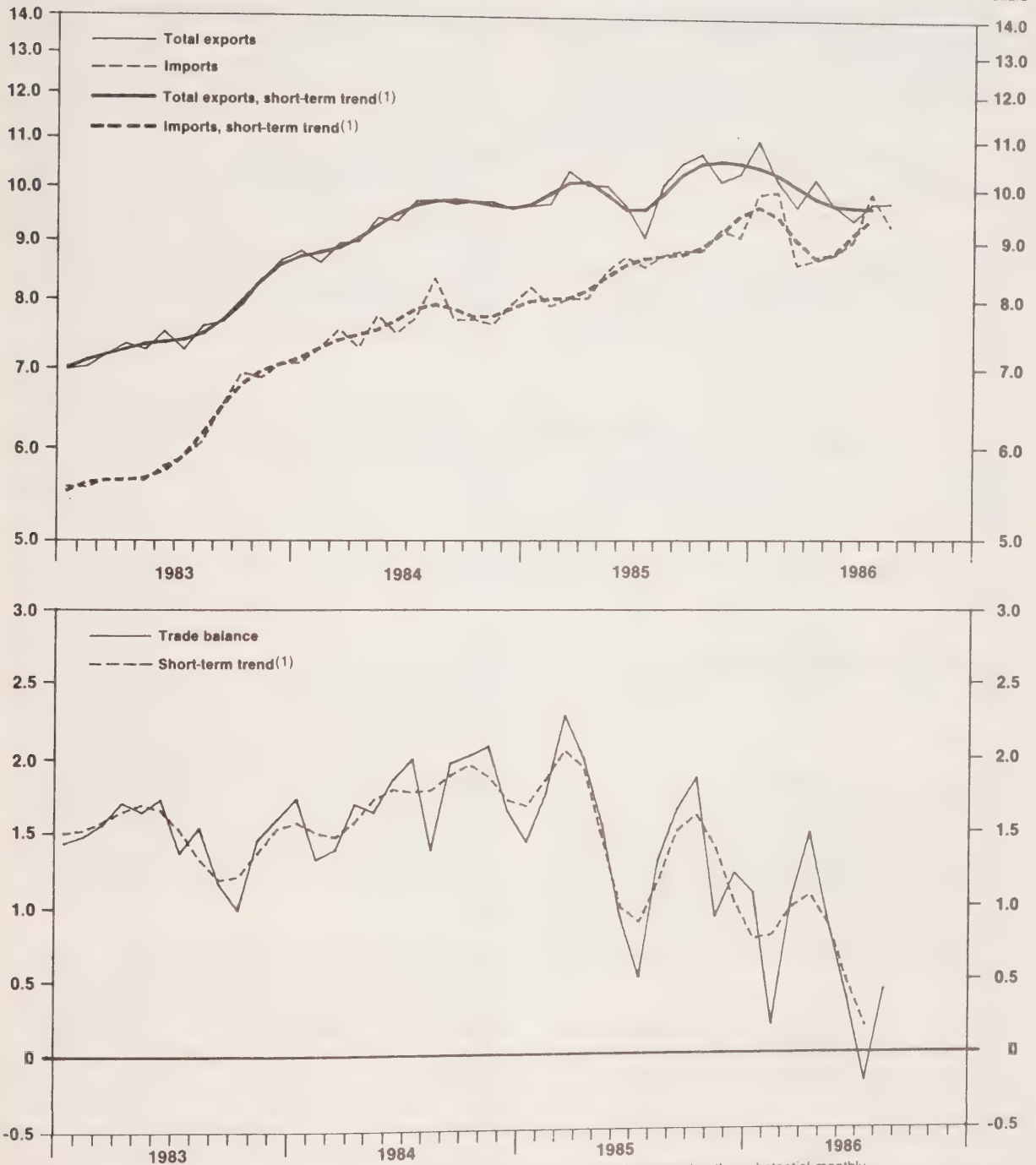
	July	Aug.	Period-to-period change				Year-to-date	Change over previous year	
			July	Aug.	July	Aug.		%	\$ millions
			%	%	\$ millions	\$ millions			
	\$ millions						\$ millions		
Total exports to:									
United States	7,301.8	7,651.0	-2.1	4.8	-159.2	349.2	61,694.4	0.2	106.6
Japan	660.2	515.7	46.3	-21.9	208.9	-144.6	4,048.2	3.3	129.5
United Kingdom	185.1	218.4	-14.1	18.0	-30.3	33.3	1,711.1	7.9	125.1
Other EEC Countries	436.0	428.8	2.9	-1.6	12.3	-7.2	3,474.4	18.2	534.2
Other OECD Countries	168.8	187.5	19.3	11.1	27.3	18.7	1,388.1	-10.5	-162.5
Other Countries	966.9	735.9	36.2	-23.9	256.9	-231.0	7,185.9	2.6	179.5
Total	9,718.9	9,737.2	3.4	0.2	315.8	18.4	79,502.1	1.2	912.5
Imports from:									
United States	6,871.1	6,363.6	8.8	-7.4	553.2	-507.5	51,702.2	7.4	3,550.1
Japan	768.9	671.2	11.1	-12.7	76.7	-97.7	5,092.7	33.4	1,275.2
United Kingdom	303.3	309.7	4.8	2.1	13.8	6.4	2,425.1	31.9	586.7
Other EEC Countries	831.4	779.5	28.6	-6.3	185.0	-52.0	5,874.8	31.2	1,396.0
Other OECD Countries	268.2	283.6	17.1	5.8	39.3	15.4	1,862.3	2.0	37.1
Other Countries	863.0	892.9	2.0	3.5	16.9	29.9	7,206.0	7.9	529.4
Total	9,906.0	9,300.6	9.8	-6.1	884.8	-605.4	74,163.2	11.0	7,374.3
Balance with:									
United States	430.8	1,287.4			-712.4	856.6	9,992.2		-3,443.4
Japan	-108.7	-155.6			132.2	-46.9	-1,044.5		-1,145.6
United Kingdom	-118.2	-91.3			-44.1	26.9	-714.0		-461.6
Other EEC Countries	-395.4	-350.6			-172.7	44.8	-2,400.4		-861.7
Other OECD Countries	-99.4	-96.1			-12.0	3.3	-474.2		-199.6
Other Countries	103.9	-157.0			240.0	-260.9	-20.2		-349.9
Total	-187.1	436.7			-569.0	623.8	5,338.9		-6,461.8

Note: Prior to 1986 Portugal and Spain were not included in the EEC.

**Imports, Total Exports, and Trade Balance, All Countries, Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis**

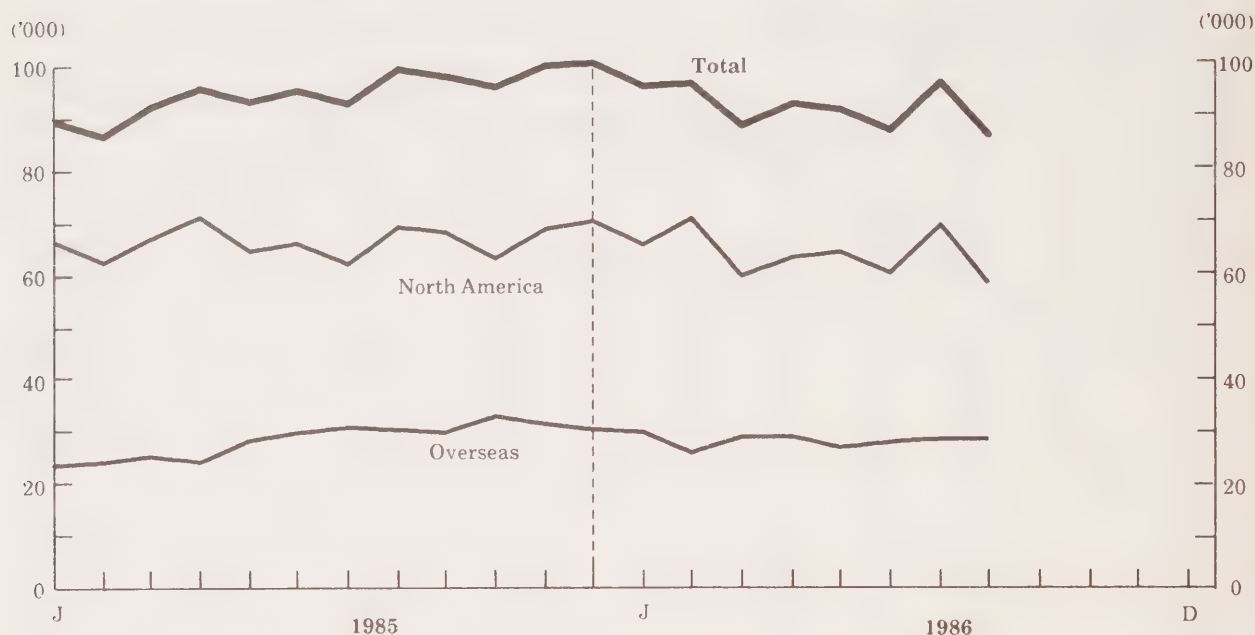
Billions of dollars

Billions of dollars



(1) The short-term trend gives a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change of trade by averaging the substantial monthly fluctuations which frequently occur in trade. The trend for the last month is not shown in the charts above since it frequently changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

Monthly Sales of New Passenger Cars by Origin, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1985-1986



New Motor Vehicle Sales

August 1986

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

● Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 129,736 units in August 1986, a decline of 4.2% from the revised July level of 135,400 units. In August, lower sales were posted for both commercial vehicles (-5.1%) and passenger cars (-3.8%).

● The 4.2% decline in sales in August 1986, which followed a strong 12.9% gain in July, further extended the fluctuating but generally downward trend observed in sales since the beginning of 1986.

● On an origin basis, sales of North American built passenger cars declined by 6.9% in August 1986 to reach a level of 64,725 units, while sales of imported passenger cars rose 3.8% to 28,702 units. Sales of imported cars have been moderately stronger than those of domestic cars in the first eight months of 1986.

Unadjusted Sales

● Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 118,716 units in August 1986, down 4.0% from the August 1985 level of 123,717 units. Passenger car sales fell by 6.2% to 86,159 units, while commercial vehicle sales recorded an increase of 2.2% to 32,557 units. The decline in passenger car sales comprised a decrease of 8.5% for imported passenger cars and a decline of 5.1% for North American built passenger cars.

● In terms of market share, North American manufacturers held 67.2% of the Canadian passenger car market in August 1986 (based on unit sales), compared to a 66.4% share recorded in August 1985. Japanese manufacturers held a market share of 19.7%, up from the 18.5% share held a year earlier. Manufacturers from "other countries" (including South Korea) held 13.1% of the passenger car market, down from the 15.1% share registered in August 1985. South Korea, the largest component of the "other countries" category, held 7.8% of the market in August 1986, compared to a 9.3% share the same month a year earlier.

● With the exception of Manitoba where unit sales increased by 6.4% and Prince Edward Island where sales remained unchanged, all other provinces registered lower unit sales of motor vehicles in August 1986 compared to August 1985. The declines ranged from 14.1% in Alberta to 1.2% in Newfoundland.

● For the first eight months of 1986, total new motor vehicle sales increased by 1.2% over the same period last year to reach 1,059,849 units, comprising a 9.7% increase for commercial vehicles and a decline of 1.7% for passenger cars. As to passenger cars, sales of imported vehicles were up 1.4% to 226,242 units, while domestic car sales declined by 2.9% to 544,564 units.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

Order the August 1986 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$8/\$80), available the first week of November. Contact: Maurice Massaad (613-990-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

New Motor Vehicle Sales (Unadjusted) - Canada August 1986

	August 1986	Change 1986/1985	January-August 1986	Change 1986/1985
	Units	%	Units	%
Total new motor vehicles	118,716	-4.0	1,059,849	1.2
Passenger cars by origin:				
North America	57,918	-5.1	544,564	-2.9
Japan	16,937	-0.1	131,669	1.5
Other countries (Including South Korea)	11,304	-18.6	94,573	1.2
(South Korea)	(6,717)	(-21.7)	(53,083)	(9.3)
Total	86,159	-6.2	770,806	-1.7
Commercial vehicles by origin:				
North America	28,363	4.0	255,531	9.8
Overseas	4,194	-8.2	33,512	8.7
Total	32,557	2.2	289,043	9.7
	Value \$000	%	Value \$000	%
Total new motor vehicles	1,731,962	8.4	14,973,457	11.7
Passenger cars by origin:				
North America	763,394	3.2	6,996,645	5.0
Japan	236,648	24.9	1,782,403	19.7
Other countries (Including South Korea)	164,751	-1.2	1,386,217	17.0
(South Korea)	(56,330)	(-23.6)	(451,767)	(12.8)
Total	1,164,793	6.3	10,165,265	8.9
Commercial vehicles by origin:				
North America	508,661	12.8	4,361,597	17.2
Overseas	58,508	13.1	446,595	31.2
Total	567,169	12.8	4,808,192	18.3

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential

August 1986

The price index for residential construction building materials (1981=100) rose to 130.1 in August, up 0.7% from the previous month and up 8.2% from a year earlier. Amongst the price changes reported between July and August, the largest increases were for lumber and plywood. This was mainly because of supply shortages and low inventory levels.

Between August 1985 and August 1986, structural materials rose 12.1%, due mainly to increases in lumber prices. This was followed

by an increase in architectural materials (7.6%), due primarily to supply shortages. Prices rose for electrical materials (5.7%) and mechanical materials (5.1%), due largely to increases in prices for building wires and cables, and plumbing fittings and wash basins.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423.

Order the third quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in December. Contact: the Information Service (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Residential

August 1986
(1981=100)

	August 1986	July 1986	August 1985	% Change	
				August 1986/ July 1986	August 1986/ August 1985
Total materials	130.1	129.2	120.2	0.7	8.2
Architectural materials	129.6	128.9	120.4	0.5	7.6
Structural materials	134.7	132.8	120.2	1.4	12.1
Mechanical materials	127.8	127.9	121.6	-0.1	5.1
Electrical materials	120.6	120.4	114.1	0.2	5.7

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential

August 1986

The non-residential construction building material price index (1981=100) rose to 126.5 in August, up 0.4% from the previous month, and up 6.0% from the August 1985 level of 119.3.

Between July and August 1986, the most significant price increases were observed for colorless plate and sheet glass, windows and sash and lumber. Prices for these materials were up mainly because of the rising manufacturers' costs of materials and labour, coupled with increased demand for commercial and institutional building construction. Lumber prices were up mostly because of supply shortages and low inventory levels.

Between August 1985 and August 1986, prices for structural materials increased 7.8%, architectural materials (6.2%), mechanical materials (4.2%), and electrical materials (4.1%). Strong price increases (between 4.1% and 14.7%) were observed for the following important materials: ready-mix concrete, concrete bricks and blocks, building wire and elevator equipment.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423.

Order the third quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in December. Contact: the Information Service (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Non-residential

August 1986

(1981=100)

	August 1986	July 1986	August 1985	% Change	
				August 1986/ July 1986	August 1986/ August 1985
Total materials	126.5	126.0	119.3	0.4	6.0
Architectural material	128.1	127.3	120.6	0.6	6.2
Structural materials	125.6	125.2	116.5	0.3	7.8
Mechanical materials	127.9	127.9	122.7	-	4.2
Electrical materials	120.9	120.7	116.1	0.2	4.1

- Nil.

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots

Week Ending October 4, 1986

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending October 4, 1986 totalled 263 745 tonnes, an increase of 4.8% from the preceding week's total of 251 591 tonnes but down 10.7% from the year-earlier level of 295 207 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1986 was 10 634 832 tonnes, a decrease of 3.5% from 11 024 445 tonnes for the same period in 1985.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Grain Marketing Situation Report

September 1986

The situation report for September is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

Contact: Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Room 600, 266 Graham Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4.

Export and Import Price Indexes

August 1986

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available on a 1981=100 basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1971 to August 1986 for the seven commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633-3638.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to August 1986 on a 1981=100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S.only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3639-3642.

Price indexes on a 1971=100 base, balance of payments basis, have been terminated as of December 1985.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$15/\$150), available the fourth week of October. Contact: D. Pilon or Peter Wang (613-990-9784), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division.

Publications Released

Fruit and Vegetable Production,
September 1986

Catalogue number 22-003

(Canada: \$8/\$60; Other Countries: \$9/\$68)

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, July 1986

Catalogue number 22-007

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products,
September 1986

Catalogue number 32-012

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

Railway Carloadings, 7-day Period

Ending September 14, 1986

Catalogue number 52-005

(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100)

Building Permits, June 1986

Catalogue number 64-001

(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21/\$210)

Imports by Commodities, July 1986

Catalogue number 65-007

(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600)

Provincial Government Finance,
Revenue and Expenditure, 1983

Catalogue number 68-207

(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26)

Culture Statistics – Periodical
Publishing, 1984

Catalogue number 87-203

(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11)

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**The
Daily**

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 9, 1986

Major Releases

Help-wanted Index, September 1986

2

- The index decreased to 87, down 7.4% from August

New Housing Price Index, August 1986

4

- The index continued to move upward, increasing 1.1% from the previous month and 8.9% from a year earlier

Data Availability Announcement

Housing Starts, August 1986

5

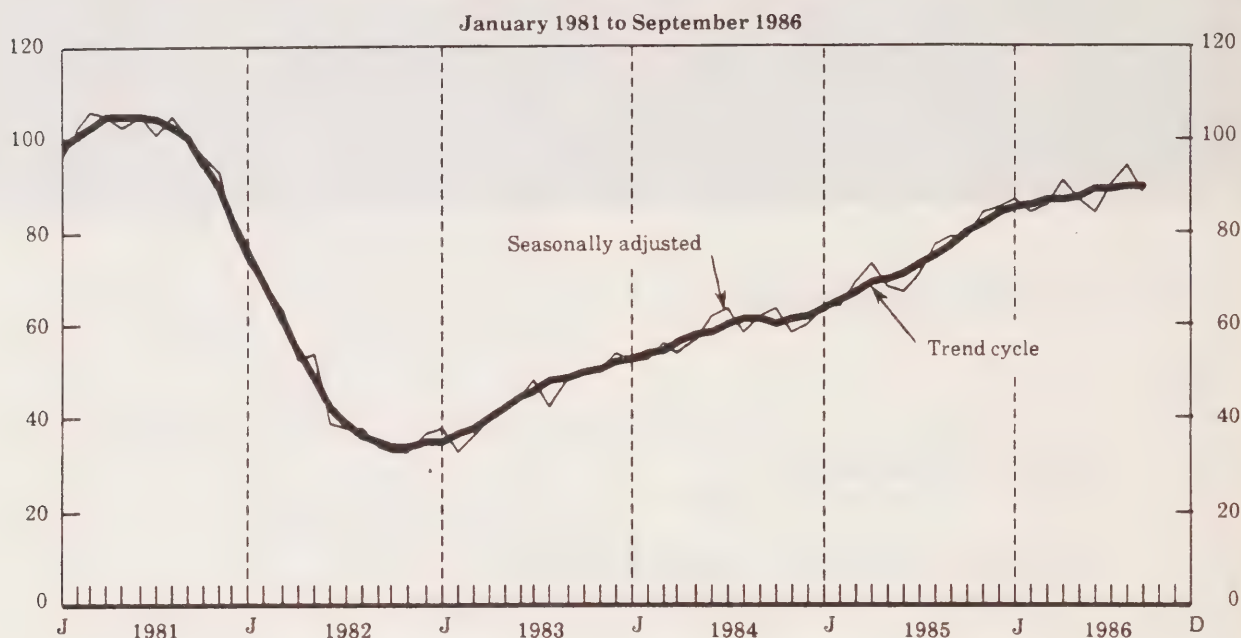
Publications Released

6



Major Releases

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Help-wanted Index

September 1986

The Help-wanted Index measures the demand for labour by monitoring the space devoted to help-wanted ads published in 18 major metropolitan area newspapers.

The seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981=100) decreased in September 1986 to 87 from 94 a month earlier. The index, with minor monthly variations, has remained relatively stable since the beginning of the year. The August to September decrease resulted from a decrease in Ontario (to 109 from 120) and a decline in the Atlantic provinces¹ (to 142 from 221) where the index returned to the level recorded for June and July. The remaining regions showed little or no change.

The Canada trend cycle² which has generally been increasing since December 1982 (see chart) was unchanged in September 1986 from a month earlier. The rates of increase for the Canada and all regional trend cycles except

the Atlantic provinces have been lower during the first nine months of 1986 than during the same period in 1985.

(see table on page 3)

¹ The data for the Atlantic Region sometime show large month-to-month variations which are caused by special advertisements placed in the help-wanted classified section; these ads are commonly found under "Careers" in newspapers published in other areas.

² The trend cycle provides an indication of the direction in the demand for labour as measured by the Help-wanted Index. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105.

Contact: Jean-Pierre Maynard or Horst Stiebert (613-990-9900), Labour Division.

Help-wanted Index, Canada and Regions

(1981 = 100)

Seasonally Adjusted

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region ¹	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1985						
September	79	226	77	93	43	34
October	79	162	84	93	44	35
November	84	213	83	96	39	39
December	85	216	88	95	45	39
1986						
January	87	146	93	107	43	38
February	84	205	89	98	47	41
March	86	139	90	104	46	44
April	91	145	94	119	46	41
May	87	155	96	107	43	37
June	84	144	85	111	44	41
July	92	140	93	129	42	40
August	94	221	97	120	44	39
September	87	142	97	109	42	41

¹ The data for the Atlantic region sometime show large month-to-month variations which are caused by special advertisements which have been placed in the help-wanted classified section; these ads are commonly found under "Careers" in newspapers published in other areas.

New Housing Price Index

August 1986

The New Housing Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada stood at 105.0 in August, up 1.1% from July, continuing an upward movement which has been evident for the last 15 months. This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices stands 8.9% higher than the year-earlier level. Between July and August 1986 the estimated house only index increased 1.3%, while the estimated land only index increased 0.5%.

The largest increase in new housing prices in August was posted in Toronto (2.7%), which also had the largest year-to-year increase (17.1%). Large monthly and yearly gains have

generally prevailed in southwestern Ontario cities in 1986. These increases can be attributed to higher costs of building materials and labour, and increased buyer interest because of lower interest rates and the strong performance of the local economy.

New housing prices in Victoria declined by 1.3% in August, as contractors lowered selling prices to stimulate sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

Order the third quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in November. Contact: the Prices Division (613-990-9601).

New Housing Price Indexes

August 1986

(1981 = 100)

	Weights ¹ 1986	August 1986	July 1986	August 1985	% change	
					August 1986/ July 1986	August 1986/ August 1985
Canada Total²	100.0	105.0	103.9	96.4	1.1	8.9
Canada						
(House only)		109.5	108.1	99.1	1.3	10.5
Canada						
(Land only)		97.4	96.9	92.4	0.5	5.4
St. John's	0.94	108.3	107.7	105.6	0.6	2.6
Halifax	2.42	124.3	124.0	121.8	0.2	2.1
Saint John-Moncton	0.91	127.7	127.1	123.6	0.5	3.3
Quebec City	2.38	134.9	133.2	125.9	1.3	7.1
Montreal	9.97	132.7	131.3	123.9	1.1	7.1
Ottawa-Hull	6.26	130.6	130.6	125.4	-	4.1
Toronto	30.44	118.3	115.2	101.0	2.7	17.1
Hamilton	2.75	134.6	134.5	125.1	0.1	7.6
St. Catharines-Niagara	1.06	140.9	139.3	128.0	1.1	10.1
Kitchener-Waterloo	1.65	141.9	141.9	126.0	-	12.6
London	1.26	129.5	128.0	112.8	1.2	14.8
Windsor	0.49	115.0	114.9	104.8	0.1	9.7
Winnipeg	2.92	127.9	127.1	119.3	0.6	7.2
Regina	1.10	112.9	112.4	109.9	0.4	2.7
Saskatoon	1.50	106.4	106.2	101.3	0.2	5.0
Calgary	5.29	90.9	90.9	84.0	-	8.2
Edmonton	5.79	86.0	85.7	80.1	0.4	7.4
Vancouver	19.53	73.7	73.6	72.7	0.1	1.4
Victoria	2.54	69.9	70.8	72.9	-1.3	-4.1

¹ Surveys in Sudbury and Thunder Bay account for the remaining weight and are secured due to insufficient sample size. The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.

² It should be noted that the linking method and annually updated cityweights are such that aggregate indexes cannot be considered as the direct average of their respective associated indexes. In exceptional cases, this may cause the level of an aggregate index and its corresponding percentage change figures to fall slightly outside the range of those exhibited by the associated indexes.

- Nil or zero.

Data Availability Announcement

Housing Starts

August 1986

Housing starts in August, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, surpassed the 200,000 unit level for the third time this year. A total of 201,000 dwelling units were reported, up from 198,000 in July.

On a regional basis, housing activity increased marginally or remained at the July level in all provinces except Manitoba where a drop was recorded.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 25, 29, 4091 and 4092.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, \$15/\$150), scheduled for release the last week of October. Contact: P. Pichette (613-990-9689), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

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Publications Released

National Income and Expenditure

Accounts, Second Quarter 1986

Catalogue number 13-001

(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64)

Women's and Children's

Clothing Industries, 1984

Catalogue number 34-217

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Fibre, Yarn and Cloth Mills, 1984

Catalogue number 34-223

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Truck Body and Trailer

Manufacturers, 1984

Catalogue number 42-217

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Railway Carloadings, 7-day

Period Ending September 21, 1986

Catalogue number 52-005

(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100)

Labour Force Information,

September 1986

Catalogue number 71-001P

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

Available October 10, 1986 at 7:00 a.m.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, October 10, 1986

Major Releases

Labour Force Survey, September 1986	2
• The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate declined by 0.2 to 9.5	
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, August 1986	4
• The number of foreign visits to Canada reached the highest August level in 12 years	
Estimates of Labour Income, July 1986	5
• Labour income rose 4.7% from the previous year	
Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, August 1986	7
• The index decreased 1.2% from July	

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Canada

Major Releases

Labour Force Survey

September 1986

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for September 1986 showed that the seasonally adjusted level of employment increased by an estimated 32,000 and that the number of unemployed persons decreased by 29,000. As a result, the unemployment rate declined by 0.2 to 9.5, returning to the rate recorded in June. This month's estimates continue to indicate little change in Canadian labour market conditions since the beginning of the year.

Employment

For the week ended September 20, 1986, the seasonally adjusted estimate of employment was 11,647,000 – up 32,000 from the level of the previous month. The employment level decreased by 23,000 among persons aged 15 to 24, to 2,398,000. However, it increased by an estimated 55,000 among persons aged 25 and over, to 9,249,000. The employment level was 5,420,000 (+28,000) for males and 3,829,000 (+27,000) for females in this age group.

The increases in employment were concentrated solely among persons working part-time, where a jump of 57,000 brought this total to 1,815,000. The largest gains were attributed to males, with an increase of 33,000. Full-time employment decreased slightly, falling to 9,825,000 (-17,000).

The seasonally adjusted level of employment increased by 11,000 in agriculture, by 7,000 in other primary industries, and by 8,000 in construction. There was little change in the remaining industries.

The estimated employment level rose by 29,000 in Quebec. There was little or no change in employment in the other provinces.

Unemployment

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment was 1,221,000 in September 1986, a drop of 29,000 from the previous month. There was little change in the unemployment

level for persons aged 15 to 24 (423,000). However, unemployment fell by 26,000 among persons aged 25 and over, to 798,000.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment decreased by 4,000 in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 22,000 in Quebec, 4,000 in Manitoba and 8,000 in Alberta. Unemployment rose by 13,000 in Ontario. There was little or no change in the level in the other provinces.

Unemployment Rate

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 9.5 in September 1986, a decline of 0.2 from the previous month. The rate declined by 0.2 for both males (9.4) and females (9.7). The unemployment rate held at 15.0 for persons aged 15 to 24, but fell to 7.9 for persons aged 25 and over, a decrease of 0.3.

The unemployment rate decreased by 0.5 in Newfoundland (20.6), 0.8 in Prince Edward Island (12.4), 1.0 in Nova Scotia (12.9), 1.2 in New Brunswick (13.3), 0.7 in Quebec (10.7), 0.7 in Manitoba (6.6), 0.2 in Saskatchewan (7.5) and 0.6 in Alberta (9.9). It remained at 12.3 in British Columbia and rose 0.2 in Ontario (7.1).

Participation Rate

The seasonally adjusted participation rate edged down 0.1 in September 1986, reaching 65.5. It declined by 0.5 among persons aged 15 to 24 (68.2) with this drop concentrated among females (-0.7) in this age group. The rate advanced by 0.1 among persons 25 years of age and over, reaching an estimated 64.8.

The participation rate dropped by 0.4 in Nova Scotia, by 0.6 in New Brunswick, and by 0.5 in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Employment/Population Ratio

The seasonally adjusted employment/population ratio increased by 0.1 to 59.3 in September 1986. An increase of 0.2 in the rate among persons aged 25 and over (59.6) more than offset the decline of 0.4 noted among youth (58.0). The ratio fell mainly among young females (-0.7).

(continued on page 3)

Unadjusted Data

In September 1986, the unadjusted estimate of employment was 11,738,000 – an increase of 271,000 (+2.4%) from the level in the previous year. Unemployment fell by 56,000 (-4.7%) from the level in September 1985, reaching 1,127,000. The unemployment rate, estimated at 8.8 in September 1986, was 0.5 below that observed in September 1985. During the same period, the participation rate rose to 65.5 (+0.4) and the employment/population ratio rose to 59.8 (+0.7).

Student Data

From May to September inclusive, data on the participation of students in the labour market were collected through the Labour Force Survey. Persons aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full time in March 1986 were asked additional questions. The information was compiled for two categories of students: (1) those who planned to return to school in September 1986; and (2) those who did not plan to return to school at that time or were not certain what they would be doing.

For returning students aged 15 to 24, the unadjusted unemployment rate was estimated at 12.9 for September 1986, a drop of 1.2 from the rate recorded a year before. It was 13.8 among students aged 15 to 19 and 9.7 among those aged 20 to 24, drops of 1.2 and 1.4 respectively from the rates in September 1985.

The employment level among students aged 15 to 24 was estimated at 629,000 – a rise of 41,000 from that of a year before. The participation rate was 40.2, an increase of 2.0 from the level in September 1985, and the employment/population ratio was estimated at 35.0, an increase of 2.1 from the level a year before.

For other students, the unadjusted unemployment rate in September 1986 was 18.4, a decrease of 0.9 from the rate of a year before. The total estimated number of students aged 15 to 24 who did not plan to return to school or were not certain, was down 27,000 from the number in September 1985. Since the estimated level of employment declined by only 14,000 during the same period, the employment/population ratio rose 1.2, to 69.2. In September 1986, the participation rate for these students was 84.9, an increase of 0.7 from the rate a year before.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Order the September 1986 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$20/\$200), available the third week of October. Contact: Ken Bennett (613-991-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order Labour Force Information (71-001P, \$5/\$50).

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	September 1986	August 1986	September 1985
Seasonally Adjusted Data			
Labour Force ('000)	12,868	12,865	12,633
Employment ('000)	11,647	11,615	11,355
Unemployment ('000)	1,221	1,250	1,278
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.5	9.7	10.1
Participation Rate (%)	65.5	65.6	65.1
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	59.3	59.2	58.5
Unadjusted Data			
Labour Force ('000)	12,865	13,276	12,650
Employment ('000)	11,738	12,075	11,467
Unemployment ('000)	1,127	1,201	1,183
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.8	9.0	9.3
Participation Rate (%)	65.5	67.7	65.1
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	59.8	61.5	59.1

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

August 1986

Total Travel

The number of visits to Canada by residents of countries other than the United States increased to an unprecedented level for this period of the year. Visits to Canada by residents of the United States reached the highest August total since 1976. Total visits to Canada have shown significant increases since the beginning of the year.

Other highlights from the August issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* include:

- A fourth consecutive monthly decline in the number of re-entries by Canadian residents returning from visits to countries other than the United States. This followed a period of unsurpassed growth that started in November 1984.
- After decreasing in July for the first time in six months, the number of visits by Canadian residents to the United States increased over August 1985. However, the increase was moderate and amounted to about a third of the growth recorded in August 1985.

Long-term Travel

Long-term visits to Canada by residents of the United States reached the highest August level since 1975 while visits by residents of other countries reached the highest August level since 1972.

- Long-term travel by Canadian residents to the United States increased in August, for the second consecutive year, but remained below the August 1983 figure.

The accompanying table shows traveller entries and re-entries for August 1986 covering total and long-term traffic as well as percentage changes from 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2694.

Order the August 1986 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, \$5/\$50), available mid-October. Contact: Paul L. Paradis (613-990-8933), International Travel Section, International and Financial Economics Division.

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

August 1986

Residence of travellers	Total trips				Long-term trips ¹			
	August		January-August		August		January-August	
	Number 1986	% Change From 1985	Number 1986	% Change From 1985	Number 1986	% Change From 1985	Number 1986	% Change From 1985
Non-residents								
All countries	6,713,580	13.6	29,257,255	11.9	3,297,183	17.8	12,192,343	17.4
United States	6,304,914	12.5	27,621,133	11.3	2,926,429	16.0	10,699,434	16.5
Other countries	408,666	33.5	1,636,122	23.6	370,754	33.3	1,492,909	24.3
Residents of Canada								
All countries	4,922,665	3.2	28,495,532	1.9	1,922,653	2.9	9,657,440	0.3
United States	4,663,801	3.8	26,825,858	2.1	1,663,789	4.3	7,987,766	0.6
Other countries	258,864	-5.6	1,669,674	-1.1	258,864	-5.6	1,669,674	-1.1

¹ Figures for the "United States" include auto and bus one or more nights, and total plane, train and boat flows. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude entries by land same day via the U.S.A.

Estimates of Labour Income

July 1986

The preliminary estimate of labour income for July 1986 was \$22,653 million, an increase of 4.7% from July 1985. This is a smaller increase than the average year-over-year growth (+5.8%) for the first six months of 1986.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries¹ for July 1986 increased by 0.7% from the previous month, following a similar increase in June. The average monthly percentage change in the first five months of 1986 was 0.3%.

Goods-producing industries

Wages and salaries in the goods-producing industries in July advanced by 0.8% from the previous month. Increases were noted in the manufacturing (0.9%) and construction industries (1.0%), while the remaining industries within this industrial grouping registered little change.

On a year-over-year basis, wages and salaries declined in mines, quarries and oil wells while construction showed little change from 1985 for the third consecutive month. The year-over-year change in manufacturing wages and salaries was considerably lower in July 1986 than in the preceding six months. All other industries had similar yearly changes in wages and salaries in July, as in the first half of 1986.

¹ Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.

Service-producing Industries

The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries in the service-producing industries increased in July by 0.6% from the previous month, similar to the monthly changes observed throughout 1986. Within this industrial grouping, wages and salaries in trade, finance, insurance and real estate and federal administration increased while the remaining industries showed little change between June and July 1986.

On a yearly basis, all service-producing industries experienced marginal change in growth in wages and salaries in July, except for federal administration, which increased significantly, as in May and June (primarily due to retroactive payments resulting from contract settlements).

Provincially, the seasonally adjusted estimates of wages and salaries were little changed in July 1986 from June 1986 in each of the provinces.

(see table on page 6)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

Order the July-September 1986 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$15/\$60), available in January 1987. Contact: Georgette Gauthier (613-990-9900), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	July 1986 ^p	June 1986 ^r	May 1986 ^f	July 1985
Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	231.7	197.8	168.5	221.5
Forestry	169.9	176.0	141.1	158.0
Mines, quarries and oil wells	524.4	517.4	509.6	566.9
Manufacturing industries	4,369.3	4,377.3	4,260.5	4,208.8
Construction industry	1,214.1	1,137.7	1,044.5	1,203.5
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,173.2	2,183.6	2,132.0	2,115.1
Trade	2,741.0	2,761.5	2,752.8	2,565.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,620.8	1,597.2	1,563.7	1,497.4
Commercial and personal service	2,639.5	2,607.5	2,523.5	2,574.6
Education and related services	1,531.9	1,834.9	1,813.0	1,453.9
Health and welfare services	1,407.6	1,395.9	1,382.0	1,313.8
Federal administration and other government offices	807.4	780.5	777.0	711.6
Provincial administration	555.6	551.1	536.8	540.0
Local administration	461.9	463.3	443.7	438.5
Total wages and salaries	20,448.4	20,581.7	20,048.7	19,569.5
Supplementary labour income	2,204.5	2,218.9	2,161.0	2,075.7
Labour income	22,652.9	22,800.6	22,209.6	21,645.2
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	166.3	164.4	166.7	159.9
Forestry	153.7	157.4	151.3	143.5
Mines, quarries and oil wells	508.4	507.5	511.5	554.3
Manufacturing industries	4,296.2	4,258.1	4,208.2	4,180.5
Construction industry	1,063.1	1,053.0	1,038.6	1,073.2
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,133.3	2,135.8	2,122.5	2,075.9
Trade	2,740.2	2,715.2	2,730.9	2,565.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,588.1	1,564.9	1,563.4	1,467.8
Commercial and personal service	2,547.6	2,534.4	2,505.4	2,484.9
Education and related services	1,767.8	1,765.7	1,755.1	1,703.6
Health and welfare services	1,380.4	1,375.8	1,363.2	1,288.7
Federal administration and other government offices	781.7	763.0	774.7	693.9
Provincial administration	531.2	534.1	533.9	516.1
Local administration	446.6	450.4	443.3	424.0
Total wages and salaries	20,164.0	20,016.6	19,873.1	19,333.5
Supplementary labour income	2,173.2	2,157.3	2,141.9	2,051.1
Labour income	22,337.3	22,173.9	22,015.0	21,384.6

^p preliminary estimates.^r revised estimates.^f final estimates.

Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products

August 1986

The index of farm prices of agricultural products (1971=100) for Canada stood at 282.2 in August, down 1.2% from the revised July level of 285.7. Despite the decrease, which followed three consecutive monthly increases, the index was up 0.2% from the year-earlier level of 281.6.

In August, the crops and livestock components of the index moved in opposite directions, largely offsetting one another at the Canada level.

Crops

The crops index fell 12.0% in August, due to lower prices for grains and oilseeds and was at its lowest level since July 1978. The effect of the lower prices for grains and oilseeds was most evident in Western Canada.

- Lower initial prices for most grades of wheat, oats and barley, which took effect on August 1, was the main reason for a 16.7% drop in the grains index.
- Prices for flaxseed and canola decreased for the seventh consecutive month. The oilseeds index stood at 200.6, its lowest level since April 1976.

Livestock and Animal Products

The total livestock and animal products index advanced 4.4% in August to 316.7 as prices for all commodity groups included in the index rose at the national level. This index has risen for four consecutive months.

- Hog prices increased 8.0% in August, continuing the trend which began in May 1986. Prices for hogs have risen 55.3% since April 1986 and the hog index, at 435.5, was at its highest level ever.

- Higher formula prices for industrial milk and cream came into effect on August 1 with the beginning of the 1986-87 dairy year and contributed to an increase in the dairy index.
- Cattle prices rose in August, resulting in an advance of 2.6% in the cattle index. The index has been trending upwards since April 1986.

The percentage changes in index numbers in August for the provinces are as follows:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------|
| • Prince Edward Island | 8.9%; |
| • Nova Scotia | 5.8%; |
| • New Brunswick | 13.5%; |
| • Quebec | 4.3%; |
| • Ontario | 2.2%; |
| • Manitoba | -3.1%; |
| • Saskatchewan | -10.7%; |
| • Alberta | -2.6%; |
| • British Columbia | -0.8%; |
| • Canada | -1.2%. |

User Note

The index is designed to measure (as closely as can be determined) changes in prices received by producers when ownership of a commodity first changes hands. Prices used in the index for Western wheat, oats and barley sold to the Canadian Wheat Board prior to August 1985 are final prices. Beginning in August 1985, initial prices are used and therefore exclude any forthcoming adjustment or final payments. Sub-indexes for livestock, crops and their components are also available on a provincial basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176 and table 00190202.

Order the August issue of *Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products* (62-003, \$6/\$60), scheduled for release October 24. Contact: Paul Murray (613-990-8706), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

August 1986

Highlights

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$976 million in August 1986, down 0.5% from the August 1985 level of \$980 million. This was the first year-over-year decrease since June 1985.
- Cumulative sales for the period January to August 1986 totalled \$7,261 million, up 6.0% over the corresponding period in 1985.
- Department store sales during August 1986, for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed, were as follows (with percentage change from August 1985 in parentheses):

Province

- Newfoundland, \$12.5 million (-1.6%);
- Prince Edward Island, \$6.5 million (-1.1%);
- Nova Scotia, \$32.6 million (1.2%);
- New Brunswick, \$21.3 million (-0.4%);
- Quebec, \$190.9 million (0.3%);
- Ontario, \$370.5 million (3.5%);
- Manitoba, \$47.0 million (-7.8%);
- Saskatchewan, \$28.9 million (-8.2%);
- Alberta, \$121.1 million (-6.2%);
- British Columbia, \$144.3 million (-2.0%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, \$46.2 million (-6.4%);
- Edmonton, \$54.6 million (-7.0%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, \$18.1 million (2.9%);
- Hamilton, \$24.9 million (0.1%);
- Montreal, \$111.0 million (-1.1%);
- Ottawa-Hull, \$43.6 million (1.8%);
- Quebec City, \$26.6 million (2.8%);
- Toronto, \$149.0 million (5.2%);
- Vancouver, \$85.1 million (0.6%);
- Winnipeg, \$42.0 million (-8.3%).

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released the week of October 20.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, \$2/\$20), available

the fourth week of October. Contact: Lina Di Piétro (613-991-3551), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

August 1986

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,265.7 million for August 1986, an increase of 10.3% over the \$1,147.2 million reported for the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$5/\$50), available in approximately two weeks time. Contact: E. Yablonski (613-991-3494), Services Division.

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

August 1986

In August 1986, the 66 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 105,821,180 fare passengers, a gain of 0.9% from July. Operating revenues amounted to \$73,605,855 - a 0.6% increase from the previous month.

During the same period, 20 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 2,278,435 fare passengers, up 9.2% from July. Carriers earned \$24,927,501 in operating revenues in August, a 13.4% increase from the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$6.50/\$65), available the third week of October. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Transportation Division.

Telephone Statistics

July 1986

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$875.6 million in July 1986, up 5.1% from a year earlier. Operating expenses amounted to \$613.8 million, an increase of 12.8% over July 1985. Net operating revenue was \$261.7 million, a decrease of 9.4% from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$7.50/\$75), scheduled for release the week of October 20. Contact: J.R. Slattery (613-991-2205), Services Division.

Sugar

September 1986

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 94 971 236 kilograms of all types of sugar in September 1986, comprising 89 318 944 kilograms in domestic sales and 5 652 292 kilograms in export sales. The 1986 cumulative year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 779 635 964 kilograms: 741 844 977 kilograms in domestic sales and 37 790 987 kilograms in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 91 429 000 kilograms in September 1985, of which 86 094 000 kilograms were domestic sales and 5 335 000 kilograms were export sales. The 1985 cumulative year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar were 780 792 000 kilograms: 747 291 000 kilograms in domestic sales and 33 501 000 kilograms in export sales.

Order the September 1986 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 3. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes

August 1986

Canadian manufacturers produced 4,611,985 phonograph records in August 1986, down 2.2% from the 4,717,116 produced a year earlier. Production of tapes increased to 4,253,820 in August 1986, up 6.3% from 4,000,101 tapes in August 1985.

Year-to-date production of phonograph records amounted to 29,766,880 - down 7.9% from the 32,308,506 records produced during the January to August 1985 period. Cumulative production of tapes rose 9.4% to 27,390,542 from 25,045,642 tapes during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2904.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada* (47-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 20. Contact: Don Grant (613-991-3518), Industry Division.

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

August 1986

Canadian firms produced 108 988 cubic metres of waferboard in August 1986, a decrease of 12.4% from the 124 421 cubic metres produced a year earlier. Particleboard production totalled 81 294 cubic metres in August 1986, down 6.8% from 87 250 cubic metres the previous year. Production of hardboard for the month was 2 242 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (24,135 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch), a decrease of 50.4% from the 4 517 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (48,622 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch) of hardboard produced in August 1985.

Production of waferboard during January to August 1986 totalled 924 368 cubic metres, up 6.6% from the 867 522 cubic metres produced during the same period a year earlier. Particleboard production was 753 518 cubic metres, up 13.3% from 665 119 cubic metres (revised figures) in January to August 1985. Production of hardboard reached 33 269 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (358,108 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch), an increase of 7.2% from 31 030 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (334,010 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch) for the first eight months in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 8 and 34).

Order the August 1986 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 20. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

August 1986

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 54 241 tonnes in August 1986, a decrease of 6.3% from the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 474 000 tonnes.

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for August 1986 are now available as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

Order the August 1986 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 20. Contact: Michel Cormier (613-991-3522), Industry Division.

Shipments of Paper Grocery Bags and Checkstand Sacks

August 1986

In August 1986, with corresponding figures for August 1985 in brackets, Canadian firms shipped 211,082,000 (195,340,000) standard grocery bags, an increase of 8.1% and 70,203,000 (88,012,000) checkstand sacks, a decrease of 20.2%. Year-to-date shipments of grocery bags totalled 1,356,847,000 (1,368,798,000), a decrease of 0.9% and shipments of checkstand sacks amounted to 599,434,000 (679,364,000), a decrease of 11.8%.

Contact: P. E. Martin (613-991-3516), Industry Division.

Footwear Statistics

August 1986

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,663,721 pairs of footwear in August 1986, a decrease of 14.0% from the 4,260,895 pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for the January to August 1986 period totalled 29,336,080 pairs of footwear, down from 29,549,854 pairs produced during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

Order the August issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 20. Contact: T. Raj Sehdev. (613-991-3510), Industry Division.

Oils and Fats

August 1986

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in August 1986 totalled 48 210 tonnes, an increase of 24.3% from the 38 771 tonnes (revised figures) produced in July 1986. The 1986 cumulative year-to-date production totalled 372 939 tonnes, down 6.9% from the corresponding 1985 figure of 400 596 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 8 109 tonnes in August 1986, up from the 6 477 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date in 1986 were 61 086 tonnes, compared to cumulative sales of 64 874 tonnes in 1985. Sales of packaged salad oil increased to 7 935 tonnes in August 1986 from 3 339 tonnes in July. The cumulative sales to date in 1986 were 40 932 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 47 382 tonnes in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 20. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Cement Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the cement industry (SIC 3521) totalled \$795.7 million, up 14.3% from \$696.4 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6851 and to be released in catalogue 44-250 B 3521 on, or before, November 14. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Lime Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the lime industry (SIC 3581) totalled \$140.1 million, down 4.9% from \$148.0 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6859 and to be released in catalogue 44-250 B 3581 on, or before, November 14. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Farm Wages in Canada, August 1986
Catalogue number 21-002
(Canada: \$7/\$28; Other Countries: \$8/\$32)

Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables,
September 1, 1986
Catalogue number 32-010
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

Production, Shipments and Stocks
on Hand of Sawmills in
British Columbia, July 1986
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70)

Rigid Insulating Board, July 1986
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Office, Store and Business
Machine Industries, 1984
Catalogue number 42-216
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

System of National Accounts –
Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian
Balance of International Payments,
Second Quarter 1986
Catalogue number 67-001
(Canada: \$25/\$100; Other Countries: \$26/\$104)

Unemployment Insurance
Statistics, July 1986
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: \$12/\$120; Other Countries: \$13/\$130)

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Major Release Dates

Week of October 14-17

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated
date of
release

Title

Reference period

October

14	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	Second Quarter 1986 (Final data)
14	Farm Cash Receipts	January-August 1986
14-15	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	July 1986
15	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries	Second Quarter 1986
16-17	Building Permits	July 1986
17	The Consumer Price Index	September 1986
17-20	Retail Trade	August 1986

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Vehicle for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 14, 1986

Major Release

Farm Cash Receipts, January-August 1986

- Farm cash receipts increased by 2.7% from the same period a year earlier

2

Data Availability Announcements

Electric Power Statistics, July 1986

4

Railway Carloadings, Nine Days Ending September 30, 1986

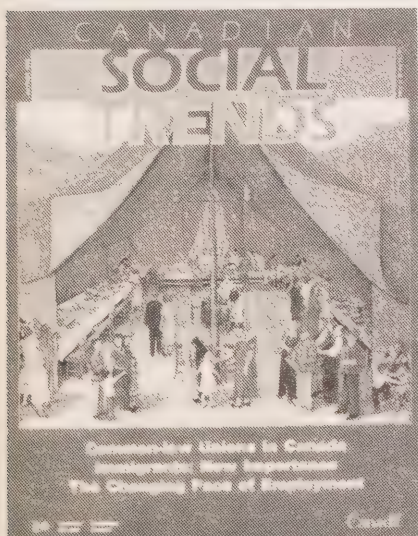
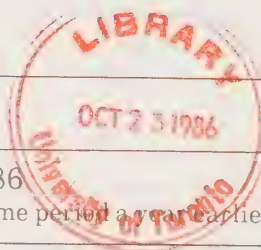
4

Production of Eggs, August 1986

4

Publications Released

5



Canadian Social Trends

Autumn 1986

Canadian Social Trends continues tracking major social and demographic trends affecting Canadian society with the release of its second quarterly issue. Presented in an attractive journal format, the publication features non-technical articles on topics of current concern to Canadians.

This second issue features trends in crime rates in Canada, an annual review of labour force trends, the growth of part-time work, highlights of education in Canada, an examination of common-law relationships, a non-marriage alternative, and immigration and the immigrant's contribution to the labour force.

Canadian Social Trends is designed for both specialists and non-specialists who require timely, relevant socio-economic information on which to base decisions in their professional and personal lives.

Order *Canadian Social Trends* (11-008E, \$12.50/\$44), available from Publication Sales (613-993-7276). Further information is available from the editors (613-991-2560).

Major Release

Farm Cash Receipts

January-August 1986

Farm cash receipts for the period January-August 1986 were estimated at \$13.0 billion, a 2.7% increase from the 1985 level of \$12.7 billion. Payments made under various government programs were responsible for the overall rise in farm cash receipts; an increase in live-stock and livestock product receipts was offset by a decrease in crop receipts.

Highlights

Total Crops

Crop receipts were down despite large increases in wheat and barley receipts. Offsetting these increases were lower Canadian Wheat Board payments paid in 1986 on grain delivered in the 1984/85 crop year. Furthermore, producers did not defer as much grain income into 1986 as they did into 1985, resulting in lower cash receipts for the period.

- Canadian Wheat Board payments and deferred grain receipts were down \$603 million from 1985.
- Wheat and barley receipts increased 29.3% as a 49.6% increase in marketings more than offset price declines.

Livestock and Livestock Products

Total livestock and livestock product receipts rose 1.5% to \$6.4 billion in 1986. Four consecutive months of sharp price increases for hogs were mainly responsible for the increase in livestock receipts. Receipts also increased for dairy products and poultry while falling for cattle and eggs.

- Hog prices have climbed 55.3% since April and the 1986 year-to-date average price is now 13.9% higher than in 1985. Hog receipts are 8.6% above last year's level.

- Higher formula prices for industrial milk and cream contributed to a 1.8% rise in dairy receipts.
- Increased marketings of both chickens and turkeys led to a gain of 3.0% in poultry receipts.
- Cattle receipts were down 1.9% due to lower marketings.

Other Cash Receipts

Other cash receipts, which include forest and maple product receipts as well as payments provided under various government programs, rose to \$724.2 million from \$393.1 million in 1985. The increase was almost entirely due to 1985 drought relief payments paid in 1986. (see table on page 3)

User Note

Farm cash receipts measure the gross returns to farmers from the sale of all agricultural products. They also include Canadian Wheat Board payments, cash advances paid on farm-stored commodities and deficiency payments made by the Agricultural Stabilization Board.

Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, is published in the new publication, *Agriculture Economic Statistics* (21-603).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 175 and 450-459.

Order the January-August 1986 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, \$7/\$70), scheduled for release October 22. This publication is also available immediately on ENVOY 100, an electronic messaging system. Contact: Lambert Gauthier or Jacqueline Leblanc-Cooke (613-990-8706), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations

January-August

	1985	1986	% change 1986/1985
	(millions of dollars)		
Newfoundland	27.7	28.7	3.6
Prince Edward Island	112.0	99.1	-11.5
Nova Scotia	162.0	166.1	2.5
New Brunswick	137.4	134.7	-2.0
Quebec	1,933.3	1,962.6	1.5
Ontario	3,292.8	3,358.6	2.0
Manitoba	1,180.4	1,357.3	15.0
Saskatchewan	2,747.5	2,797.1	1.8
Alberta	2,460.2	2,491.3	1.3
British Columbia	611.3	612.8	0.2
Canada	12,664.6	13,008.3	2.7

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Data Availability Announcements

Electric Power Statistics

July 1986

Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in July 1986 increased to 33 618 gigawatt hours (gwh), up 0.3% from the corresponding month last year. Exports decreased 28.4% to 3 103 gwh, while imports climbed from 140 gwh to 300 gwh.
- Year-to-date figures showed net generation at 263 942 gwh, up 2.3% over the 1985 period. Exports at 21 884 gwh were down 9.8% but imports, at 3 277 gwh, were up 83.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$8/\$80), available the third week in October. Contact: Dave Madsen (613-991-3565), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Railway Carloadings

Nine Days Ending September 30, 1986

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending September 30, 1986 totalled 5.9 million tonnes, a decrease of 0.6% from the 1985 figure. Loadings increased in the East by 4.0% and decreased in the West by 4.9%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) increased in the East by 12.0% and in the West by 24.8%; there was an over-all national increase of 15.8%.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings for 1986 totalled 176.1 million tonnes, a decrease of 0.1% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased by 3.8%.

Order the Vol. 2, No. 36 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75 a year), scheduled for release this week. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

Production of Eggs

August 1986

Canadian egg production amounted to 41.6 million dozen in August 1986, up 0.7% from 41.3 million a year earlier. The average number of layers stayed the same at 23.4 million in August 1986, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,138 from 2,120.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release November 3. Contact: Peter Beerstecher (613-990-8716), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Publications Released

Canadian Social Trends, Autumn 1986
Catalogue number 11-008E

(Canada: \$12.50/\$44; Other Countries:
\$15/\$50)

Cane and Beet Sugar Industry, 1984
Catalogue number 32-222

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Hardware, Tool and Cutlery
Industries, 1984

Catalogue number 41-208

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Ornamental and Architectural
Metal Products Industry, 1984

Catalogue number 41-221

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Primary Steel, Steel Pipe and
Tube Industries and Iron Foundries, 1984
Catalogue number 41-231

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Power Boilers, Heat Exchanger
and Fabricated Structural Metal
Products Industries, 1984

Catalogue number 41-232

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Paint and Varnish Industry, 1984
Catalogue number 46-210

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Air Carrier Operations in
Canada, January-March 1985

Catalogue number 51-002

(Canada: \$20/\$80; Other Countries: \$21/\$84)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, October 15, 1986

Major Release

Composite Leading Indicator, July 1986

2

- The Composite Leading Indicator rose by 0.4% from June, its fourteenth consecutive increase

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots and Pig Iron, September 1986

4

Steel Ingots, August 1986

4

Shipments of Rolled Steel, August 1986

4

Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings, August 1986

4

Exports by Commodities, August 1986

4

Publications Released

5

Hospital Morbidity

1981-82 and 1982-83

This report presents an overview of in-patient utilization, by cause of hospitalization. Some of the main findings include:

- The 65 and over age group, less than 10% of the total population, accounts for nearly 50% of total days of patient care. Those 75 years of age and over, about 4% of Canadians, account for about 33% of all days of care. In contrast, the age group 45-64, about 20% of the population, accounts for 20% of days of care;
- The average length of stay in hospital for all age groups is 12 days, but for the 65 and over age group it is 25 days, and for those 75 and over, 32 days;
- Total days of patient care in 1982-83 numbered 44.6 million, compared to 45.8 million days of care in 1981-82.

Copies of *Hospital Morbidity* (82-206, \$35) are now available from Publication Sales (613-993-7276). Contact: Cyril Nair or Julian Moen (613-991-1643), Health Division.



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Canada

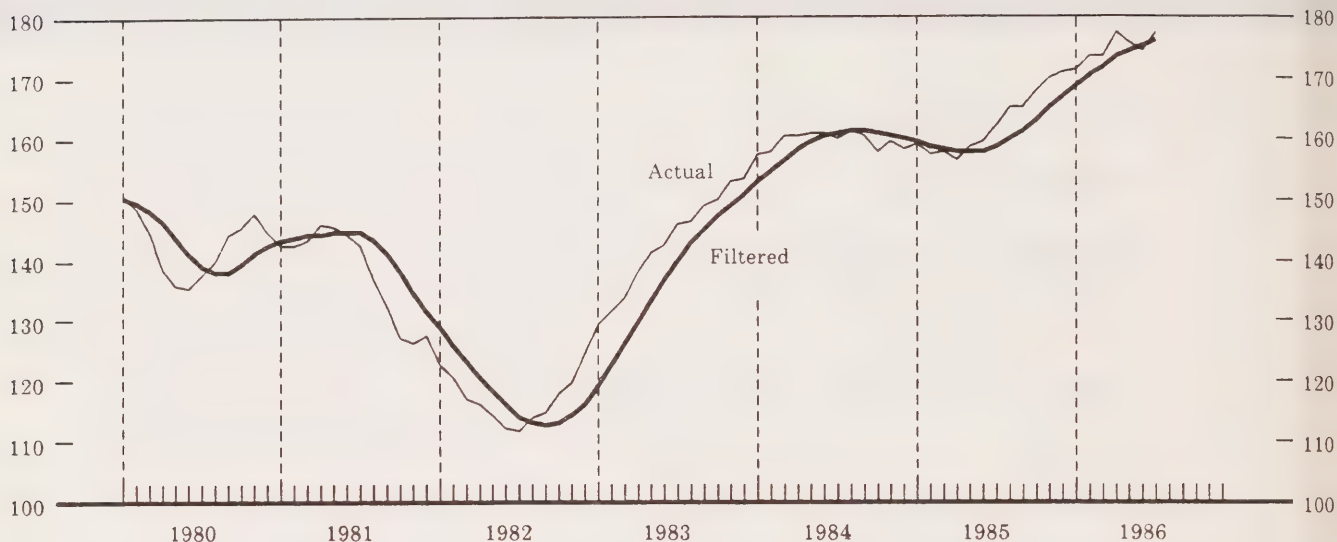
Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Release

The Canadian Composite Leading Index (1971 = 100)

Jan. 1980 to July 1986



Composite Leading Indicator

July 1986

A 0.4% increase in the composite leading index in July indicates continuing economic expansion, following the 0.8% increase in Real Gross Domestic Product in the second quarter. The non-filtered index jumped by 1.8% in the month, led by sizeable gains in motor vehicle sales and new orders for durable goods. The size of the increase in July, and an increase in the number of components rising, point to a continuation of recent rates of economic growth. The monthly measure of total output rose 0.9% in July and was 0.6% above its second quarter average.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 161.

Additional data and further analysis of the Leading Indicator are available in the monthly *Current Economic Indicators* (13-005, \$10/\$100). This publication also contains the Monthly Economic Review that formerly appeared in the *DAILY*. The October issue of this publication will be released October 21. For further information on data published in this issue and the next release dates, or about ordering, contact G. Proulx (613-991-1789). For general information contact P. Cross (613-990-9162), International and Financial Economics Division.

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage change						Level
	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	July
Composite Leading Index (1971 = 100)							
Filtered	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	175.9
Unfiltered	1.2	0.2	2.1	-0.9	-0.8	1.8	177.4
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	123,111 ⁴
New motor vehicle sales	0.4	-1.5	-1.7	-1.8	-2.5	-0.1	706,676 ⁴
Residential construction index¹	0.6	-0.6	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.4	97.9
Manufacturing							
New orders - durable	0.1	-0.8	-0.1	-0.5	-1.1	0.2	3,460 ⁵
Shipment to inventory ratio - (Finished goods ²)	0.004	0	0.008	0	-0.009	0.001	1.67
Average workweek (Hours)	0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	38.7
Percentage change in price per unit labour cost ²	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01	-0.07
United States composite leading index (1972 = 100)	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	177.9
TSE 300 stock price index (Excluding oil and gas)	1.9	2.9	3.5	3.4	2.8	1.5	3,148
Money supply (M1) (\$1971)³	-0.1	-0.2	-0.6	-0.6	-0.4	-0.1	10,199 ⁵

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units), building permits (constant dollars) and mortgage loan approvals (numbers). Because of the unavailability of the actual level of mortgage loan approvals, a forecast was used in the computation of the residential index for the two last months.

² Difference from previous month.

³ Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

⁴ Thousands of 1971 dollars.

⁵ Millions of 1971 dollars.

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots and Pig Iron

September 1986

Preliminary steel ingot production for September 1986 totalled 1 080 000 tonnes, a decrease of 14.8% from 1 267 625 tonnes the previous year. Year-to-date steel ingot production totalled 10 414 712 tonnes, a decrease of 3.8% from 10 829 151 tonnes for the same period in 1985.

Preliminary pig iron production totalled 700 000 tonnes in September 1986, down 14.0% from 813 753 tonnes a year earlier. Year-to-date pig iron production totalled 6 851 228 tonnes, a decrease of 5.4% compared to 7 238 161 tonnes for the same period the previous year.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), available towards the end of November. Contact: G.W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

August 1986

Steel ingot production for August 1986 totalled 1 017 170 tonnes, a decrease of 14.3% from 1 186 558 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production reached 9 334 712 tonnes, a decrease of 2.4% from 9 561 526 tonnes in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

Order the August 1986 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 27. Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Shipments of Rolled Steel

August 1986

Rolled steel shipments for August 1986 totalled 844 428 tonnes, a decrease of 6.3% from the preceding month's total of 900 993 tonnes and a decrease of 5.7% from the year-earlier level of 895 896 tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments for 1986 totalled 7 780 321 tonnes, a decrease of 1.6% compared to 7 907 406 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

Order the August 1986 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 27. Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings

August 1986

Steel pipe and tubing production for August 1986 totalled 82 542 tonnes, a decrease of 32.5% from the 122 202 tonnes (revised figures) produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 861 220 tonnes, down 13.6% from the 996 240 tonnes (revised figures) produced during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings* (41-011, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 20. Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Exports by Commodities

August 1986

Commodity-country export trade statistics for August 1986 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3686-3713 and 3719.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Exports by Commodities* (65-004, \$50/\$500), available mid-October. Contact: G. L. Blaney (613-990-9647), International Trade Division.

Publications Released

Pulpwood and Wood Residue

Statistics, August 1986

Catalogue number 25-001

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

Primary Iron and Steel, July 1986

Catalogue number 41-001

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Specified Domestic Electrical

Appliances, August 1986

Catalogue number 43-003

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Housing Starts and

Completions, July 1986

Catalogue number 64-002

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

Hospital Morbidity,

1981-82 and 1982-83

Catalogue number 82-206

(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$36.50)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 16, 1986

Major Release

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics, Second Quarter 1986

2

- Seasonally adjusted pre-tax profits declined 0.4% from the previous quarter

Data Availability Announcements

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, July 1986 5

Steel Ingots, Week Ending October 11, 1986 5

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, August 1986 5

Notifiable Disease Summary, Four-week Period Ending August 30, 1986 5

Publications Released 6



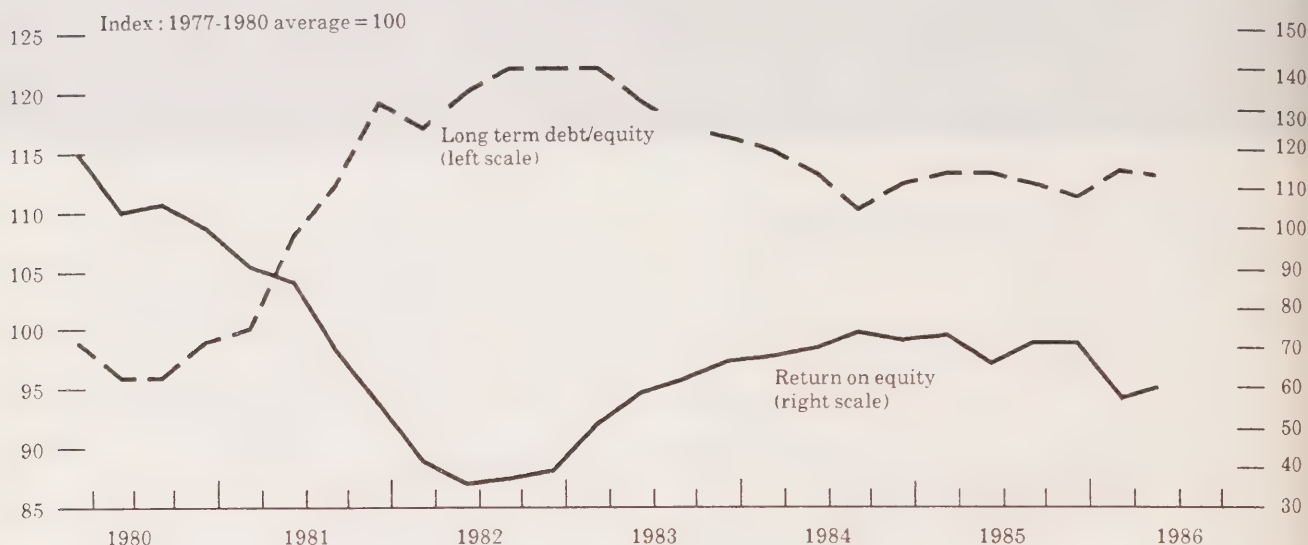
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Major Release

Industrial Corporations - Financial Ratios



Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics

Second Quarter 1986

Profits Summary

Final results for the second quarter of 1986 confirm that on a seasonally adjusted basis, profits were down slightly (-0.4%) from the previous quarter. This followed two sharp changes: a 17.0% decline in the first quarter of 1986 after an increase of 7.3% in the final quarter of 1985.

Much of the current weakness in profits originated with the mineral fuels and petroleum products industries and reflected the fall in crude oil prices. Excluding these industries, the remaining industries registered an 8.4% increase in pre-tax profits, a reversal from the decrease of 5.1% recorded in the first quarter of 1986 and the slight 0.8% decrease in the fourth quarter of 1985.

Balance Sheet Data Summary - Corporations with Assets Exceeding \$10 Million (unadjusted for seasonality)

The most striking change in balance sheet data was a \$4.0 billion increase in long-term investments - well above the \$1.6 billion average of the past five years and the increases of \$1.6 billion in the first quarter of 1986 and \$1.0 billion in the fourth quarter of 1985. The increase reflected corporate takeover activity in the second quarter of 1986.

Working capital, which normally increases in the second quarter, decreased by \$0.9 billion due to the takeover activity. A number of components of working capital, notably short-term investments, were drawn down as part of the financing of the takeovers.

In the second quarter of 1986, bond debt, share capital and retained earnings all returned to average rates of increase experienced (continued on page 3)

during 1985, after being affected by corporate restructuring during the first quarter. In the first quarter, bond debt and share capital both increased sharply while retained earnings decreased.

Balance Sheet Ratios

Profitability, measured by the return on equity, increased somewhat in the second quarter of 1986 but was still lower than at the end of 1985.

- Return on equity: the all industry rate of return on shareholders' equity rose to 8.9% in the second quarter of 1986 from 8.5% in the previous quarter, but was still lower than the 10.5% return registered in the fourth quarter of 1985. Much of the decline in 1986 originated in the petroleum industries where the return on equity dropped sharply to 4.8% in the second quarter and 6.2% in the first quarter after a jump to 12.1% in the fourth quarter of 1985. Expressed as an index (1977-1980=100) the return on equity for all industries rose to 60 in the second quarter of 1986. This compares with 36 in mid-1982 during the recession and 125 in the fourth quarter of 1979. The index for the petroleum industries (1977-1980=100) dropped to 26, below the low point of the recession.
- Long-term debt and equity: the ratio of long-term debt to shareholders' equity decreased marginally to 59.9% from 60.1% in the previous quarter. This ratio has remained virtually constant since the fourth quarter of 1984. Underlying this stability there has been an increase in the relative

debt load of the mineral fuels and petroleum products industries since 1984. By the second quarter of 1986 the ratio for those industries had risen to 64.1% from 63.0% in the first quarter and 57.5% in the fourth quarter of 1985. On the other hand, excluding these industries, the ratio for the remaining industries has gradually declined since late 1983, reaching a level of 58.9% in the second quarter of 1986. Expressed as an index (1977-1980=100) the ratio of long-term debt to equity for all industries was 112 in the second quarter of 1986 compared to a high of 122 in the last quarter of 1982 – the trough of the recession – and a low of 96 in mid-1980.

Coverage

These revised data cover all non-government owned corporations in Canada except those in the agriculture, fishing and finance industries. Income statement information for corporations of all sizes and balance sheet and income statement information for corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million are now available. (see table on page 4)

More detailed statistics for the 47 industry groups are now available on CANSIM: matrices 4780-4921 and 4928-4942.

Order the second quarter issue of *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (61-003, \$50/\$200), available the third week of November. Contact: Gail Campbell or Bill Potter (613-990-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Industrial Corporations: Selected Financial Statistics

(Corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million)

	2Q 1986	1st Q 1986	4th Q 1985	3rd Q 1985
(\$ billions)				
Current Assets	139.5	139.1	140.2	138.2
Short-term Investments	19.5	20.0	19.6	19.2
Accounts Receivable	55.1	55.1	56.0	55.7
Inventories	54.3	53.7	54.3	53.5
Current Liabilities	101.5	100.2	103.1	100.3
Bank Loans	19.8	19.9	19.3	19.7
Accounts Payable	55.7	56.4	60.7	56.8
Working Capital (Current Assets Minus Current Liabilities)	38.0	38.9	37.1	37.8
Long-term Investments	77.1	73.1	71.5	70.5
Fixed Assets	219.6	217.8	216.0	213.2
Total Assets	448.2	441.8	439.4	432.7
Long-term Debt	107.4	106.3	104.6	103.8
Bank Loans	33.3	32.6	32.5	31.7
Bonds	41.4	40.6	38.2	37.6
Shareholders' Equity	179.2	176.9	176.0	173.1
Share Capital	77.6	76.1	72.7	71.0
Retained Earnings	89.9	89.0	91.5	91.4
Capital Expenditures	8.1	7.9	10.2	8.5
Income Statement (Seasonally Adjusted)				
Sales	108.5	108.8	111.0	108.5
Pre-tax Profits	6.6	6.7	8.6	7.8
After-tax Profits	4.0	3.8	4.6	4.6
Ratios				
Return on Equity (After-tax Profits/Equity)%	8.9%	8.5%	10.5%	10.6%
Long Term Debt/Equity %	59.9%	60.1%	59.4%	60.0%
Selected Income Statement Data (Seasonally Adjusted) All Asset Sizes				
(\$ billions)				
Sales	185.6	184.3	185.7	181.9
Pre-tax Profits	9.0	9.0	10.9	10.2
After-tax Profits	5.6	5.4	6.2	6.2

Data Availability Announcements

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

July 1986

Highlights from the July issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* are as follows:

- Preliminary year-to-date operational data to July 1986 show that passenger-kilometres for major Canadian air carriers increased by 3.7% from the same period in 1985. (Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.)
- Total aircraft movements at the Transport Canada tower-controlled airports in March 1986 decreased by 2.8% from March 1985.
- Scheduled passenger traffic at the top 30 Canadian airports increased by 2.0% in 1985 as compared to 1984.
- Charter passenger traffic between Canada and southern destinations rose 21.4% during 1985 relative to the previous year.
- Passenger traffic on local carrier non-scheduled unit toll services increased by 32.3% in the fourth quarter of 1985 from a year earlier.

Order the Vol. 18, No. 9 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85). Contact: the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending October 11, 1986

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending October 11, 1986 totalled 275 708 tonnes, an increase of 4.5% from the preceding week's total of 263 745 tonnes but down 10.0% from the year-earlier level of 306 462 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1986 was 10 841 131 tonnes, a decrease of 4.1% from 11 304 302 tonnes for the same period in 1985.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

August 1986

Canadian chemical firms produced 94 419 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in August 1986, an increase of 30.7% from the 72 240 tonnes produced in August 1985. January to August 1986 production totalled 727 496 tonnes, up 17.9% from the level reached during the same period a year earlier.

Also available are figures on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 28 industrial chemicals for August 1986, along with corresponding cumulatives and 1985 data.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$5/\$50), to be released the week of October 20. Contact: Louis Boucher (613-991-3513), Industry Division.

Notifiable Disease Summary

Four-week Period Ending August 30, 1986

Statistics and new cases of notifiable diseases for the four-week period ending August 30, 1986 are now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and the provinces.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050123.

Contact: Leslie Gaudette (613-991-1769), Health Division.

Publications Released

Dairy Products Industries, 1984
Catalogue number 32-209
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

**Pharmaceuticals, Cleaning
Compounds and Toilet
Preparations, 1984**
Catalogue number 46-223
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

The Consumer Price Index,
September 1986
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)
Available October 17, 1986 at 7:00 a.m.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, October 17, 1986

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Major Releases

Consumer Price Index

September 1986

National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada was unchanged between August and September 1986, remaining at a level of 133.3 (1981=100). This latest performance followed the moderate rise of 0.3% observed in August. Six of the seven major component indexes rose at varying rates but the combined influence of these was offset by a decline of 1.6% in the transportation index.

Seasonally adjusted, the all-items index rose by 0.2% in September, following an increase of 0.4% in August.

The year-to-year increase in the CPI, as measured between September 1985 and September 1986, was 4.1%, down slightly from the rise of 4.3% reported for the 12-month period ending in August. The increase in the latest 12-month period equalled the average year-to-year increase for the first eight months of this year.

The compounded annual rate of change based on the seasonally adjusted levels over the latest three-month period (June-September) was 5.3%, up from the 4.6% for the three-month period ending in August but equal to the rate for the period ending in July.

Food

Between August and September the food index rose by 0.5%, a marginally faster rate than the increase of 0.4% reported in August. This was due entirely to an acceleration in the food purchased from stores index, which rose 0.6% following a 0.4% increase in August. The index for food purchased from restaurants slowed to 0.2% from 0.4%.

The rise of 0.6% in the index for food purchased from stores was explained largely by higher prices for meat products, augmented to a lesser extent by increases for sugar and sugar-preparations, soft drinks, potato chips, butter, eggs and bakery products. A 5.1% increase in the index for meat and meat preparations was led by a 14.9% increase in chicken prices due to increased demand for both home and

restaurant consumption and, in part, by production in Quebec falling below quota levels. Other price increases came from beef (3.2%), pork (3.7%), cured meat (10.0%) and meat preparations and ready-cooked meat products (2.6%). The overall food price increase was significantly dampened by seasonal declines of 5.2% for fresh fruit and 10.7% for fresh vegetables.

Over the 12-month period September 1985 to September 1986, the food index advanced by 7.2% compared to the increase of 5.5% observed in August. Increases of 8.2% in the index for food purchased from stores and 4.7% in the index for food purchased from restaurants accounted for the latest increase.

The year-to-year increase for the food purchased from stores index has gone from 4.1% in May to the 8.2% noted above for September. This acceleration is largely due to recent increases in meat prices. Over the four-month period from May to September, prices have risen by 25.1% for pork, 24.3% for chicken and 41.3% for bacon. Since significant increases in the supplies of these products are not likely in the near future, food analysts expect that meat prices will remain high for some months to come.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index fell by 0.1% in September compared to a rise of 0.3% observed in August. The decline noted in the latest month resulted from a fall of 1.6% in the transportation index, largely offset by increases in the recreation, reading and education (0.8%), housing (0.2%) and clothing (0.4%) indexes.

The decline of 1.6% observed in the transportation index was mainly due to a significant fall in the air transportation index reflecting seasonally lower air-fares. In addition gasoline prices fell in continuing response to sporadic "price war" activities across the country. Part of these declines was offset by increases in car rental charges (as summer "specials" ended) and automobile insurance premiums.

(continued on page 3)

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1981 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change September 1986 from	
	September 1986	August 1986	September 1985	August 1986	September 1985
All-items	133.3	133.3	128.0	0.0	4.1
Food	128.8	128.1	120.1	0.5	7.2
All-items excluding food	134.6	134.8	130.2	-0.1	3.4
Housing	133.5	133.3	129.8	0.2	2.8
Clothing	119.9	119.4	116.6	0.4	2.8
Transportation	133.7	135.9	132.2	-1.6	1.1
Health and personal care	134.0	133.3	128.2	0.5	4.5
Recreation, reading and education	132.0	130.9	125.9	0.8	4.8
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	175.1	174.9	159.3	0.1	9.9
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	75.0	75.0	78.1		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	315.8				

A large part of the 0.8% increase in the recreation, reading and education index resulted from increases in university tuition fees reported for universities in every province except for Quebec. Most urban centres in Quebec reported increases in cablevision rates. Prices of selected home entertainment equipment rose as did those of selected newspapers and books.

The housing index rose by a moderate 0.2% in September as increases in the rent index and in the prices of new homes, largely in Quebec and Ontario, were mostly offset by a 7.7% decline in fuel oil prices. This decline was concentrated in Quebec and Ontario where the earlier drop in crude oil prices was not immediately reflected in retail fuel oil prices. Notable price increases were observed for child care services and paper products and appliances, while furniture prices declined slightly.

The clothing index rose by 0.4% in September, largely reflecting higher prices for fall seasonal items. More specifically, higher prices were observed for women's suits, dresses, blouses and shirts, as well as for men's suits and sports jackets. Footwear for both men and women also posted higher prices this month. The rise in the clothing index was moderated to

some extent by a decline in prices for women's sportswear and pants for men and boys, attributable, in part, to promotional sales.

Smaller contributions to the upward pressure on the all-items excluding food index came from a rise of 0.5% in the health and personal care index and a 0.1% increase in the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index.

Over the 12-month period, September 1985 to September 1986, the all-items excluding food index rose by 3.4%, down noticeably from the increase of 4.0% reported in the previous 12-month period ending in August.

Goods and Services

The goods index rose by 0.2% while the services index fell by 0.1% in September. The fall in the services index which represented a considerable deceleration compared to the rise of 0.4% registered in August, was the result of the seasonal decline in air fares. Between September 1985 and September 1986, however, the goods index increased by 3.3%, a relatively slower rate than the 5.1% advance posted by the services index.

(continued on page 4)

City Highlights

Between August and September, changes in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from a decline of 0.3% in St. John's to a rise of 0.3% in Winnipeg. The lower than average change in St. John's resulted from a noticeable decline in its housing index. In Winnipeg the higher than average increase was due mainly to a significant rise in its food index.

Between September 1985 and September 1986 movements in the all-items indexes varied from increases of 1.1% in Charlottetown/Summerside to 5.1% in Toronto.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

St. John's

The all-items index fell 0.3%, mainly reflecting lower air fares, decreased fuel oil prices, lower household operating costs and declines in rented and owned accommodation charges. Partly offsetting these declines were higher food prices, especially for beef, cured and prepared meats, fresh fruit and soft drinks (offset somewhat by lower prices for dairy products, bakery products and fresh vegetables). Other notable increases were observed in the cost of women's and girls' wear, in reading expenses and in post-secondary tuition fees. Since September 1985, the all-items index has risen 2.2%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The all-items index declined marginally (0.1%) mainly reflecting lower air fares, decreased fuel oil and electricity charges and declines in the cost of owned accommodation and household operation. Other notable declines were observed in the costs of recreational and home-entertainment equipment and in clothing prices. Largely offsetting these declines were higher post-secondary tuition fees, increased charges for dental care and for personal care supplies, higher vehicle rental charges and advances in the costs of rented accommodation and household furniture and appliances. The food component also advanced overall, mainly

due to higher prices for poultry, pork, cured meats, dairy products, eggs, fresh fruit, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Since September 1985, the all-items index has risen 1.1%.

Halifax

Lower air fares, decreased owned accommodation costs and lower furniture prices, along with a decline in food prices, explained the 0.2% decline in the all-items index. The decline in the food index mainly reflected lower prices for fresh fruit and vegetables, offset partly by higher prices for beef, pork, poultry, cured meats, dairy products, eggs and restaurant meals. Advances were observed in clothing prices, in rented accommodation costs, in vehicle insurance premiums and in vehicle rental charges. Higher prices for home-entertainment equipment were noted as were increased fees for post-secondary education. The prices of non-prescribed medicines, dental care services and personal care supplies also advanced. Since September 1985, the all-items index has risen 3.0%.

Saint John

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index due to a number of offsetting price movements. Among those factors exerting an upward influence were higher post-secondary education fees, increased reading expenses and higher prices for home-entertainment equipment, non-prescribed medicines and dental care services. Higher clothing prices (especially for women's wear), increased costs relating to child care and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment were also noted. The food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for beef, pork, poultry, cured and prepared meats, dairy products and eggs were completely offset by lower prices for cereal and bakery products, fresh fruit and vegetables, coffee and soft drinks. Exerting a downward influence were lower fuel oil and owned accommodation costs, decreased air fares and lower prices for cigarettes. Since September 1985, the all-items index has risen 1.4%.

(continued on page 5)

Quebec City

The all-items index remained unchanged overall, as a large decline in the transportation index completely offset increases in the other major component indexes. The decline in the transportation index reflected decreased air fares and lower gasoline prices. The food index was up slightly, due mainly to higher prices for beef, poultry, cured and prepared meats, dairy products, sugar, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Lower prices for fresh produce exerted a moderating influence on food prices. The housing component advanced marginally, as higher costs for rented and owned accommodation, increased household operating expenses and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment were largely offset by a decline in fuel oil prices. Clothing prices advanced, with most of the impact originating from higher prices for women's wear. Other notable increases were observed in dental care charges and in the prices of pharmaceutical products and selected recreational items. Since September 1985 the all-items index has risen by 4.5%.

Montreal

The all-items index rose marginally (0.1%), reflecting increased costs for recreational activities, higher reading and education expenses and increased prices for personal care supplies and for medicinal and pharmaceutical products. Higher clothing prices and increased charges for rented and owned accommodation also exerted a significant upward impact. Increased charges for vehicle insurance and for the rental of automobiles were also noted. Food prices advanced overall, as higher prices for beef, chicken, pork, cured meats, dairy products, bakery products and restaurant meals were only partly offset by declines in the cost of cereal products, prepared meats, coffee, fresh fruit and fresh vegetables. Declines were observed in air fares as well as in the prices of fuel oil, furniture and alcoholic beverages purchased from stores. Since September 1985, the all-items index has risen 4.5%.

Ottawa

The all-items index fell 0.1%, mainly due to lower air fares and decreased prices for gasoline, fuel oil and food. The decline in the food

index was due mainly to lower prices for fresh fruit and vegetables. Largely offsetting these declines were advances in rented and owned accommodation costs, higher furniture and appliance prices and increased household operating costs. Higher clothing prices, increased vehicle insurance premiums and higher dental care costs also contributed to the upward influence. Advances in post-secondary tuition fees, cigarette prices and the cost of alcoholic beverages purchased from stores were noted as well. Since September 1985, the all-items index has risen 4.0%.

Toronto

Higher food prices and increased housing charges were among the main contributors to the 0.1% rise in the all-items index. Within the food component, higher prices were observed for beef, pork, poultry, cured and prepared meats, dairy products, sugar, soft drinks and restaurant meals. The rise in the housing index mainly reflected increased costs for rented and owned accommodation, higher household operating expenses and higher prices for household textiles, dampened by lower prices for fuel oil and for furniture. Other notable increases were observed in clothing prices, in vehicle insurance premiums, in post-secondary tuition fees and in reading expenses, as well as in the cost of non-prescribed medicines and dental care. Prices for cigarettes and for alcoholic beverages purchased from stores also advanced. Declines in air fares, gasoline prices and in the cost of personal care supplies had a significant moderating effect. Since September 1985, the all-items index has risen 5.1%.

Thunder Bay

Higher food prices, increased fees for post-secondary education, increased reading costs and higher vehicle insurance premiums largely explained the 0.1% rise in the all-items index. Within the food component, higher prices were noted for beef, pork, chicken, cured meats, fresh fruit, cereal products and restaurant meals. These were partly offset by lower prices for bread, fresh vegetables and soft drinks. Other notable increases occurred in the prices of women's wear, prescribed and non-prescribed medicines, furniture and alcoholic beverages (continued on page 6)

purchased from stores. Advances were also observed in rented and owned accommodation charges and in household operating costs. A major proportion of the increases was offset by lower prices for fuel oil, gasoline, air transportation and personal care supplies. Since September 1985, the all-items index has risen 3.6%.

Winnipeg

The 0.3% rise in the all-items index was largely explained by higher food prices, increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, higher furniture prices and increased tuition fees for post-secondary education. The increase in the food index was mainly due to higher prices for beef, pork, chicken, cured and prepared meats, fresh fruit, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Prices for fresh vegetables declined. The clothing index advanced, reflecting higher prices for women's wear. Air fares declined, and had a significant moderating impact. Since September 1985, the all-items index has risen 4.7%.

Regina

Among the main contributors to the 0.2% rise in the all-items index were advances in the prices of food, women's wear, gasoline, non-prescribed medicines and cigarettes. The rise in the food index was largely explained by higher prices for pork, poultry, cured and prepared meats, fresh fruit and restaurant meals. Increased costs for recreational and home-entertainment equipment, as well as higher post-secondary tuition fees also had a notable impact. Owned accommodation charges declined. Between September 1985 and September 1986, the all-items index advanced 2.3%.

Saskatoon

The all-items index declined 0.1%, as a fall in the transportation index more than offset increases in the other six major component indexes. In addition to the fall in the transportation index, declines were observed in furniture prices and in the cost of recreational and home-entertainment equipment. Largely offsetting these declines were higher prices for

cigarettes, women's wear, newspapers and non-prescribed medicines as well as increased tuition fees for post-secondary education and higher charges for rented and owned accommodation. Food prices also advanced, as higher prices for beef, pork, poultry, cured and prepared meats, dairy products, bakery products and soft drinks were only partially offset by lower prices for cereal products and fresh produce. Since September 1985, the all-items index has risen 4.1%.

Edmonton

The all-items index fell 0.1%, mainly reflecting lower air fares, decreased owned accommodation costs and price declines for household textiles and for home-entertainment equipment. Largely offsetting these declines were higher food prices, especially for beef, poultry, cured and prepared meats, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Prices for men's and women's wear advanced, as did rented accommodation costs, furniture prices, reading expenses and post-secondary tuition fees. Vehicle rental charges and vehicle insurance premiums also advanced. Since September 1985, the all-items index has risen 3.7%.

Calgary

Lower air fares, decreased owned accommodation costs and lower prices for furniture, household equipment and recreational and home-entertainment equipment largely explained the 0.1% decline in the all-items index. Higher food prices, especially for beef, poultry, cured and prepared meats, concentrated fruit juices and soft drinks, partially offset these declines. Also exerting an upward influence were higher rented accommodation costs, increased prices for men's and women's wear, higher vehicle insurance premiums and increased rental charges on vehicles. Increased costs for reading materials and higher post-secondary tuition fees were also observed, as were advances in the prices of pharmaceutical products and personal care supplies. Since September 1985, the all-items index has risen 3.5%.

(continued on page 7)

Vancouver

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index due to a number of offsetting effects. Among those factors contributing an upward influence were higher prices for clothing, pharmaceutical products, personal care supplies, cigarettes, recreational and home-entertainment equipment and reading materials. Increased tuition fees for post-secondary education were also noted. In addition, food prices advanced, particularly for pork, chicken, cured and prepared meats, dairy products, eggs, fresh fruit and soft drinks (offset partially by lower prices for beef, bread, sugar and fresh vegetables). Advances were also observed in the cost of rented accommodation, household furnishings and equipment, child care and vehicle rental charges. Completely offsetting these advances were lower air fares, decreased owned accommodation costs and lower prices for fuel oil, pet food and alcoholic beverages. Since September 1985, the all-items index has risen 3.2%.

Victoria

The all-items index declined 0.2%. Among the main contributors were lower air fares, decreased rented and owned accommodation

costs and lower prices for alcoholic beverages and certain recreational items. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for cigarettes, increased tuition fees, higher prices for personal care supplies and increased costs for household operation and household furnishings and equipment. Food prices advanced as well, as higher prices for chicken, cured meats, eggs and fresh fruit were only partly offset by lower prices for beef, fresh vegetables, coffee and sugar. The clothing index remained unchanged overall as higher prices for women's and girls' wear were completely offset by lower prices for men's and boys' wear. Since September 1985, the all-items index has risen 2.0%.
(see tables on pages 8 and 9)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

Order the September 1986 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8/\$80), now available. Contact: Sandra Shadlock (613-990-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
St. John's								
Sept. 1986 index	131.7	120.2	131.4	127.6	132.8	132.6	129.4	176.8
% change from Aug. 1986	-0.3	0.6	-0.7	0.4	-1.8	0.5	0.9	0.2
% change from Sept. 1985	2.2	5.9	-1.0	1.6	0.9	4.9	3.9	7.6
Charlottetown/Summerside								
Sept. 1986 index	127.5	119.8	125.1	115.5	126.7	137.9	135.9	176.9
% change from Aug. 1986	-0.1	0.4	-0.2	-0.1	-1.4	0.8	0.9	0.0
% change from Sept. 1985	1.1	5.0	-3.4	1.0	-1.3	4.5	5.2	14.0
Halifax								
Sept. 1986 index	131.9	118.3	134.4	115.9	133.1	139.8	137.8	177.4
% change from Aug. 1986	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.3	-1.1	0.5	1.2	-0.1
% change from Sept. 1985	3.0	6.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	3.6	4.2	12.5
Saint John								
Sept. 1986 index	131.7	123.6	135.9	115.7	128.1	130.0	136.7	177.6
% change from Aug. 1986	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.9	1.2	1.2	-0.2
% change from Sept. 1985	1.4	5.6	-0.4	0.5	-3.5	2.4	5.5	7.8
Quebec City								
Sept. 1986 index	135.6	130.7	138.8	121.3	134.1	135.6	124.3	179.2
% change from Aug. 1986	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	-1.2	0.8	0.4	0.0
% change from Sept. 1985	4.5	9.6	2.6	2.3	0.2	4.1	5.5	11.1
Montreal								
Sept. 1986 index	135.3	130.0	136.3	120.3	138.1	133.5	129.2	181.4
% change from Aug. 1986	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.7	-0.9	1.4	0.9	0.0
% change from Sept. 1985	4.5	8.2	2.3	3.9	1.7	4.2	4.8	12.5
Ottawa								
Sept. 1986 index	133.9	125.6	138.0	120.4	135.5	133.4	129.4	171.6
% change from Aug. 1986	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.4	-1.9	0.7	0.7	0.5
% change from Sept. 1985	4.0	7.6	2.1	3.6	2.3	3.3	4.7	8.8
Toronto								
Sept. 1986 index	135.7	132.0	136.0	122.5	137.2	137.3	132.9	174.4
% change from Aug. 1986	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	-2.2	-0.1	0.8	0.5
% change from Sept. 1985	5.1	7.1	4.5	3.1	3.2	6.4	4.6	9.1
Thunder Bay								
Sept. 1986 index	133.6	130.0	134.1	118.5	134.0	136.6	130.2	166.6
% change from Aug. 1986	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.4	-1.6	-0.1	0.8	0.2
% change from Sept. 1985	3.6	6.6	1.9	3.0	1.5	5.2	4.2	7.1
Winnipeg								
Sept. 1986 index	132.2	123.4	135.2	118.5	129.5	129.7	134.5	183.0
% change from Aug. 1986	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.7	-1.9	0.4	1.1	0.0
% change from Sept. 1985	4.7	8.0	3.8	3.0	0.8	4.0	5.3	12.3

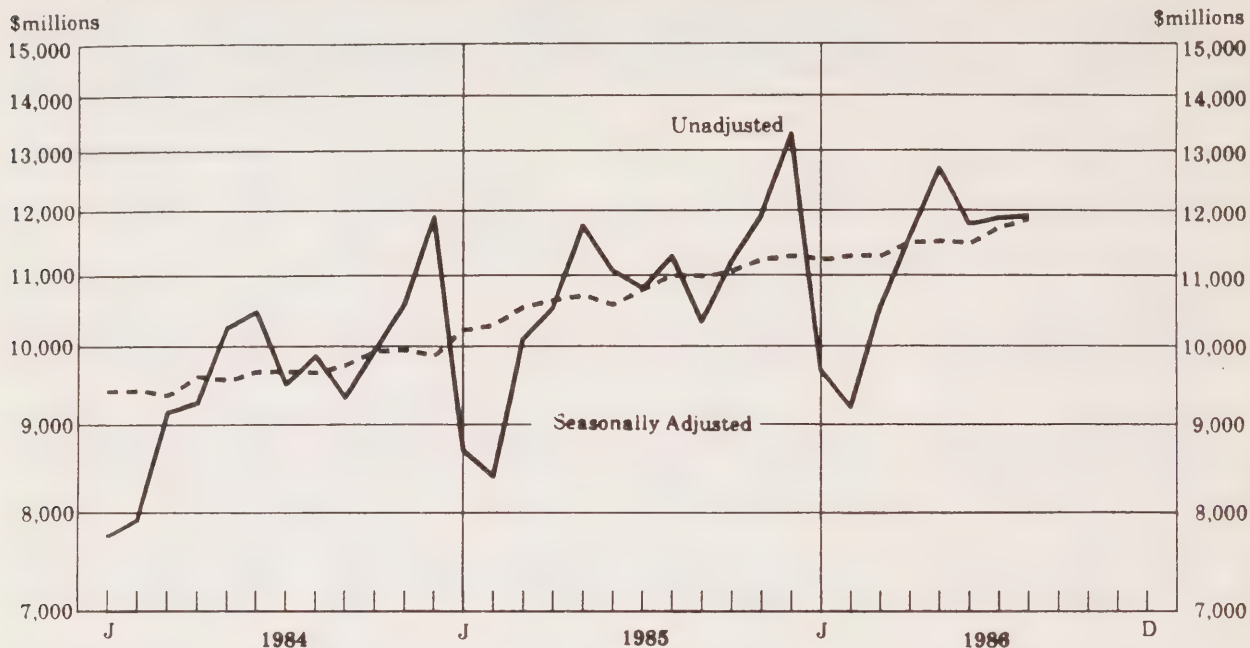
Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres (continued)

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
Regina								
Sept. 1986 index	128.8	119.1	134.2	115.6	120.9	135.6	130.9	169.3
% change from Aug. 1986	0.2	0.6	-0.1	0.5	-0.7	0.4	1.2	0.6
% change from Sept. 1985	2.3	0.6	3.1	-1.5	-0.7	3.0	4.3	10.9
Saskatoon								
Sept. 1986 index	130.1	120.4	133.5	119.0	126.3	131.2	132.9	165.6
% change from Aug. 1986	-0.1	0.7	0.1	0.6	-1.8	0.1	0.4	0.4
% change from Sept. 1985	4.1	6.1	4.6	-1.4	0.7	2.0	5.7	9.9
Edmonton								
Sept. 1986 index	129.2	130.9	123.1	117.3	132.6	135.3	129.7	176.2
% change from Aug. 1986	-0.1	1.2	-0.2	0.3	-2.0	0.1	0.6	-0.1
% change from Sept. 1985	3.7	6.7	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.4	3.8	8.1
Calgary								
Sept. 1986 index	128.7	129.3	122.9	113.9	134.3	137.9	129.8	173.0
% change from Aug. 1986	-0.1	2.0	-0.2	0.4	-3.1	0.4	0.9	0.1
% change from Sept. 1985	3.5	7.0	2.4	2.6	0.4	2.8	4.1	9.4
Vancouver								
Sept. 1986 index	130.3	128.7	125.3	120.8	132.6	130.7	140.1	164.2
% change from Aug. 1986	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	-2.1	0.6	1.1	0.0
% change from Sept. 1985	3.2	7.2	2.0	2.5	-1.6	3.6	6.4	8.8
Victoria²								
Sept. 1986 index	104.1	106.4	100.5	104.1	101.1	105.1	108.0	119.5
% change from Aug. 1986	-0.2	0.5	-0.3	0.0	-2.0	0.7	0.3	0.3
% change from Sept. 1985	2.0	4.1	-0.1	2.5	-1.3	4.0	4.5	8.7

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 24 of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$15/\$60).

² December 1984 = 100.

Monthly Retail Trade, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1984-1986**Retail Trade**

August 1986

Highlights**Seasonally Adjusted Sales**

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate retail sales totalled \$11,864 million in August 1986, an increase of 1.1% from the previous month's revised total of \$11,733 million. The August increase followed a strong 2.3% gain in July 1986.
- While retail sales have fluctuated during the first eight months of 1986, generally they have been rising, especially during the latest two months. For the June to August period, sales advanced on average by 1.1% on a monthly basis, compared to a 0.7% average increase in the previous three months.
- The following trade groups had the most significant impact on the overall 1.1% increase (\$131 million) in retail trade in August 1986: combination stores (\$45 million or +2.2%), women's clothing stores (\$21 million or +8.6%), and automotive parts and accessories stores (\$13 million or +5.4%). Motor vehicle dealers registered a marginal increase of 0.1% in August 1986, following a strong increase of 7.0% in July, while service station sales rose a moderate 0.7% in August 1986, following two consecutive monthly decreases. Department store sales decreased by 0.1% in August, following an increase of 0.8% in July.
- On a provincial basis, retail sales increases in Ontario (\$63 million or +1.4%), Quebec (\$40 million or +1.3%) and Manitoba (\$8 million or +1.8%) had the largest impact on the increase at the national level. Sales declined marginally in Saskatchewan (-0.2%) and remained unchanged in Nova Scotia.

(continued on page 11)

Unadjusted Sales

- Total retail trade for August 1986 rose 5.6% or \$635 million over the same month last year, totalling \$11,925 million. Cumulative retail sales for the first eight months of 1986 amounted to \$89,339 million, up 8.0% over the corresponding period in 1985.
- The two largest groups within retail trade recorded increases over August 1985 – motor vehicle dealers (+7.6%) and food stores (+4.6%). Department store sales, which totalled \$976 million in August 1986, were down 0.4% from the same month a year earlier, the first year-over-year decrease since June 1985. Sales by service stations declined for the fifth consecutive month, on a year-over-year basis, to reach \$949 million, down 4.1% from the August 1985 level.
- On a provincial basis, most of the year-over-year growth registered in August 1986

was concentrated in Ontario (\$319 million or +7.5%), Quebec (\$208 million or +7.5%) and British Columbia (\$71 million or +5.4%). New Brunswick also posted a significant gain, with an increase in sales of \$19 million or +7.0%. Sales declined slightly in Nova Scotia (-1.6%) and Manitoba (-0.6%).

- At the metropolitan level, Toronto (+9.9%), Vancouver (+8.9%) and Montreal (+8.2%) recorded gains in sales. Winnipeg registered a decline of 3.3%. (see table on page 12)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2300-2304, 2306-2313, 2315-2317, 2320 and 2321.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$14/\$140), available the fourth week of November. Contact: Lina Di Piéto (613-991-3551) or Roger Laplante (613-991-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

Kind of Business	Unadjusted Sales All Stores				Seasonally Adjusted Sales All Stores				
	Aug. 1985	July 1986 ^r	Aug. 1986 ^p	Aug. '86/'85	May 1986 ^r	June 1986 ^r	July 1986 ^r	Aug. 1986 ^p	Aug. '86/ July '86
	(millions of \$)			%	(millions of \$)				%
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	2,158.1	2,070.0	2,195.8	1.7	2,065.3	2,053.1	2,073.6	2,118.9	2.2
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	581.9	653.1	651.2	11.9	610.1	583.2	587.2	593.0	1.0
All other food stores	211.4	234.5	240.1	13.5	218.9	221.2	226.5	229.2	1.2
Department stores	979.9	927.6	975.5	-0.4	1,059.8	1,042.1	1,050.6	1,049.4	-0.1
General merchandise stores	218.8	208.0	228.2	4.2	235.2	234.1	236.5	235.9	-0.3
General stores	181.4	182.9	181.1	-0.1	171.9	171.5	171.9	170.9	-0.6
Variety stores	112.6	96.9	103.2	-8.3	105.8	103.1	104.0	102.0	-1.9
Motor vehicle dealers	2,173.6	2,614.1	2,340.9	7.6	2,336.8	2,319.4	2,482.1	2,483.6	0.1
Used car dealers	58.2	70.6	64.7	11.2	61.9	65.2	63.5	64.2	1.1
Service stations	990.3	936.6	949.2	-4.1	899.9	895.8	888.5	894.9	0.7
Garages	122.6	144.4	135.7	10.6	130.5	134.0	133.3	133.1	-0.1
Automotive parts and accessories stores	232.1	275.5	250.8	8.0	248.8	263.5	245.5	258.9	5.4
Men's clothing stores	92.4	94.5	100.3	8.5	117.6	115.1	116.2	119.8	3.0
Women's clothing stores	232.2	226.1	256.4	10.4	245.2	246.3	248.5	269.9	8.6
Family clothing stores	169.9	149.8	182.7	7.5	168.8	165.4	172.2	175.8	2.1
Specialty shoe stores	17.7	18.5	20.6	16.3	18.5	21.0	19.8	21.0	6.2
Family shoe stores	91.5	83.3	98.3	7.4	96.1	97.3	98.4	100.7	2.4
Hardware stores	100.6	136.0	121.3	20.5	108.0	110.4	116.2	116.1	-0.1
Household furniture stores	136.2	145.7	152.6	12.0	140.1	143.2	142.8	143.7	0.6
Household appliance stores	47.2	48.7	51.1	8.2	50.1	48.6	49.2	49.5	0.5
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	102.4	123.4	121.1	18.2	104.4	108.8	114.3	116.6	2.0
Pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores	465.0	483.5	504.6	8.5	494.3	486.1	501.0	505.9	1.0
Book and stationery stores	65.0	54.9	65.9	1.4	63.5	64.7	65.1	66.2	1.7
Florists	32.6	37.3	37.2	13.9	41.5	42.7	45.5	44.5	-2.3
Jewellery stores	71.0	76.1	77.5	9.0	84.1	84.7	87.5	87.8	0.3
Sporting goods and accessories stores	170.2	215.6	187.8	10.3	165.9	167.7	174.3	174.2	-0.1
Personal accessories stores	159.9	175.0	182.6	14.2	161.0	161.3	164.4	167.9	2.1
All other stores	1,315.0	1,416.6	1,448.1	10.1	1,319.0	1,325.2	1,354.6	1,370.2	1.1
All stores - Total	11,289.7	11,899.2	11,924.5	5.6	11,523.2	11,474.7	11,733.2	11,863.6	1.1

^p Preliminary.

^r Revised.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

August 1986

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that sales of refined petroleum products in August 1986 amounted to 6 692 200 cubic metres, a decrease of 2.2% from a year earlier.
- Sales of the main products in August 1986 were as follows, with the percentage change from August 1985 in parentheses: motor gasoline 3 092 900 cubic metres (-1.7%); stove oil and kerosene 48 100 cubic metres (+32.1%); diesel fuel oil 1 371 500 cubic metres (+0.4%); light fuel oil 274 900 cubic metres (+34.3%); 274 900 cubic metres (+34.3%) and heavy fuel oil 398 300 cubic metres (+16.2%).
- For the first eight months of 1986, sales of refined products amounted to 50 707 650 cubic metres, down 0.8% from the

corresponding period in 1985. Within this year's total, motor gasoline sales were 21 702 467 cubic metres (-0.3%); stove oil and kerosene 428 901 (-10.9%); diesel fuel oil 9 885 414 cubic metres (+1.2%); light fuel oil 4 525 355 cubic metres (-7.9%); and heavy fuel oil 3 796 836 cubic metres (+0.2%).

- Production of petroleum products by Canadian refiners in August 1986 stood at 7 781 000 cubic metres, a decrease of 0.9% from a year earlier. Year-to-date production amounted to 56 451 252 cubic metres, down 0.2% from the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-641 and 644-647.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$15/\$150), available the last week of November. Contact: Gerard O'Connor (613-991-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada

June 1986

The leading indicator of building construction activity in Canada (1981=100) increased 1.7% in June to 103.3 from a revised index of 101.6 in May. This level is the highest one registered since May 1981. Both the non-residential, and to a lesser extent, the residential sectors were responsible for the increase recorded in the index.

The filtered index of residential construction rose 1.2% in May to 113.4, a level not reached since 1977, which is considered as one of the best years for residential construction. Both the single dwelling sector and the multi-family sector were responsible for this increase. The trend-cycle of residential permits issued increased in the Atlantic provinces, Quebec and Ontario, decreased slightly in the Prairies and remained unchanged in British Columbia.

The filtered index of non-residential construction (excluding engineering projects) continued to rise for the seventh consecutive month to 92.7 in June from 90.5 in May. This increase was widespread in all components of the non-residential index: the largest rise was recorded by the commercial index (+2.9%) followed by the public (+1.8%) and the industrial index (+0.9%). The trend-cycle of non-residential permits issued remained stable in British Columbia while it increased in the rest of the country.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 80 (level 9-15).

Order the July 1986 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/\$200), scheduled for release the second week of November. Contact: Francine Monette (613-991-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada

(1981 = 100)

	June 1986	May 1986	Apr. 1986	Mar. 1986	June 1985	May 1985	Apr. 1985	Mar. 1985	% Variation	
									June 1986/ May 1986	June 1986/ June 1985
Total index	103.3	101.6	99.8	98.1	88.4	86.5	84.1	81.5	1.7	16.9
Residential	113.4	112.1	110.8	109.6	95.1	91.8	88.2	84.4	1.2	19.2
Non-residential	92.7	90.5	88.3	86.1	81.3	80.9	79.9	78.4	2.4	14.0
Industrial	79.4	78.7	77.8	77.2	80.1	80.2	79.8	79.0	0.9	-0.9
Commercial	91.8	89.2	86.5	83.9	74.2	72.9	71.4	69.7	2.9	23.7
Public	102.8	101.0	98.9	96.7	95.3	95.6	95.2	94.1	1.8	7.9

Data Availability Announcements

Microdata Tapes on Incomes of Families and Individuals Aged 15 Years and Over

1984

Three microdata tapes containing information on the 1984 incomes of economic families, census families and individuals aged 15 years and over are now available at a cost of \$500 each.

In addition to income by source, the files contain personal, family and labour-related characteristics such as age, sex, education, family relationship, occupation and labour force status.

These data were collected as part of the 1985 Survey of Consumer Finances which is conducted every spring as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey. The economic family file contains approximately 36,000 family records, the census family file 39,000 family records and the individual file contains approximately 74,000 records. No information exists on these files that permits the identification of specific families or individuals.

Contact: the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-990-9775), Household Surveys Division.

Man-made Fibre and Filament Yarn Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the man-made fibre and filament yarn industry (SIC 1811) totalled \$779.5 million, up 6.3% from \$773.5 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5425 and to be released in catalogue 34-250 B 1811 on, or before, November 14. Commodity data for this industry will become available in January 1987.

Contact: T. Raj Sehdev (613-991-3510), Industry Division.

Other Primary Steel Industries

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other primary steel industries (SIC 2919) totalled \$7,347.3 million, up 3.6% from \$7,094.6 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5507 and to be released in catalogue 41-250 B 2910 on, or before, November 14. Commodity data for this industry will become available in February 1987.

Contact: G.W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Imports by Commodities

August 1986

Commodity-country import trade statistics for August 1986 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3652-3678 and 3718.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Imports by Commodities* (65-007, \$50/\$500), available the last week of October. Contact: G. L. Blaney (613-990-9647), International Trade Division.

Publications Released

Soft Drink Industry, 1984
Catalogue number 32-208
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

**Fruit and Vegetable
Processing Industries, 1984**
Catalogue number 32-218
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Miscellaneous Food Processors, 1984
Catalogue number 32-224
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

**Meat and Poultry Products
Industries, 1984**
Catalogue number 32-232
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Miscellaneous Electrical Industries, 1984
Catalogue number 43-213
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

**Refined Petroleum and
Coal Products, 1984**
Catalogue number 45-209
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

**Industrial and Agricultural
Chemical Products, 1984**
Catalogue number 46-224
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

**Production and Sales of Phonograph
Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in
Canada, August 1986**
Catalogue number 47-004
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Railway Carloadings, August 1986
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries:
\$8.50/\$85)

**Railway Carloadings, 9-day
Period Ending September 30, 1986**
Catalogue number 52-005
(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100)

**Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern
Statistics, July 1986**
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

Merchandising Inventories, June 1986
Catalogue number 63-014
(Canada: \$12/\$120; Other Countries: \$13/\$130)

**International Travel –
Advance Information, August 1986**
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

**Travel Between Canada and
Other Countries, April-June 1986**
Catalogue number 66-001
(Canada: \$35/\$140; Other Countries:
\$36.50/\$146)

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Major Release Dates

Week of October 20 - 24

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated
date of
release

Title

Reference period

October

20	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries	Second Quarter 1986
20-22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	August 1986
20-23	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	August 1986
24	Wholesale Trade	August 1986

**The
Daily**

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, October 20, 1986

Major Releases

Small Business in Canada: A Statistical Profile, 1981-83 2

- Small businesses represented 96% of the 750,000 operating in Canada in 1983

Small Business – Facts and Figures, 1978-84 3

- Small businesses with five or fewer employees accounted for 52% of all new jobs created by the business sector between 1978 and 1982

Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, August 1986 4

- The seasonally adjusted value of new orders received decreased 5.1% from July

Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing, Second Quarter 1986 6

- Capacity utilization in manufacturing industries edged down 1.0% from the previous quarter to 77.6%

Data Availability Announcements

Tobacco Products, September 1986 8

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products, October 1, 1986 8

Publications Released 9

Small Business in Canada: A Statistical Profile 1981-83

This new report is the first in a series published by Statistics Canada to meet the needs of business, policy makers and program managers in Government for information on the characteristics and role of small business in the Canadian economy.

The report shows there were 750,000 businesses operating in Canada in 1983, and of these firms 96% were small (\$2 million or less in annual revenues). These small businesses accounted for about 19% of total revenues generated.

Copies of *Small Business in Canada: A Statistical Profile, 1981-1983* (61-521, \$30), are now available from Publication Sales (613-993-7276). Highlights of the publication appear on page 2 of today's *DAILY*.



Major Releases

Small Business in Canada: A Statistical Profile 1981-1983

There were some 750,000 firms operating in Canada in 1983, and of these firms 96% were small (\$2 million or less in annual revenues). These small businesses accounted for about 19% of total revenues generated.

Highlights of the report *Small Business in Canada: A Statistical Profile* include:

- In 1983, small business firms paid over \$23 billion in wages and salaries, accounting for 26% of the total paid in the non-government sector.
- The forestry industry was the most profitable for small business entrepreneurs in 1983, with a 37.6% return of net income on revenue, while retail trade had the lowest rate of return (16%) for its small business entrepreneurs.
- Average profits of individual small businesses in 1983 were only \$9,400.
- Sales in the services sector, which has a high concentration of small businesses, grew by approximately 10% over the 1981-83 period – the best performance of any sector.
- Small businesses were evenly distributed between incorporated firms and sole proprietorships and partnerships. However, incorporated small business firms accounted for over 78% of the overall small business revenues of \$133 billion in 1983.
- Three sectors accounted for most small firms in 1983 – 32% were in trade, 24% in services and 20% in construction.
- In 1983, small businesses had \$2.60 of debt for every dollar of equity compared to only \$1.90 of debt for every dollar of equity for larger firms in similar industries.

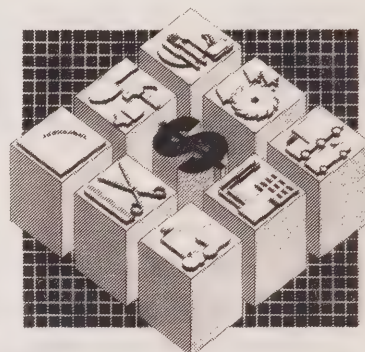
In addition to the above, the report contains data such as the numerical distribution of businesses by revenue size group, industrial classification, aggregated balance sheet items and aggregated income and expense items within industrial classification and revenue size groups.

Order *Small Business in Canada: A Statistical Profile*, 1981-1983 (61-521, \$30). Contact: John Skelton (613-990-9046), User Services, Small Business Statistics.

CMS-SP-81-001

Small Business
in Canada:
A Statistical Profile
1981-1983

Profil statistique
de la petite entreprise
au Canada
1981-1983



Small Business – Facts and Figures 1978-84

Small businesses with five or fewer employees accounted for 52% of all new jobs created by the business sector in Canada between 1978 and 1982 – a growth rate nearly seven times greater than expected, given their share of employment in 1978.

These same small firms also demonstrated in 1983 a 50% greater propensity to employ youths (15-24 years of age) than did larger firms.

The report *Small Business Facts and Figures* also shows that small businesses having \$2 million or less in annual revenues . . .

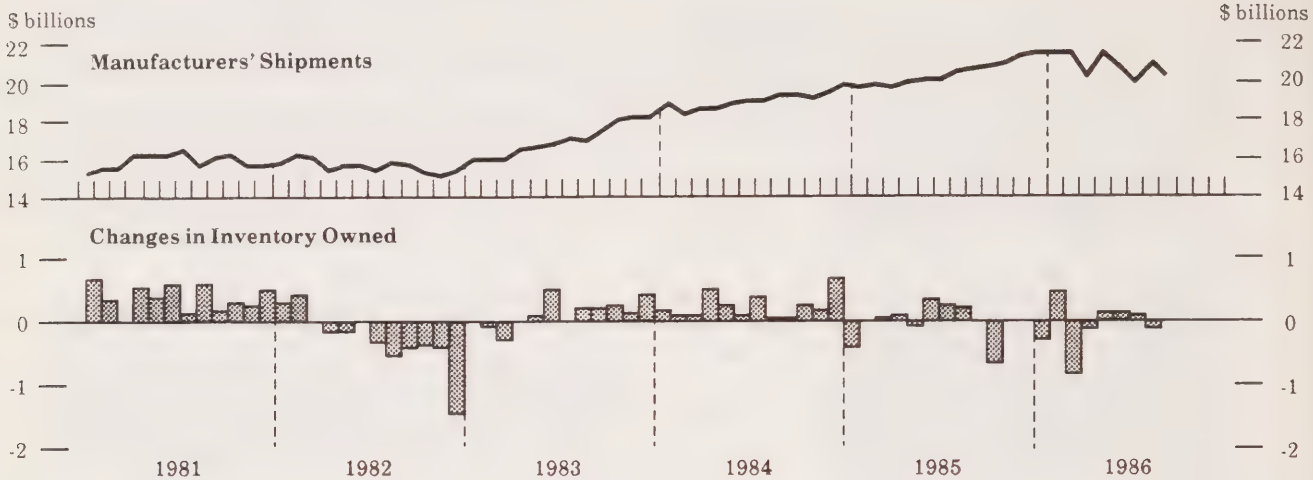
- Contributed \$10 billion (8.4%) of Canada's total exports in 1984.
- Relied on government for less than 1% of their direct financing in 1983.
- Raised nearly \$22 billion in capital in 1983. Over \$7 billion of these funds were raised from internal operations and nearly \$15 billion from external sources.

- Used 35% of the funds raised in 1983 to purchase fixed assets, 24% to pay dividends and 20% to repay long-term debt.
- Represented a \$5 billion market for new term loans by chartered banks in 1983.
- Generated almost one-fifth of total revenues of all businesses in Canada in 1982.
- Accounted for over one-quarter of total wages paid by the business sector in 1982.

These facts and many others are contained in a free Federal Business Development Bank booklet *Small Business Facts and Figures*, developed in cooperation with the Small Business Statistics Project of Statistics Canada and Don R. Allen and Associates of Ottawa. Copies may be obtained by writing to the Director, Communications, Public Affairs, Federal Business Development Bank, 800 Victoria Square, Montreal, Quebec H4Z 1L4.

Manufacturers' Shipments and Changes in Inventory Owned, 1981-1986

(Seasonally adjusted)



Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries

August 1986

Highlights

- In August, manufacturing shipments continued to fluctuate about a generally downward trend that started at the beginning of 1986. Preliminary estimates indicate that seasonally adjusted shipments decreased 3.2% in August to \$20,140 million, following a 3.8% gain in July. Shipments are now 6.4% lower than the January 1986 peak. The decrease in August was broadly based as 15 of the 22 major groups reported lower shipments.
- The seasonally adjusted value of new orders received in August decreased 5.1% to \$19,710 million. Except for an increase in July, new orders have been declining since April and are now at their lowest level since February 1985.
- The seasonally adjusted unfilled orders backlog decreased 1.7% in August to \$24,169 million. Following this third consecutive monthly decrease, unfilled orders are at their lowest level since December 1985.
- Seasonally adjusted inventories owned by manufacturers decreased 0.3% to \$34,092 million. There has been little change in the level of inventories over the last five months.
- The ratio of seasonally adjusted total inventory owned to seasonally adjusted shipments rose from 1.64:1 in July to 1.69:1 in August – extending the fluctuating trend in this ratio which has ranged from 1.60 to 1.70 since February 1986.
- Not adjusted for seasonal variation, manufacturers' shipments in August 1986 were estimated at \$19,317 million, 3.8% lower than the August 1985 level. Cumulative shipments for the first eight months of 1986 at \$165,369 million were 3.6% above the value for the corresponding period in 1985. (see table on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries* (31-001, \$15/\$150), which will be available in three to four weeks time. Data for shipments by province in greater detail than

normally published may be available on request. Contact: the Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section (613-990-9832), Industry Division.

Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

(Based on 1982 Census of Manufactures Benchmarks)
(millions of dollars)

	August 1986 ^P	July 1986 ^r	June 1986	August 1985
Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Shipments – Total	19,316.5	19,638.2	21,803.0	20,069.7
New orders – Total	19,116.0	19,554.7	21,487.4	20,388.7
Unfilled orders – Total	24,245.0	24,445.4	24,529.0	24,531.7
Inventory owned – Total	33,862.9	33,827.8	34,057.8	34,417.9
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Shipments – Total	20,139.8	20,805.9	20,049.2	20,570.3
New orders – Total	19,709.6	20,766.0	19,976.8	20,661.1
Unfilled orders – Total	24,169.3	24,599.4	24,639.4	24,482.6
Inventory owned – Total	34,092.0	34,190.8	34,124.7	34,614.3
Ratio of total inventories owned to shipments	1.69	1.64	1.70	1.68

^P Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing

Second Quarter 1986

Capacity utilization in the manufacturing industries edged down 1% to 77.6% in the second quarter of 1986 from 78.4% in the previous quarter. For most industries, the changes were very small; of 22 industries only three showed a change of more than 3%. While the utilization rate has fallen recently, it remains at a high level compared to an average utilization rate of 74.4% during the last four and a half years.

The slowing growth rate of the United States economy has had an adverse effect on the level of some Canadian exports and hence on levels of capacity utilization. Steel and non-ferrous metals were exported in smaller quantities this quarter, as were automobile parts, contributing to decreases in utilization rates posted by both the primary metals industries (-5.2%) and the transportation equipment industries (-3.5%). (Demand for steel and other primary metals was also affected by a decrease in domestic consumption – in transportation equipment industries for example – so that the change in the primary metals industries' utilization rate is not wholly attributable to the decrease in exports.) However, not all export-oriented industries posted lower utilization rates – paper and allied industries recorded an increase in exports and a 0.5% rise in capacity utilization.

Two of the machinery industries' largest customers, the agricultural and mining sectors, lowered their levels of investment in machinery and equipment this year. As a result, capacity utilization in the machinery industries recorded a 0.6% decrease in the second quarter of 1986 after a decrease of 3.4% in the first quarter. A significant decrease (-11.3%) was also noted for tobacco product industries.

With construction activity increasing and lumber exports also on the rise, production by the wood industries increased in the second quarter of 1986. This was reflected by the utilization rate for wood industries – up 1.7% from the first quarter. Both the textile products industries and printing, publishing and allied industries reached new peaks in the second quarter of 1986, with utilization rates of 100%.

Utilization rates in durable manufacturing industries decreased by 1.5% in the second quarter of 1986 to 73.6% from 74.7% in the first quarter of 1986. In the non-durable sector, capacity utilization rates dropped 0.4% to 82.2% from 82.5%.

(see table on page 7)

Note to Users:

With this release, capacity utilization rates in Canadian manufacturing incorporated some major statistical changes. The estimates of capacity utilization which were previously based on the 1970 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) are now based on the 1980 SIC. The input data, gross domestic product and fixed capital stocks, have both been revalued from 1971 prices to 1981 prices. The period covered begins in the first quarter of 1971 rather than 1961 as had previously been the case. These changes have affected the levels of capacity utilization for all industries but in most cases the differences are small.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3540.

Contact: D. Wallace (613-990-9685) or R. Landry (613-991-2579), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing
Second Quarter 1986 and Quarterly Percentage Changes

Industry	QII 1986	QII 1986/ QI 1986	QI 1986	QI 1986/ QIV 1985	QIV 1985	QIV 1985/ QIII 1985	QIII 1985
Total Manufacturing	77.6	-1.0	78.4	-0.8	79.0	-0.3	79.2
Durable Manufacturing Industries	73.6	-1.5	74.7	-1.7	76.0	-1.2	76.9
Wood Industries	81.9	1.7	80.5	-0.9	81.2	-1.8	82.7
Furniture and Fixtures	83.3	-1.7	84.7	-1.1	85.6	1.3	84.5
Primary Metal	71.2	-5.2	75.1	0.4	74.8	-2.7	76.9
Fabricated Metal Products	83.0	0.1	82.9	-0.4	83.2	0.2	83.0
Machinery	62.9	-0.6	63.3	-3.4	65.5	0.2	65.4
Transportation Equipment	63.7	-3.5	66.0	-8.8	72.4	0.1	72.3
Electrical and Electronic Products	75.3	-0.3	75.5	1.3	74.5	-3.5	77.2
Non-metallic Mineral Products	79.6	-2.6	81.7	4.3	78.3	1.3	77.3
Other Manufacturing Industries	76.6	-0.1	76.7	-2.4	78.6	-4.8	82.6
Non-durable Manufacturing Industries	82.2	-0.4	82.5	0.2	82.3	0.7	81.7
Food	78.4	-2.1	80.1	-0.7	80.7	-0.2	80.9
Beverage	76.9	2.5	75.0	0.1	74.9	2.7	72.9
Tobacco Products	64.9	-11.3	73.2	0.1	73.1	-9.1	80.4
Rubber Products	80.1	-1.7	81.5	6.5	76.5	-8.5	83.6
Plastics Products	99.2	-0.8	100.0	0.6	99.4	-0.2	99.6
Leather and Allied Products	85.3	-2.2	87.2	0.8	86.5	-1.3	87.6
Primary Textile	91.0	-0.5	91.5	4.9	87.2	0.5	86.8
Textile Products	100.0	2.1	97.9	0.6	97.3	1.0	96.3
Clothing	93.9	0.4	93.5	-0.4	93.9	3.0	91.2
Paper and Allied Products	85.9	0.5	85.5	1.5	84.2	2.1	82.5
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	100.0	0.3	99.7	0.2	99.5	2.1	97.5
Refined Petroleum and Coal Products	63.5	1.3	62.7	-2.5	64.3	1.6	63.3
Chemical and Chemical Products	61.2	-0.2	61.3	-2.4	62.8	-0.5	63.1

Data Availability Announcements

Tobacco Products

September 1986

Canadian tobacco products firms produced 5,137,627,000 cigarettes in September 1986, a 5.6% decrease from the 5,440,504,000 cigarettes manufactured during the same month in 1985. Production for January to September 1986 totalled 41,235,653,000 cigarettes, down from 47,942,907,000 cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1985.

Domestic sales in September 1986 amounted to 6,125,932,000 cigarettes, an increase of 17.9% over the September 1985 amount of 5,193,779,000 cigarettes. Year-to-date sales in 1986 totalled 41,514,234,000 cigarettes, down 3.9% from the 1985 cumulative amount of 43,215,232,000 cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 27. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

October 1, 1986

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at October 1, 1986 and revised figures for September 1, 1986 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release November 3. Contact: P. Beerstecher (613-990-8716), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

**The
Daily**

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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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Publications Released

The Dairy Review,

August 1986

Catalogue number 23-001

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

Corrugated Boxes and

Wrappers, August 1986

Catalogue number 36-004

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Coal and Coke

Statistics, July 1986

Catalogue number 45-002

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

Aviation Statistics Centre

Service Bulletin, Vol. 18, No. 9

Catalogue number 51-004

(Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries:
\$9.50/\$95)

Gas Utilities, June 1986

Catalogue number 55-002

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

Small Business in Canada: A

Statistical Profile, 1981-1983

Catalogue number 61-521

(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31)

Department Store Sales

and Stocks, June 1986

Catalogue number 63-002

(Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries: \$14/\$140)

Construction Statistics Service

Bulletin, Vol. 9, No. 7: Activity

of Single-family Housing Builders

in Metropolitan Areas, 1985

Catalogue number 64-003

(Canada: \$5/\$30; Other Countries: \$6/\$36)

Culture Communiqué, Vol. 9, No. 7:

Book Publishing in Canada, 1984

Catalogue number 87-001

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Culture Statistics – Film Industry

Preliminary Statistics, 1983

Catalogue number 87-204

(Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16)

Culture Statistics – Government

Expenditures on Culture in Canada –

Preliminary Statistics, 1984-85

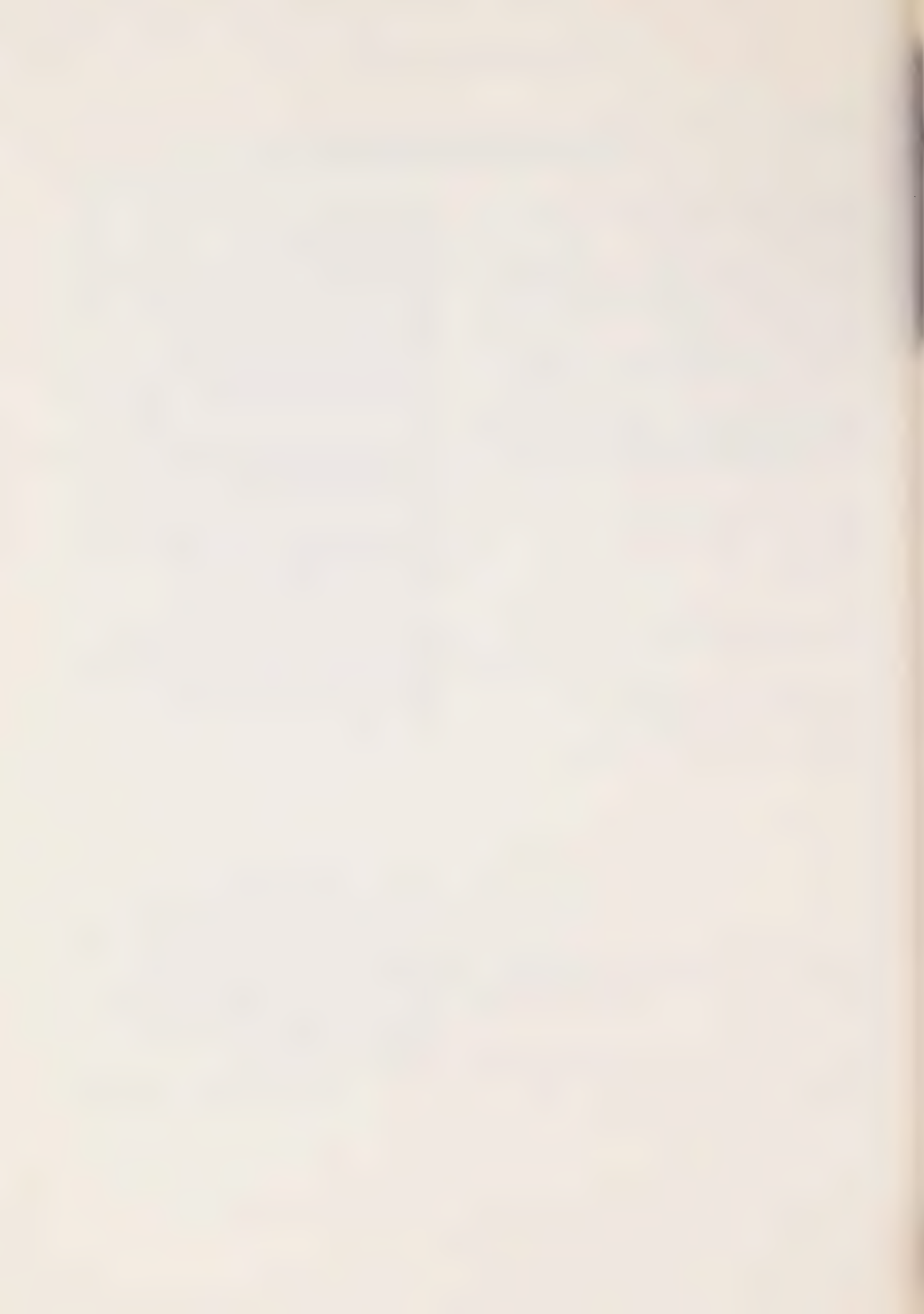
Catalogue number 87-206

(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 21, 1986



Major Release

Sales of Natural Gas, August 1986

2

- Sales of natural gas in Canada fell 9.0% from August 1985

Data Availability Announcements

Motion Picture Theatres, 1984	3
International Seaborne Shipping, First Quarter 1986	3
Oilseed Crushings, September 1986	3
Construction Type Plywood, August 1986	4
Railway Carloadings, Seven Days Ending October 7, 1986	4

Publications Released

5

Major Release

Sales of Natural Gas

August 1986

Highlights

- Total sales of natural gas in Canada in August 1986 stood at 2 370 368 thousand cubic metres, down 9.0% from August 1985. Year-to-date sales at 32 455 248 thousand cubic metres, were down 0.8% from the same period in 1985.
- Sales to the residential sector for the January-August 1986 period increased 0.9% from 1985 to 8 488 149 thousand cubic

metres. Commercial sales decreased 0.3% to 6 941 850 thousand cubic metres. Industrial sales, including direct sales by producers to industrial consumers, were down 2.0% to 17 025 249 thousand cubic metres.

The table below presents preliminary information on sales of natural gas in Canada during August 1986.

Order the August 1986 issue of Gas Utilities (55-002, \$10/\$100), available the third week of November. Contact: Gary Smalldridge (613-991-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas

August 1986

	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
(thousand cubic metres)					
New Brunswick	12	48	-	-	60
Quebec	20 560	28 594	194 507	-	243 661
Ontario	136 417	102 855	504 351	72 303	815 926
Manitoba	14 216	13 231	35 438	-	62 885
Saskatchewan	28 320	20 500	74 591	-	123 411
Alberta	117 325	87 588	715 513	-	920 426
British Columbia	40 127	41 208	122 664	-	203 999
Canada - August 1986	356 977	294 024	1 647 064	72 303	2 370 368
Canada - August 1985	344 742	303 309	1 957 841		2 605 892
% change	3.5	-3.1	-12.2		-9.0
Year-to-date					
Canada 1986	8 488 149	6 941 850	16 607 279	417 970	32 455 248
Year-to-date					
Canada 1985	8 410 832	6 923 976	17 372 256		32 707 064
% change	0.9	-0.3	-2.0		-0.8

- Nil or zero.

Data Availability Announcements

Motion Picture Theatres

1984

In 1984, receipts from 79.7 million paid admissions to the 860 regular theatres and 248 drive-in theatres operating in Canada totalled \$329.0 million (excluding amusement taxes). Theatre receipts from all other sources of operating revenue, including refreshment bar sales, totalled \$87.5 million. Salaries and wages paid by these theatres to their 11,719 employees totalled \$78.9 million.

Contact: E. Yablonski (613-991-3494), Service Industries Section, Services Division.

International Seaborne Shipping

First Quarter 1986

Preliminary figures indicate that total cargo tonnes handled at Canadian ports in international shipping during the first quarter of 1986 amounted to 36 281 thousand tonnes, an increase of 7.1% from the same period in 1985.

Total cargo loadings and unloadings (in thousand tonnes) for the first quarter of 1986, with corresponding figures for 1985 in brackets, were as follows:

● Loaded	28 391	(28 527)
● Unloaded	7 890	(5 325)
● Handled	36 281	(33 852)

During the first quarter of 1986, cargos destined for Asian ports, western European ports and ports on the U.S. east coast accounted for well over two-thirds of the total cargo tonnage handled.

Tonnages (in thousands) for the principal commodities handled in the first quarter of 1986 (accounting for almost 42% of the total) are listed below. (Figures for the corresponding period in 1985 follow in brackets.)

● Iron ore and concentrates	4 907	(5 241)
● Coal	4 473	(6 319)
● Crude petroleum	3 067	(1 501)
● Wheat	2 721	(2 469)
● Other	21 113	(18 322)
● Total	36 281	(33 852)

Contact: Gaston Levesque (613-990-8698), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Oilseed Crashings

September 1986

Domestic crashings of vegetable oilseeds and the subsequent production of oil and meal for September 1986 were as follows:

- Canola-rapeseed: 120 529 tonnes of crashings, with 49 102 tonnes of oil and 72 424 tonnes of meal produced.
- Soybeans: 52 208 tonnes of crashings, with 9 222 tonnes of oil and 34 227 tonnes of meal produced.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release November 24. Contact: Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or A. Dupuis (613-991-3860), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Ottawa.

Construction Type Plywood

August 1986

Canadian firms produced 96 929 cubic metres (109,537,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) of construction type plywood during August 1986, a decrease of 39.0% from the 158 749 cubic metres (179,398,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced a year earlier.

January to August 1986 production totalled 1 344 984 cubic metres (1,519,929,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis), an increase of 1.9% over the 1 319 968 cubic metres (1,491,658,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

Order the August 1986 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 27. Contact: Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), British Columbia and Yukon Regional Office, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending October 7, 1986

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending October 7, 1986 totalled 4.5 million tonnes, a decrease of 12.2% from the 1985 figure. Loadings were down in the East by 2.9% and down in the West by 19.9%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) increased in the East by 5.3% but decreased in the West by 3.0%; there was an over-all national increase of 3.0%.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings, for 1986, totalled 176.1 million tonnes, a decrease of 0.1% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 3.8%.

Order the Vol. 2, No. 37 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75 a year), scheduled for release this week. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

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Publications Released

Selected Publications,

First Quarter 1986

Catalogue number 11-009E

(Canada: \$4/\$16; Other Countries: \$5/\$20)

Current Economic Indicators,

Vol. 2, No. 9, October 1986

Catalogue number 13-005

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

Sporting Goods and Toy

Industries, 1984

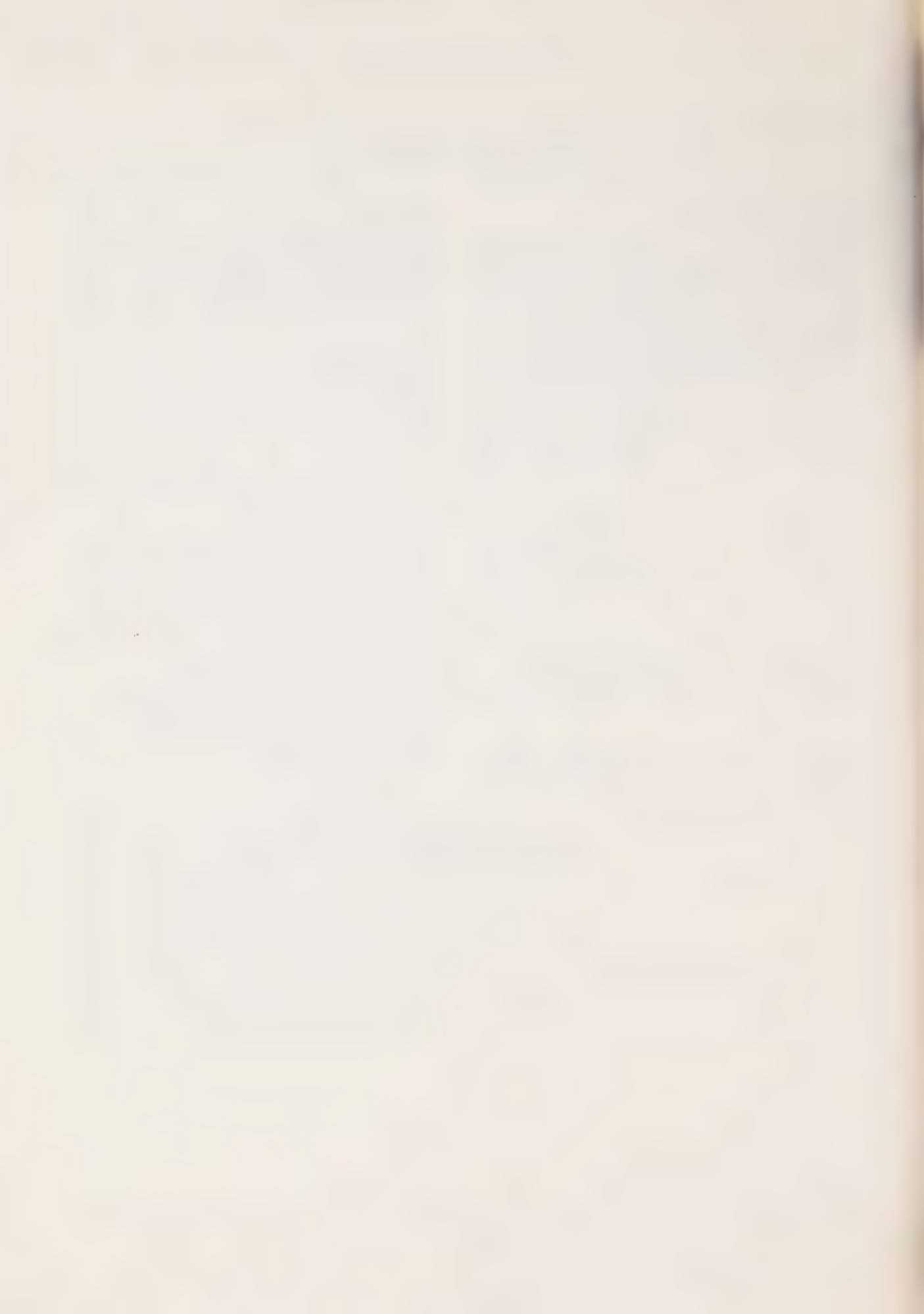
Catalogue number 47-204

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, October 22, 1986

Major Releases

Department Store Sales and Stocks, August 1986	2
• Department store sales decreased by 0.5% from August 1985	
Corporation Taxation Statistics, 1984	4
• Income taxes declared by corporations in Canada advanced 19% from 1983 to \$12.5 billion	

Data Availability Announcements

Degrees, Diplomas and Certificates Granted, 1985	6
Steel Ingots, Week Ending October 18, 1986	6

Publications Released	7
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Travel Between Canada and Other Countries 1985

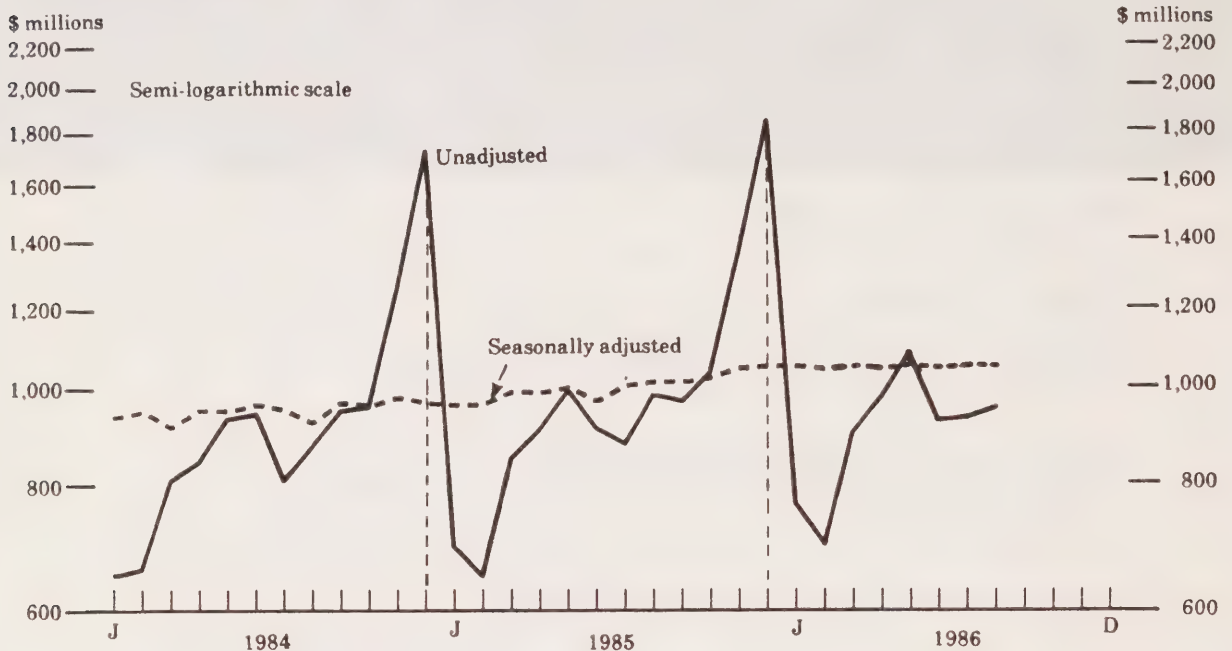
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, 1985 provides detailed information on tourists entering and leaving Canada. The report covers the origin, destination, purpose of trip, spending and length of stay as well as other travel characteristics.

This annual report features maps, graphs and overview texts along with 33 informative statistical tables, some of which cover a period of 10 years. The appendix provides a description of the methodology of the survey sources as well as definitions of the terms used.

Order the 1985 edition of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-201, \$25), now available. Contact: Paul L. Paradis (613-990-8933), International Travel Section, International and Financial Economics Division.

Major Releases

Department Store Sales, by Month, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1984-1986



Department Store Sales and Stocks August 1986

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales totalled \$1,049 million in August 1986, a decrease of 0.1% from the previous month's revised total of \$1,051 million. The August decrease follows a 0.8% increase in July 1986. Lower sales were recorded in 22 of the 40 departments.
- Department store sales have fluctuated significantly during the first eight months of 1986, with growth having remained generally weak. Monthly sales have increased 0.1% on average over this period.
- Seasonally adjusted department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$4,015 million at the end of August, down 0.8% from the July 1986 revised value of \$4,047 million. This latest decrease followed a 3.1% decline in July and a moderate 0.4% rise in June 1986.
- The inventories to sales ratio stood at 3.83:1 in August 1986, down moderately from the average ratio of 3.93:1 observed in the first seven months of the year, but significantly higher than the ratios recorded in 1985, which averaged 3.49:1. (continued on page 3)

Unadjusted Data

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$976 million in August 1986, down 0.5% from the August 1985 level of \$980 million. This was the first year-over-year decrease since June 1985. Cumulative sales for the period January to August 1986 totalled \$7,261 million, up 6.0% over the corresponding period in 1985.
- Seven provinces posted decreases in August 1986 from the corresponding month in 1985, with declines ranging from 8.2% in Saskatchewan to 0.4% in New Brunswick. Increases were recorded in Ontario (+3.5%), Nova Scotia (+1.2%) and Quebec (+0.3%). Sales rose in six of the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed.
- Sales by major department stores in August 1986 totalled \$581 million, down 1.3% from the corresponding month a year earlier, while junior department stores had sales of \$394 million, up 0.9% over the same period 1985.
- Unadjusted department store stocks at month-end totalled \$3,996 million, up 14.8% over the level reached in August 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$13/\$130), available the second week of December. Contact: Lina Di Piéto (613-991-3551) or Roger Laplante (613-991-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Corporation Taxation Statistics

1984

Income taxes declared by corporations in Canada (excluding insurance carriers, credit unions and foreign business corporations) advanced 19% to \$12.5 billion in 1984, following a rise of 9% in 1983 after two years of decline in 1982 and 1981. Corporate book profits before taxes climbed 32% to \$52.9 billion and taxable income increased 23% to \$38.4 billion in 1984.

Taxable Income

Two factors contributed to the divergence in the growth rates of corporate book profit (32%) and taxable income (23%) in 1984:

- Book capital gains increased without a corresponding rise in taxable capital gains.
- Asset write-downs were significantly larger in 1983 than in 1984. Since these are not allowable deductions for tax purposes, they reduced book profit more in 1983 than in 1984 but did not affect taxable income. As a result, the rate of growth of book profit was increased in 1984 as compared to taxable income.

Income Taxes

Corporate taxes grew at a slower rate than taxable income in 1984, largely because of two provisions of the April 1983 budget:

- The scientific research tax credit reduced taxes by \$750 million in 1984.
- Investment tax credit claims totalled \$1,512 million in 1984, compared to \$891 million in 1983. This increase was mainly due to removal of the limitation of this credit to one-half of tax otherwise payable above \$15,000.

Industry Highlights (Income Taxes)

In 1984, over half of the advance in corporate income taxes resulted from the strong performance of the manufacturing sector. Mining was also a major contributor to this increase, accounting for one-quarter of the overall increase. Relatively slow growth in the service industries had a dampening effect on the overall growth of taxes.

Manufacturing

For the second consecutive year the largest increases in corporate taxes were in manufacturing (up 40% to \$3,855 million). Taxes more than tripled to 1,060 million in transport equipment and doubled to \$182 million in primary metals. Other manufacturing industries with substantial increases in taxes were non-metallic mineral products and paper and allied industries.

Mining

All industries in the mining sector had higher corporate taxes. Mineral fuels, which account for about 90% of taxes in the mining sector, registered a 25% advance. Taxes also grew by 58% in metal mining.

Services

Corporate taxes in the service sector fell 12% in 1984. Taxes declared by services to business management declined 32% but this drop was partially offset by a 14% rise in taxes of government, personal and miscellaneous services.

Taxable Income by Region

All jurisdictions had higher taxable income in 1984, ranging from 71% in the Yukon and 55% in the Northwest Territories to 10% in Saskatchewan and 11% in Alberta. Higher taxable income in mineral fuels was the primary reason for the large increases in both northern territories. Declines in taxable income in construction and finance partially offset growth in most other sectors in Alberta. In Saskatchewan, taxable income dropped significantly in services to business management, communication and agriculture. (see tables on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3331-3358 and 5326-5369.

Order the 1984 issue of *Corporation Taxation Statistics* (61-208, \$60), available mid-December. Contact: B. Theriault (613-990-9855), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Regional Allocation of Taxable Income, by Industrial Division 1983 and 1984

	Atlantic Provinces		Quebec		Ontario		Prairie Provinces	
	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984
Millions of dollars								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21.5	36.0	58.3	78.0	148.1	207.4	187.8	171.8
Mining	101.0	162.0	65.0	57.0	197.4	265.0	5,288.0	6,092.0
Manufacturing	311.4	445.1	2,182.0	3,043.9	4,438.8	6,831.5	1,024.2	1,273.2
Construction	67.8	73.6	299.7	383.8	524.1	570.8	354.2	278.6
Transportation, communication and other utilities	245.8	262.3	633.7	799.6	1,002.3	1,254.2	889.8	1,053.6
Wholesale trade	105.2	118.8	673.6	847.1	1,098.6	1,372.0	389.5	489.2
Retail trade	147.2	166.7	475.8	638.9	908.1	1,029.2	365.6	344.3
Finance	143.7	169.2	667.7	876.2	1,787.1	2,011.1	763.7	731.3
Services	99.6	108.0	577.2	661.9	1,434.5	1,532.7	648.0	578.4
Total all industries	1,243.1	1,541.7	5,633.1	7,386.4	11,539.0	15,073.8	9,910.9	11,012.3

	British Columbia		Other		Canada Total	
	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984
Millions of dollars						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	96.3	103.6	0.9	22.5	513.0	619.3
Mining	137.8	357.8	129.0	189.7	5,918.2	7,123.7
Manufacturing	558.3	556.6	18.3	35.5	8,533.2	12,185.7
Construction	149.5	116.9	20.2	24.8	1,415.4	1,448.5
Transportation, communication and other utilities	384.7	397.5	10.2	73.8	3,166.4	3,841.1
Wholesale trade	230.4	256.5	5.8	58.7	2,503.1	3,142.3
Retail trade	163.1	165.1	12.0	13.5	2,071.9	2,357.6
Finance	384.6	451.7	200.8	221.0	3,947.6	4,460.6
Services	258.6	265.7	94.8	26.5	3,112.7	3,173.1
Total all industries	2,363.4	2,671.4	492.1	666.2	31,181.5	38,351.9

Federal and Provincial Corporation Income Taxes, by Industrial Division 1983 and 1984

	Federal Income Taxes		Provincial Income Taxes		Total Federal and Provincial Income Taxes	
	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984
Millions of dollars						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	65.1	74.2	32.1	37.3	97.2	111.5
Mining	1,605.9	2,041.1	552.0	655.8	2,157.9	2,697.0
Manufacturing	1,902.1	2,545.0	849.8	1,309.9	2,751.8	3,854.9
Construction	313.5	301.7	84.0	77.1	397.5	378.8
Transportation, communication and other utilities	964.7	982.1	346.2	419.4	1,310.9	1,401.5
Wholesale trade	667.9	796.5	204.2	264.8	872.2	1,061.3
Retail trade	437.6	481.8	125.3	144.5	562.9	626.3
Finance	1,089.0	1,129.9	380.3	441.2	1,469.3	1,571.2
Services	732.1	612.3	217.6	222.0	949.7	834.3
Total all industries	7,777.9	8,964.7	2,791.6	3,572.1	10,569.4	12,536.8

Data Availability Announcements

Degrees, Diplomas and Certificates Granted

1985

Information on degrees, diplomas and certificates granted at Canadian universities and colleges during the 1985 calendar year is now available.

Summary information will be published in the December issue of the *Education Statistics Service Bulletin* (81-002) and more detailed tabulations will appear in *Universities: Enrolment and Degrees - 1985* (81-204), scheduled for release in April 1987.

Contact: Mongi Mouelhi (613-991-1537) or Tom Bird (613-991-1538), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Science and Culture Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending October 18, 1986

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending October 18, 1986 totalled 257 301 tonnes, a decrease of 6.7% from the preceding week's total of 275 708 tonnes and down 9.7% from the year-earlier level of 285 087 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1986 was 11 098 432 tonnes, a decrease of 4.2% from 11 589 389 tonnes for the same period in 1985.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

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Publications Released

Index of Farm Production, 1985
Catalogue number 21-203
(Canada: \$17; Other Countries: \$18)

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, June 1986
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

Non-metal Mines, 1984
Catalogue number 26-224
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, July 1986
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

The Sugar Situation, August 1986
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Other Metal Fabricating Industries, 1984
Catalogue number 41-228
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes), August 1986
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Cement, August 1986
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Oil Pipe Line Transport, July 1986
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

Telephone Statistics, July 1986
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85)

Industry Price Indexes, August 1986
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Metropolitan Area, August 1986
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: \$2/\$20; Other Countries: \$3/\$30)

Wholesale Trade, July 1986
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada, 1984
Catalogue number 63-202
(Canada: \$12; Other Countries: \$13)

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, 1985
Catalogue number 66-201
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 23, 1986

Major Releases

- | | |
|---|---|
| Building Permits, July 1986 | 2 |
| ● Building permits issued for non-residential projects jumped 7.1% from June 1986 | |
| Construction Union Wage Rate Index, September 1986 | 3 |
| ● The index rose 3.0% from a year earlier | |
| Trusted Pension Funds, First Quarter 1986 | 4 |
| ● The book value of assets held in trusted pension funds reached \$113 billion | |

Data Availability Announcements

- | | |
|--|---|
| Stocks of Frozen Meat, October 1, 1986 | 5 |
| Mineral Wool, September 1986 | 5 |
| Selected Financial Indexes, September 1986 | 5 |



Statistics
Canada

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Major Releases

Building Permits

July 1986

The seasonally adjusted value of building permits issued by Canadian municipalities in July exceeded the high level reached in June – up 1.1% to \$2,084.1 million from \$2,060.7 million. This performance was entirely attributable to a significant advance in the non-residential sector which more than offset a drop in the residential sector.

In spite of the 3.9% decline, the seasonally adjusted value of residential permits issued in July remained high at \$1,081.4 million compared to \$1,124.8 million in June. Lower levels were recorded in the single-family dwelling sector while the multi-family dwelling sector increased slightly. On a seasonally adjusted basis, 16,184 units were approved in July (8,951 single-detached and 7,233 multiple dwellings), down 4.7% from 16,976 units in June (10,044 single-detached and 6,932 multiple dwellings). In annual terms, these

approvals represented 194,200 units in July and 203,700 units in June. Building permits for July dropped in all regions but the Atlantic provinces.

The seasonally adjusted value of permits issued for non-residential projects in July jumped considerably, up 7.1% from the previous month to \$1,002.7 million. The industrial (+8.4%) and commercial (+11.9%) components rose sharply while the public (-5.1%) component decreased moderately. Important gains were registered in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 129, 137, 443, 989-991, 994, 995 and 4073.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/\$200), scheduled for release the second week of November. Contact: Gaétan Lemay (613-991-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Building Permits Issued in Canada

	Unadjusted				Adjusted				% change	
	July 1986	June 1986	July 1985	June 1985	July ¹ 1986	June 1986	July 1985	June 1985	July '86/ June '86	July '86/ July '85
(Millions of Dollars)										
Residential	945.1	1,349.2	1,109.0	1,044.3	1,081.4	1,124.8	953.1	966.3	-3.9	13.5
Industrial	166.9	176.4	162.8	123.5	177.4	163.6	141.0	137.3	8.4	25.8
Commercial	569.4	668.6	416.4	464.8	608.1	543.4	395.0	417.7	11.9	53.9
Institutional and governmental	184.2	201.3	177.5	145.9	217.2	228.9	171.1	170.0	-5.1	26.9
Total	1,865.6	2,395.5	1,865.7	1,778.5	2,084.1	2,060.7	1,660.2	1,691.8	1.1	25.5

¹ Data include an estimate of late returns.

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

September 1986

The Union Wage Rate Index (1981=100) for construction trades (including supplements) rose 1.0% in September from August's level of 134.7. This increase was largely attributable to the result of a new contract agreement in Quebec. On September 1, 1986 all construction trades across the province received a pay increase of 4.0%, their first since May 1985.

The accompanying table presents indexes for 18 cities across Canada. Cities in Saskatchewan and Alberta are excluded from this table as no collective agreements have been signed for the majority of construction trades in these two provinces.

Indexes published since May reflect Ontario settlements, most of which have awarded increases of about 4% for the first year of a two-year contract.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

Order the third quarter issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in December. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9601), Prices Division.

Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic Plus Supplements

(1981=100)

	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	% change	
				Sept. 1986/ Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986/ Sept. 1985
Canada	136.0	134.7	132.1	1.0	3.0
St. John's	134.2	134.2	120.3	-	11.6
Halifax	161.8	161.8	151.4	-	6.9
Saint John	134.3	134.3	134.3	-	-
Quebec City	136.8	131.5	131.5	4.0	4.0
Chicoutimi	136.2	131.0	131.0	4.0	4.0
Montreal	136.5	131.2	131.2	4.0	4.0
Ottawa	140.4	140.4	135.0	-	4.0
Toronto	136.4	136.3	131.7	0.1	3.6
Hamilton	136.7	136.5	132.1	0.1	3.5
St. Catharines	137.2	137.1	133.8	0.1	2.5
Kitchener	140.4	140.3	136.4	0.1	2.9
London	139.7	139.6	136.2	0.1	2.6
Windsor	136.7	136.6	133.3	0.1	2.6
Sudbury	138.8	138.7	134.9	0.1	2.9
Thunder Bay	137.5	137.4	134.0	0.1	2.6
Winnipeg	132.9	132.9	131.5	-	1.1
Vancouver	132.1	132.1	132.1	-	-
Victoria	132.1	132.1	132.1	-	-

- Nil or zero.

Trusted Pension Funds

First Quarter 1986

The book value of assets held in trusted pension funds at the end of the first quarter of 1986 amounted to \$113.3 billion, up 2.9% from the previous quarter and a gain of 13.9% from the amount held one year earlier. These assets have been increasing steadily since 1970 (the first year estimates were produced); however, the annual rate of growth has been decreasing since 1980, when an increase of 21.6% was recorded.

The assets held in trusted pension funds at March 31, 1986 were distributed as follows:

- Bonds, the most prominent investment vehicle, accounted for 47.2% of total assets in the first quarter of 1986; this proportion has remained relatively unchanged since 1970.
- Stocks have consistently represented the second largest share of the assets. In the first quarter of 1986, they accounted for 26.7% of total assets, up from a first quarter low of 18.9% in 1979.
- Short-term securities increased to 11.6% from 5.5% of total assets between the first quarters of 1970 and 1986, having reached a first quarter high of 13.8% in 1982.
- The proportion invested in mortgages has been undergoing a steady decline, to its present level of 6.0% from a peak of 13.5% in 1978.
- The remaining 8.5% of assets was divided between investments in real estate and in pooled, mutual and segregated funds.

Cash Flow

The total income of these funds for the first quarter of 1986 amounted to \$4.5 billion, while total expenditures were nearly \$1.5 billion. Net cash flow, the difference between income and expenditures, decreased 29% from the previous quarter. (A decline between the fourth and the first quarters occurs annually, because two major components of income – employer contributions and investment income – are traditionally at their highest in the fourth quarter of the year.)

Order the first quarter 1986 issue of *Quarterly Estimates of Trusted Pension Funds* (74-001, \$10/\$40), available towards the end of October. Contact: Jessica Dunn or Diane Galarneau (613-990-9900), Pensions Section, Labour Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Stocks of Frozen Meat

October 1, 1986

Total frozen meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of October amounted to 25 324 tonnes as compared with 26 243 tonnes a month earlier and 38 573 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

Order the October issue of *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (32-012, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release on November 6. Contact: P.L. Beerstecher (613-990-8714), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Mineral Wool

September 1986

Manufacturers shipped 9 920 131 square metres of mineral wool (all R factors) in batts in September 1986, up 8.5% from the 9 142 426 square metres shipped a year earlier and up 3.7% from the 9 567 536 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of September 1986 were 65 883 404 square metres, an increase of 8.1% from the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

Order the September 1986 issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 3. Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Selected Financial Indexes

September 1986

September 1986 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes and can be accessed via CANSIM (matrix 412).

Order the third quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in December. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

**The
Daily**

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, October 24, 1986

Major Releases

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| Wholesale Trade, August 1986 | 2 |
| • Wholesale merchants' sales increased 8.0% over August 1985 | |
| Characteristics of Persons with Long Workweeks, 1985 | 4 |
| • In 1985, one million employees across Canada habitually worked 50 or more hours a week | |

Data Availability Announcements

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| Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet, Third Quarter 1986 | 5 |
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Major Releases

Wholesale Trade

August 1986

Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales for August 1986 were 8.0% above the August 1985 level. The increase follows a larger gain of 13.1% registered between July 1985 and July 1986. This 8.0% increase is also lower than the 12.0% average increase recorded for the first seven months of 1986.
- In August 1986, all major trade groups except food wholesalers (-5.0%) registered increased sales from a year earlier. The trade groups having the most significant impact on the overall sales increase were wholesalers of "other machinery, equipment and supplies" (+15.0%) and lumber and building materials (+24.3%).
- Wholesale trade increases between August 1985 and August 1986 were posted in all regions, ranging from 11.4% in Ontario to 3.7% in the Atlantic provinces.

Inventories

- Inventory levels in August 1986 were 8.6% higher than those reported in August 1985. In each of the first eight months of 1986, the inventory levels reported have been higher than those for the corresponding months of 1985.
- The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of August 1986 stood at 1.59:1, virtually unchanged from the 1.58:1 recorded a year earlier. For the first eight months of 1986, this ratio has averaged 1.61:1, down from the 1.64:1 registered for the corresponding months in 1985. This decline in the ratio is due to the relatively higher increases in sales as compared to those for inventories over this period.
(see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 44.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$5/\$50), available the third week of November. Contact: Gilles Berniquez (613-991-3537), Wholesale Trade Section, Industry Division.

Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for August 1986/1985

Major trade groups – Regions	Sales			Inventories		Stocks/Sales Ratios	
	July 1986/85 ^r	Aug. 1986/85 ^p	Jan.-Aug. 1986/85 ^p	July 1986/85 ^r	Aug. 1986/85 ^p	Aug. 1985 ^r	Aug. 1986 ^p
Total all trades	13.1	8.0	11.5	10.0	8.6	1.58	1.59
Food	1.9	-5.0	1.4	-6.3	-5.0	0.71	0.71
Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations	10.3	4.0	12.8	15.4	11.7	0.89	0.96
Apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise	10.8	9.5	10.7	1.8	3.1	2.00	1.89
Motor vehicles and accessories	14.7	4.1	15.5	15.7	14.3	1.75	1.92
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	42.3	26.5	22.0	-7.0	-7.4	3.68	2.70
Other machinery, equipment and supplies ¹	16.6	15.0	15.4	14.2	15.0	1.97	1.97
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	1.7	1.6	2.7	13.5	6.7	1.67	1.75
Lumber and building materials	27.2	24.3	24.4	16.5	11.4	1.36	1.22
Other wholesalers ²	11.3	6.3	9.2	15.2	11.2	1.62	1.69
Regions							
Atlantic provinces	6.5	3.7	3.0	4.8	4.5	1.33	1.34
Quebec	10.8	5.9	7.2	12.0	11.3	1.36	1.42
Ontario	18.5	11.4	16.5	12.2	10.7	1.60	1.59
Prairie provinces	4.8	4.0	7.0	6.0	5.3	2.11	2.14
B.C., Yukon and Northwest Territories	14.4	8.3	13.5	8.0	4.0	1.40	1.35

¹ Includes: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; and machinery and equipment, n.e.s.

² Includes: farm products (excluding grain); paper and paper products; scrap and waste materials; and wholesalers, n.e.s.

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Characteristics of Persons With Long Workweeks

1985

In 1985, one million employees across Canada habitually worked 50 or more hours per week. With the exception of a small decline experienced during the recession, there has been a gradual but steady increase since 1976 in the number and proportion of paid¹ workers who work long hours.

Data from an article entitled "Characteristics of Persons With Long Workweeks", featured in the September issue of *The Labour Force*, also show that last year persons usually working at least 50 hours each week accounted for 10% of all paid workers.

Other highlights from this report are as follows:

- Men are more likely to work long hours than women. In 1985, only 4% of female paid workers worked 50 or more hours per week, compared to 14% of male paid workers. However, women have accounted for one-third of the growth in the number of these workers during the decade ending in 1985 (93,000 out of 285,000).
- The percentage of paid employees working long hours varies considerably by industry. For example, 36% of agricultural workers in 1985 usually worked 50 or more hours per week, compared to only 4% in utilities and public administration. Between 1976 and 1985, all broad industry groups except agriculture and utilities showed an increase in the proportion of employees with long hours.
- Among employees who were university graduates, 18% usually worked at least 50 hours per week in 1985, nearly double the overall average of 10%.
- Multiple jobholders who were paid workers in their main job (4% of all paid workers) accounted for nearly 16% of all employees usually working at least 50 hours per week. Their numbers increased to 158,000 in 1985 from 95,000 in 1976.

Order the September 1986 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$20/\$200), now available. Contact: Dave Gower (613-991-4616), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

¹ Does not include unpaid family workers or self-employed persons who are unincorporated.

Data Availability Announcements

Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet

Third Quarter 1986

For the quarter ending September 30, 1986, domestic shipments of 1/8-inch and less high pressure decorative laminate sheet totalled 1 806 921 square metres, with a value of \$13,399,580. In the same quarter of the previous year, shipments amounted to 1 727 089 square metres, with a value of \$12,833,698.

Cumulative shipments for 1986 amounted to 5 466 688 square metres, an increase of 4.6% from the 5 227 488 square metres shipped in the January to September period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2906.

Order the third quarter 1986 issue of *Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet* (47-005, \$3/\$12), to be released the week of November 10. Contact: Louis Boucher (613-991-3513), Industry Division.

Prepared Flour Mixes and Prepared Cereal Foods Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the prepared flour mixes and prepared cereal foods industry (SIC 1052) totalled \$480.2 million, up 9.8% from the \$437.4 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5388 and to be released in catalogue 32-250 B 1052 on, or before, November 14. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Alcoholic Beverage Industries, 1984

Catalogue number 32-231

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Furniture and Fixture Industries, 1984

Catalogue number 35-216

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Rigid Insulating Board,

August 1986

Catalogue number 36-002

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Miscellaneous Non-metallic

Mineral Industries, 1984

Catalogue number 44-220

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Plastics Industries, 1984

Catalogue number 46-222

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Jewellery and Precious

Metal Industries, 1984

Catalogue number 47-211

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit

Statistics, August 1986

Catalogue number 53-003

(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries:
\$7.50/\$75)

Consumer Prices and Price

Indexes, April-June 1986

Catalogue number 62-010

(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries:
\$16.50/\$66)

Summary of Canadian International

Trade, August 1986

Catalogue number 65-001

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

Security Transactions with

Non-residents, July 1986

Catalogue number 67-002

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

The Labour Force, September 1986

Catalogue number 71-001

(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries:
\$21.50/\$215)

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Major Release Dates

Week of October 27 - 31

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date of release	Title	Reference period
<hr/>		
October		
27	Causes of Death in Canada	1985
28	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production	July 1986
29	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	August 1986
29	Employment, Earnings and Hours	August 1986
30-31	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	August 1986
31	Industrial Product Price Index	September 1986
31	Raw Materials Price Index	September 1986

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, October 27, 1986

Major Release

Causes of Death in Canada, 1985

2

- Coronary heart disease remains the leading cause of death in Canada, but cancer is just slightly behind

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Financial and Operating Statistics, July 1986

5

Railway Carloadings, Seven Days Ending October 14, 1986

5

Production of Soft Drinks, September 1986

5

Exports of Major Grains, August 1986

5

Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt, August 1986

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7



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Release

Causes of Death in Canada

1985

Coronary heart disease remains the leading cause of death in Canada, accounting for 47,407 of the 181,323 deaths occurring in 1985. But, cancer mortality is just slightly behind at the national level – responsible for 46,333 deaths, and cancer is the leading cause of death in Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia. The gap between these two major causes of death has been narrowing over the last several years as deaths from heart disease decrease and cancer mortality increases.

The 181,323 deaths recorded in Canada in 1985 represented an increase of 3.2% from 175,727 in 1984. The death rate per 1,000 population was 7.2 compared with 7.0 in 1984.

Age-standardized Death Rates¹

For females in Canada, the age-standardized death rate for cancer has exceeded that for heart disease since 1983. And this has been the case in several provinces for at least five years. In contrast, for males the death rate for cancer exceeds that for heart disease in only three provinces – Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia. Thus cancer is replacing coronary heart disease as the leading cause of death much more rapidly for women than for men.

It is also notable that the decrease over the last five years of the death rates for heart disease (to 187.4 from 217.6 in males and to 112.2 from 130.2 in females) has been much more substantial than the increase in the cancer rates (to 173.8 from 168.5 for the same five-year period for males, and to 130.2 from 126.1 for females).

¹ Expressed per 100,000 population and calculated to remove age differences among areas and over time.

Lung Cancer

The age-standardized death rate for lung cancer in males decreased to 56.0 in 1985 from 57.9 in 1984. But, it remains to be seen whether this represents a reversal of the upward trend which has been observed for many years or if it is a temporary drop.

The corresponding death rates for female lung cancer (to 20.3 in 1985 from 19.0 in 1984) show a greater increase than for breast cancer (to 27.1 in 1985 from 26.3 in 1984), although mortality from breast cancer is still considerably higher.

The difference in the rates of increase of mortality from lung cancer and breast cancer becomes more obvious when the 1985 rates are compared with those of 1981: over the five-year period, the rate for lung cancer in females has increased by 31% whereas breast cancer has risen by 5%.

External Causes

The age-standardized death rate due to external causes of injury and poisoning decreased to 68.8 in 1985 from 73.2 in 1984 for males and to 27.5 from 28.8 for females. The death rate due to motor vehicle traffic accidents was almost unchanged from 1984, at 22.5 in 1985 for males, but increased for females to 9.6 in 1985 from 8.6 in 1984. This represents the continuation of a fairly consistent decline since 1972 in the rates for external causes of injury and poisoning and for motor vehicle accidents.

The total number of suicides fell to 3,259 in 1985 from 3,440 in 1984. The death rate for males dropped to 18.2 in 1985 from 19.2 in 1984. The corresponding figures for females were 4.8 and 5.5. There has been no clear trend over the past few years at the national level for suicides.

(continued on page 3)

Life Expectancy in Canada

The continued decline in age-specific death rates has resulted in further improvements in longevity for Canadian males and females since the 1980-82 period.²

According to preliminary abridged life tables,³ average life expectancy at birth has increased by approximately one year for both males and females from 1980-82 to 1983-85. (Table 2). During this period males have gained about 0.2 years more than females. But, although the expectation of life at birth for males and females has converged by 0.38 of a year during the 1975 to 1985 period, female life expectancy remains nearly seven years greater than that for males.

² A detailed examination of the evolution of life expectancy in Canada can be found in the publication *Longevity and Historical Life Tables, 1921-1981 (Abridged), Canada and the Provinces* (89-506).

³ Prepared from age-sex-specific counts of death occurring during the 1983-1985 period and centred on the June 1, 1984 population estimates (from the *Population Estimates Section, Demography Division*).

For detailed tabulations on various aspects of mortality in 1985, order *Causes of Death* (84-203, \$35), now available. Other information will be available shortly in *Vital Statistics: Births and Deaths* (84-204) and *Mortality, Summary List of Causes* (84-206). Contact: Joan Lindsay (613-991-1740), Vital Statistics and Health Status Section, Health Division.

Deaths and Death Rates, Canada and Provinces, 1984 and 1985

	Number		Per cent change	Rate ¹		Per cent change
	1985	1984		1985	1984	
Canada	181,323	175,727	3.2	7.2	7.0	2.8
Newfoundland	3,557	3,520	1.0	6.1	6.1	-
Prince Edward Island	1,110	1,109	0.1	8.7	8.9	-2.2
Nova Scotia	7,315	6,913	5.8	8.3	7.9	5.1
New Brunswick	5,230	5,272	-0.8	7.3	7.4	-1.4
Quebec	45,707	44,449	2.8	6.9	6.8	1.5
Ontario	66,747	64,703	3.2	7.4	7.2	2.8
Manitoba	8,756	8,290	5.6	8.2	7.8	5.1
Saskatchewan	8,031	7,710	4.2	7.9	7.7	2.6
Alberta	13,231	12,730	3.9	5.6	5.4	3.7
British Columbia	21,302	20,686	3.0	7.4	7.2	2.8
Yukon	123	108	13.9	5.4	5.0	8.0
Northwest Territories	214	237	-9.7	4.2	4.8	-12.5

¹ Rate per 1,000 population.

- nil or zero.

Life Expectancy at Birth: Canadian Males and Females, 1975-1977 to 1983-1985

	1975-1977 ¹ (years)	1980-1982 ¹ (years)	1983-1985 (years)	Change in years	
				1980-1982/ 1975-1977	1983-1985/ 1980-1982
Males	70.19	71.88	72.92	1.69	1.04
Females	77.48	78.98	79.83	1.50	0.85
Male-Female Difference	-7.29	-7.10	-6.91	0.19	0.19

¹ Sources: 1975-1977 and 1980-1982 issues of Life Tables, Canada and Provinces, Health Division, Catalogue 84-532.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Financial and Operating Statistics

July 1986

Canada's seven major railways reported a combined net profit from operations of \$2.7 million in July 1986. Operating revenues totalled \$598.7 million, down \$18.1 million from the 1985 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up 0.02% during the month. Freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 0.01% while freight car-kilometres decreased by 0.01%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Railway Financial and Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$9.50/\$95), to be released the second week of November. Contact: the Rail Unit (613-990-6154), Transportation Division.

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending October 14, 1986

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending October 14, 1986 totalled 4.2 million tonnes, a decrease of 8.0% from the 1985 figure. Loadings increased in the East by 10.0% and declined in the West by 21.6%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) decreased in the East by 6.0% and were down in the West by 4.6%. There was an over-all national decrease of 5.6%.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings for 1986 totalled 184.8 million tonnes, a decline of 0.6% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 3.5%.

Order the Vol. 2, No. 38 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75 a year), scheduled for release the week of October 27. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

Production of Soft Drinks

September 1986

Soft drink production for September 1986 was estimated at 1 860 814 hectolitres, an increase of 6.9% from 1 740 699 hectolitres (revised figure) estimated a year earlier.

Year-to-date production was estimated at 16 260 949 hectolitres, compared to the corresponding 1985 amount of 14 827 007 hectolitres. (These data are based on carbon dioxide usage.)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, \$2/\$20), to be released the first week of November. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Exports of Major Grains

August 1986

Export clearances of the major grains during August 1986 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

• Total wheat,	798.9;
• Oats,	9.0;
• Barley,	882.1;
• Rye,	15.1;
• Flaxseed,	58.7;
• Canola (rapeseed),	134.8.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2650-2656.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release at the end of October. Contact: Allister B. Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or T. Depuis (613-991-3860) Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Ottawa.

Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt

Customs exports of wheat flour and barley malt during August 1986 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

- Wheat flour, 11.8;
- Malt, 6.8.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5612 (series 1) and 5613.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release at the end of November. Contact: Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or Anthony Dupuis (613-991-3860), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Ottawa.

**The
Daily**

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Publications Released

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Catalogue number 63-005
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**New Motor Vehicle
Sales, July 1986**
Catalogue number 63-007
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Vol. IV, 1985
Catalogue number 84-203
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 28, 1986

Major Release

**Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry,
August 1986**

2

- Real GDP was unchanged from July 1986

Publications Released

5



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Release

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry, in 1981 Prices

(seasonally adjusted at annual rates)

(millions of dollars)



Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry

(seasonally adjusted data)

August 1986

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, in 1981 prices, was virtually unchanged in August, following gains of 0.6% in July and 0.2% in June. Declines in output were widespread in August in both goods-producing and services-producing industries. Substantial declines occurred in several industries affected by work stoppages in British Columbia.

Goods-producing Industries

Output of goods-producing industries declined 0.1% in August, primarily due to a 2.9% drop for manufacturing industries. Elsewhere, logging and forestry industries, and agriculture recorded substantial decreases during the

month. Within manufacturing, sharp production declines were reported by manufacturers of wood products, motor vehicles, pulp and paper, metal fabricated products, and primary metals.

Much of the August decline in output occurred in industries that were affected by major labour disputes in British Columbia. These industries included forestry and manufacturers of wood products and paper and allied products. Total output of these three industries fell 12.0% in August, or \$1.6 billion at annual rates.

Gains in production were recorded in mining and construction. Most of the growth in mining was due to a pick-up of oil and gas exploration activity, especially in the offshore and northern Canada regions. The gain in the construction industry during August was mainly due to increased residential construction activity.

(continued on page 3)

Services-producing Industries

Output among services-producing industries was unchanged in August. The only significant growth during August among services-producing industries occurred in the finance, insurance and real estate industry. Declines were recorded in transportation, wholesale trade and communication industries. Individual industries showing substantial output declines included railway and truck transport, telecommunication carriers and wholesalers of motor vehicles and industrial machinery and equipment.

(see table on page 4)

Note to Users:

It should be noted that real GDP at factor cost differs from the comprehensive measure, GDP at market prices, in that the former does not include the value of indirect taxes less subsidies. The movements of the two may not exactly coincide due to conceptual and statistical differences.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (61-005, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release at the beginning of December. Contact: Ron Kennedy (613-991-3673, 991-3666), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry, in 1981 Prices, Monthly

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

(\$ millions)

	1985	1986			
	August	May	June	July	August
Total economy	346,558.8	357,716.4	358,352.4	360,456.0	360,292.8
Business sector					
Agricultural and related services industries	10,830.0	11,828.4	12,055.2	12,240.0	12,007.2
Fishing and trapping industries	508.8	518.4	478.8	481.2	520.8
Logging and forestry industry	2,022.0	2,521.2	1,941.6	2,464.8	2,055.6
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	19,418.4	19,026.0	18,531.6	17,910.0	19,206.0
Manufacturing industries	66,132.0	65,596.8	65,143.2	66,562.8	64,602.0
Construction industries	24,252.0	23,877.6	23,538.0	23,046.0	24,326.4
Transportation and storage industries	15,547.2	16,383.6	16,404.0	16,171.2	16,096.8
Communication industries	9,709.2	10,344.0	10,393.2	10,527.6	10,294.8
Other utility industries	10,743.6	10,858.8	10,917.6	10,914.0	10,825.2
Wholesale trade industries	16,138.8	17,313.6	17,287.2	17,996.4	17,572.8
Retail trade industries	22,767.6	23,092.8	23,041.2	23,433.6	23,589.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	49,752.0	53,526.0	54,896.4	54,681.6	55,419.6
Community, business, personal services	36,387.6	39,178.8	39,856.8	40,150.8	39,962.4
Non-business sector					
Mining industries	52.8	62.4	68.4	85.2	19.2
Manufacturing industries	70.8	63.6	67.2	66.0	64.8
Forestry services industry	290.4	280.8	286.8	254.4	262.8
Transportation industries	1,574.4	1,537.2	1,569.6	1,508.4	1,489.2
Communication industries	52.8	55.2	55.2	52.8	51.6
Water systems industry	535.2	549.6	574.8	562.8	546.0
Insurance and other finance industry	301.2	334.8	332.4	333.6	337.2
Government service industries	23,143.2	23,354.4	23,428.8	23,251.2	23,274.0
Community and personal services	36,328.8	37,412.4	37,484.4	37,761.6	37,768.8
Special aggregations					
Business sector	284,209.2	294,066.0	294,484.8	296,580.0	296,479.2
- goods	133,906.8	134,227.2	132,606.0	133,618.8	133,543.2
- services	150,302.4	159,838.8	161,878.8	162,961.2	162,936.0
Non-business sector	62,349.6	63,650.4	63,867.6	63,876.0	63,813.6
- goods	658.8	675.6	710.4	714.0	630.0
- services	61,690.8	62,974.8	63,157.2	63,162.0	63,183.6
Goods-producing industries	134,565.6	134,902.8	133,316.4	134,332.8	134,173.2
Services-producing industries	211,993.2	222,813.6	225,036.0	226,123.2	226,119.6
Industrial production	96,952.8	96,157.2	95,302.8	96,100.8	95,263.2
Non-durable manufacturing industries	30,578.4	30,948.0	30,913.2	31,554.0	30,927.6
Durable manufacturing industries	35,553.6	34,648.8	34,230.0	35,008.8	33,674.4

Publications Released

Oil and Fats, August 1986

Catalogue number 32-006

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Production and Disposition of

Tobacco Products, September 1986

Catalogue number 32-022

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Railway Carloadings, 7-day

Period Ending October 7, 1986

Catalogue number 52-005

(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100)

Exports by Commodities,

August 1986

Catalogue number 65-004

(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600)

Employment, Earnings

and Hours, July 1986

Catalogue number 72-002

(Canada: \$35/\$350; Other Countries:
\$36.50/\$365)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, October 29, 1986

Major Releases

Employment, Earnings and Hours, August 1986 2

- Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$430.14, up 2.4% from a year earlier

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, August 1986 6

- The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits showed a slight increase (0.6%) from July 1986 (on a seasonally adjusted basis)

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Major Releases

Employment, Earnings and Hours

August 1986 (data not seasonally adjusted)

Preliminary data for August 1986 show an estimated 9,189,000 employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level¹, a slight decrease of 29,000 (-0.3%) from July. (Employment usually increases marginally between July and August.) Industrial aggregate employment increased by 94,000 (+1.0%) from the year-earlier estimate.

Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$430.14 for August, slightly lower (-0.4%) than in July and 2.4% above the level of August 1985 (not adjusted for inflation).

Employment

Estimated employment in August in the goods-producing industries was 0.8% lower than in July. Declines were noted in forestry, mines, quarries and oil wells and manufacturing - which usually show increases at this time of year - and were in part due to strikes and layoffs in these industries. The number of employees in the service-producing industries showed little change between July and August; a decline in transportation, communication and other utilities was partially offset by an increase in trade.

The total number of employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level increased by an estimated 94,000 (+1.0%) from August 1985. The yearly rate of change in the goods-producing industries (-1.1% in August) has been declining steadily since January 1986 when it was 5.2%. The yearly rate of change in mines, quarries and oil wells declined for the seventh consecutive month while forestry recorded its lowest rate of growth this year. Yearly growth rates in manufacturing, which averaged 3.3% over the first half of 1986, declined to 0.3% in August.

¹ The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture; fishing and trapping; religious organizations; private households and military personnel.

The year-over-year growth rate in the service-producing industries was 1.8% in August. Transportation, communication and other utilities has been declining steadily since March while the yearly rate of change in trade has been increasing during the same period.

At the provincial level, employment decreases between July and August were noted in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia. The year-to-year rates of change declined for the fourth consecutive month in Newfoundland and British Columbia, and for the fifth consecutive month in Prince Edward Island. The year-over-year growth rate in Manitoba (5.4% in August) has been increasing steadily since March 1986 when it was 1.3%.

Earnings

Average weekly earnings for all employees in the Canada industrial aggregate decreased slightly (-0.4%) between July and August 1986. Larger than usual decreases were noted in forestry and finance, insurance and real estate.

Compared to August 1985, total average weekly earnings increased by \$10.06 (+2.4%). This is slightly lower than the yearly rate of change observed since the beginning of the year. Average weekly earnings in the goods-producing industries rose by 2.0% from August 1985. The year-to-year growth rate in manufacturing has been declining steadily since the beginning of the year, to 2.5% in August from 4.6% in January. The yearly rate of change in the service-producing industries, 2.8% in August, was slightly lower than the 3.2% growth rate observed in the previous two months.

At the provincial level, average weekly earnings decreased more than usual between July and August in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The yearly rate of change in British Columbia has been declining steadily since the beginning of the year. The year-over-year growth rate in New Brunswick, which had been declining since February, increased in August. The yearly rate of change in Alberta declined for the second consecutive month.

(continued on page 3)

Hours and Hourly Earnings

At the Canada industrial aggregate level, the average weekly hours for full-time and part-time employees paid by the hour (who account for approximately 49% of industrial aggregate employment) were estimated at 32.7 hours in August 1986, little changed from July but down slightly from the level of a year earlier. The average weekly hours for the goods-producing industries (estimated at 38.5 hours) and service-producing industries (29.6 hours) were little changed from July 1986.

Average hourly earnings in August of employees paid by the hour were virtually unchanged from July 1986 at \$10.61, with the goods-producing industries estimated at \$12.46 and the service-producing industries at \$9.32. (see table on pages 4 and 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$35/\$350), available at the end of November. Contact: R. Arsenault (613-990-9900), Labour Division.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

August 1986

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry group – Canada (1970 SIC)	All employees					
	Number			Average weekly earnings		
	Aug. 1986 ^p	July 1986 ^r	June 1986 ^r	August 1986 ^p	July 1986 ^r	June 1986 ^r
	thousands			dollars		
Forestry	56.4	59.5	59.7	519.67	539.12	561.42
Mines, quarries and oil wells	145.7	148.4	146.8	696.65	693.30	702.86
Manufacturing	1,758.3	1,772.5	1,805.8	496.67	496.43	497.98
Durables	836.2	844.4	864.3	528.34	527.71	529.90
Non-durables	922.2	928.0	941.4	467.95	467.97	468.67
Construction	443.9	444.3	421.2	515.46	514.20	501.49
Building	366.1	370.5	350.7	488.58	488.67	479.98
Industrial and heavy	77.8	73.8	70.5	642.02	642.32	608.57
Goods-producing industries	2,404.4	2,424.7	2,433.4	512.80	512.79	512.50
Transportation, communication and other utilities	799.5	809.1	821.6	560.95	559.22	551.35
Transportation	447.1	455.8	468.1	522.72	520.67	506.34
Storage	11.6	11.8	11.9	540.88	549.35	553.02
Communication	221.3	221.5	222.0	580.32	578.81	579.46
Electric power, gas and water utilities	119.5	120.0	119.5	670.06	670.48	675.34
Trade	1,662.4	1,649.5	1,653.0	319.67	320.92	318.36
Wholesale	496.7	496.4	491.0	432.89	435.03	434.77
Retail	1,165.7	1,153.1	1,162.1	271.43	271.79	269.18
Finance, insurance and real estate	586.6	586.7	582.9	451.77	460.92	459.01
Community, business and personal services	3,046.7	3,058.3	3,185.7	362.31	363.69	367.90
Public administration	689.4	689.3	691.9	537.89	538.57	544.35
Service-producing industries	6,784.6	6,792.8	6,935.1	400.85	402.74	403.08
Industrial aggregate	9,188.9	9,217.5	9,368.5	430.14	431.69	431.50
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	133.3	136.1	136.1	406.25	406.39	402.38
Prince Edward Island	32.8	32.6	33.5	339.40	340.37	340.80
Nova Scotia	264.4	265.6	264.8	395.31	392.65	391.20
New Brunswick	204.2	205.0	202.6	398.71	397.66	396.28
Quebec	2,298.3	2,281.9	2,339.7	421.79	422.57	420.43
Ontario	3,794.5	3,816.0	3,868.9	440.14	442.82	441.19
Manitoba	369.9	369.1	375.2	403.56	403.70	404.53
Saskatchewan	273.4	275.1	284.4	396.12	396.74	403.95
Alberta	858.2	864.7	858.9	448.96	448.09	447.71
British Columbia	931.8	943.5	977.3	432.34	435.99	445.80
Yukon	9.5	9.5	8.4	536.46	531.45	482.31
Northwest Territories	18.7	18.4	18.7	590.59	585.72	585.82
Canada	9,188.9	9,217.5	9,368.5	430.14	431.69	431.50

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

Employment, Earnings and Hours - Concluded

August 1986

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry group - Canada (1970 SIC)	Employees paid by the hour					
	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Aug. 1986 ^p	July 1986 ^r	June 1986 ^r	Aug. 1986 ^p	July 1986 ^r	June 1986 ^r
	number			dollars		
Forestry	36.7	38.6	39.6	14.70	15.40	16.31
Mines, quarries and oil wells	39.6	39.0	39.4	15.40	15.48	15.64
Manufacturing	38.3	38.2	38.6	11.88	11.89	11.85
Durables	39.5	39.2	39.7	12.41	12.47	12.40
Non-durables	37.1	37.2	37.4	11.31	11.26	11.25
Construction	39.1	39.1	38.6	13.67	13.68	13.49
Building	38.0	38.1	37.8	13.38	13.41	13.26
Industrial and heavy	44.2	44.0	42.4	14.80	14.84	14.51
Goods-producing industries	38.5	38.4	38.7	12.46	12.48	12.42
Transportation, communication and other utilities	38.5	38.5	38.3	13.81	13.75	13.68
Transportation	38.3	38.4	38.1	13.35	13.29	13.17
Storage	37.2	35.7	36.7	14.05	14.43	14.08
Communication	37.3	37.0	36.6	14.20	14.03	14.11
Electric power, gas and water utilities	40.4	40.4	40.5	15.42	15.41	15.51
Trade	29.6	29.7	29.2	8.16	8.18	8.23
Wholesale	35.9	36.3	36.9	9.55	9.55	9.56
Retail	28.2	28.2	27.6	7.77	7.77	7.84
Finance, insurance and real estate	...	...	...	...	...	...
Community, business and personal services	28.0	28.1	27.4	8.93	8.87	8.93
Public administration	...	...	...	...	...	...
Service-producing industries	29.6	29.7	29.1	9.32	9.30	9.37
Industrial aggregate	32.7	32.8	32.5	10.61	10.62	10.66
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	35.6	35.8	35.3	9.30	9.33	9.25
Prince Edward Island	32.6	33.1	33.1	6.98	7.00	7.00
Nova Scotia	34.0	33.9	33.5	9.21	9.21	9.33
New Brunswick	34.7	35.0	34.5	9.49	9.45	9.57
Quebec	33.3	33.5	33.2	10.49	10.44	10.44
Ontario	33.3	33.3	33.1	10.60	10.62	10.65
Manitoba	32.6	32.7	32.3	10.00	9.97	10.02
Saskatchewan	30.0	30.1	29.6	10.26	10.24	10.29
Alberta	31.0	30.9	30.6	10.64	10.58	10.61
British Columbia	30.4	30.5	30.1	12.16	12.29	12.51
Yukon	33.7	33.4	31.5	15.60	15.41	12.17
Northwest Territories	35.9	35.4	33.7	14.48	14.27	13.99
Canada	32.7	32.8	32.5	10.61	10.62	10.66

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics August 1986

Seasonally Adjusted Data

For the week ending August 16, 1986, preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 982,000 – up 0.6% from a month earlier. This is the fourth consecutive increase since April when the number of beneficiaries was 951,000.

Between July and August 1986, increases in the number of beneficiaries were observed in the Yukon (4.3%), Ontario (2.1%), British Columbia (1.6%) and Newfoundland (1.2%). A decline occurred in New Brunswick (-2.3%). The remaining provinces showed little or no change.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variations

The total number of beneficiaries¹ in August 1986 stood at 974,000 – up by 0.8% compared with July, but down 3.1% from August 1985. By sex, 49.8% of the beneficiaries were male and 50.2% were female. The number of male beneficiaries decreased in August 1986 to 485,000, down 2.6% from the previous month while the number of female beneficiaries increased by 4.4% to 488,000.

Benefits paid during August 1986 totalled \$725 million¹, a decrease of 9.4% from July 1986, but an increase of 0.5% from August 1985. Disbursements for the first eight months of 1986 amounted to \$7,282 million, virtually unchanged from the amount paid during the same period in 1985.

A total of 215,000 claims for unemployment insurance benefits were received during August 1986. This represents a decline of 27.7% from the previous month and a decline of 0.5% from August 1985. (Decreases in the number of claims are commonly observed between July and August.) Since January 1986, a total of 2.05 million claims have been received, virtually unchanged from the same period last year.

(see table on page 7)

¹ *The count of beneficiaries cannot be directly related to the benefit payments made during any one month. Whereas the latter figure covers all disbursements during a month, the count of beneficiaries represents the number of persons who qualified for benefits during a specific week of a month.*

The number of days available during a month to process claims and to pay benefits influences the levels and trends of the benefits and claims data. However, the beneficiaries count is not affected since it relates to a single week. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between the beneficiaries data and the other data series.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6) and 5700-5717.

Data for June–August 1986 will be published in the August 1986 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$12/\$120), to be released at the beginning of November. Contact: Horst Stiebert or J.-P. Maynard (613-990-9900), Labour Division.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	August 1986	July 1986	June 1986	August 1985	% change from	
					July 1986	August 1985
Benefits¹						
Amount paid (\$000)	725,323	800,742	777,148	721,673	-9.4	0.5
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,065	4,509	4,352	4,278	-9.8	-5.0
Average weekly benefit (\$)	178.04	177.31	178.43	167.97	0.4	6.0
Claims received (000)	215	298	234	216	-27.7	-0.5
Beneficiaries² (000)						
Total	974 ^p	966 ^p	985 ^r	1,005 ^r	0.8	-3.1
Regular benefits	879 ^p	874 ^p	877 ^r	908 ^r	0.6	-3.2
Regular benefits - Seasonally adjusted	982 ^p	977 ^p	974 ^r	1,012 ^r	0.6	

January to August		% change
1986	1985	
		1986/1985

Benefits¹			
Amount paid (\$000)	7,282,012	7,296,831	-0.2
Weeks of benefit (000)	40,490	42,875	-5.6
Average weekly benefit (\$)	179.92	170.21	5.7
Claims received (000)	2,046	2,043	0.1
Beneficiaries - Year-to-date average² (000)	1,133^p	1,210^r	-6.4

¹ Amount paid and weeks of benefit include work sharing and job creation. However, average weekly benefit excludes these amounts in order to maintain comparability with previous data.

² The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a few seasonal fishermen and a small number of work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Livestock Report

October 1, 1986

Total pig numbers in Canada, at October 1, 1986 at an estimated 10,884,000, were up 2% from a year earlier at 10,674,500. Sows for breeding and bred gilts were estimated at 1,102,100, showing an increase of 1% from a year earlier at 1,090,600.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9500-9510.

Order the October 1, 1986 issue of *Livestock Report* (23-008, \$15/\$60), available the middle of November. Contact: Bernard E. Rosien (613-991-2509), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

September 1986

Production of process cheese in September 1986 totalled 7 203 139 kilograms, up 10.6% from August 1986 but down 10.4% from September 1985. The 1986 cumulative year-to-date production totalled 53 420 050 kilograms, down from the corresponding 1985 amount of 56 104 022 kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 420 443 kilograms - a decrease of 25.0% from August 1986 but a rise of 21.6% from September 1985. The 1986 cumulative year-to-date production totalled 4 544 480 kilograms, down from the 5 007 382 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

Order the September 1986 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 3. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending October 25, 1986

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending October 25, 1986 totalled 272 698 tonnes, an increase of 6.0% from the preceding week's total of 257 301 tonnes but down 5.0% from the year-earlier level of 286 919 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1986 was 11 371 130 tonnes, a decrease of 4.3% from 11 876 308 tonnes for the same period in 1985.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Electric Lamps

September 1986

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 20,071,678 light bulbs and tubes in September 1986, a decrease of 19.4% from the 24,904,332 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1986 amounted to 180,187,270 light bulbs and tubes, down 5.9% from the 191,400,322 sold during the January-September period in 1985.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$4/\$40), available the week of November 10. Contact: J. P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Gypsum Products

September 1986

Manufacturers shipped 27 393 971 square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in September 1986, up 38.3% from the 19 803 715 square metres (revised figures) shipped a year earlier and up 10.1% from the 24 881 103 square metres shipped in August 1986.

Year-to-date shipments were 216 540 972 square metres, an increase of 26.2% over the January to September 1985 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11 and 12).

Order the September 1986 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 10. Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

**The
Daily**

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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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Publications Released

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous

Glass Insulation, September 1986

Catalogue number 44-004

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Imports by Commodities,

August 1986

Catalogue number 65-007

(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600)

Asphalt Roofing, August 1986

Catalogue number 45-001

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 30, 1986

Major Releases

Crude Oil and Natural Gas, July 1986 2

- Crude oil exports climbed 48.2% from July 1985

Federal Government Employment, Second Quarter 1986 3

- General government employment remained stable in June 1986, compared to the same month a year earlier



Data Availability Announcements

Chain Store Stocks, August 1986 4

Deliveries of Major Grains, August and September 1986 4

Sawmills in British Columbia, August 1986 4

Notifiable Disease Summary, Four-week Period Ending September 27, 1986 4

Publications Released 5



Major Releases

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

July 1986

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in Canada in July 1986 amounted to 8 104.8 thousand cubic metres, a 4.9% increase from July 1985. On a cumulative basis, production stood at 52 366.6 thousand cubic metres, down 0.3% from the January-July 1985 period.
- Crude oil exports for the first seven months in 1986 reached 19 196.3 thousand cubic metres, up 18.7% from the same period last year, while imports – at 11 195.6 thousand cubic metres – were up by 35.8%. (It should be noted that exports are primarily through pipeline systems, while imports are primarily by boat, a single arrival of which can materially influence the import data.)

- Marketable production of natural gas in July 1986 fell 6.5% from July 1985. Year-to-date production was down 7.1%. Sales of natural gas in Canada showed a marked decrease in July 1986, but year-to-date totals showed little change from last year's levels. Export deliveries to the United States were down 16.8% in the latest month and 24.1% for the January-July period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$8/\$80), to be released the third week of November. Contact: G. O'Connor (613-991-3562), Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	July 1986	% Change July 1986/ July 1985	Jan.-July 1986	% Change Jan.-July 1986/ Jan.-July 1985
(thousands of cubic metres)				
Crude Oil and Equivalent				
Production	8 104.8	4.9	52 366.6	-0.3
Exports	2 835.0	48.2	19 196.3	18.7
Imports	2 019.1	47.0	11 195.6	35.8
Refinery Receipts	7 193.2	1.2	44 717.9	-0.3
(millions of cubic metres)				
Natural Gas				
Marketable Production	4 637.9	-6.5	41 484.5	-7.1
Exports	1 351.7	-16.8	11 744.1	-24.1
Canadian Sales	2 320.3	-7.6	29 750.8	-1.2

Federal Government Employment

Second Quarter 1986

Highlights

General Government

- Federal government employment remained stable in June 1986 compared to the same month last year.
- There were 392,698 employees in departments and agencies in June 1986 compared to 392,074 employees in June 1985, a slight (0.2%) increase of 624 employees. This is in keeping with the general decline in the rate of growth in employment since June 1983.
- The relatively small increase in general government employment was due to higher levels for Statistics Canada and National Defence. The increase at Statistics Canada, a one-time occurrence, was due to the hiring of temporary staff for the June 1986 Census. Had it not been for the increase at Statistics Canada, general government employment would have decreased by 4,906 or -1.3%. The increase in National Defence was the result of increased recruitment of military personnel under the Youth Training Program.
- The above mentioned increases and other smaller ones were partly offset by decreases in Atomic Energy of Canada and a number of departments. The employment decrease in Atomic Energy of Canada was due to layoffs throughout the year. The decrease in departments was caused by a reduction in authorized person-years and fewer summer students hired under the Challenge '86 Program.

Government Enterprises

- There were 207,603 employees of government enterprises in June 1986 as compared to 211,508 in June 1985, a decrease of 3,905 employees or -1.9%.
- The decrease in government enterprise employment resulted from the sale of de Havilland Aircraft of Canada Limited and Northern Transportation Company Limited to the private sector.
- In addition there were decreases in employment due to layoffs by Canadian National Railways, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The above decreases were partly offset by an employment increase in Petro-Canada, resulting from the acquisition of Gulf Canada in September 1985.

Total Government

- General government and enterprise employment totalled 600,301 employees in June 1986 compared to 603,582 in June 1985, a decrease of 3,281 employees or -0.5%.

Available on CANSIM: quarterly data are in matrix 2717, monthly data by province in matrix 2718 and Canadian Armed Forces in matrix 2720.

Order the April-June 1986 issue of *Federal Government Employment* (72-004, \$20/\$80), to be released before the end of November. Questions pertaining to the data should be directed to T. Moore (613-990-8306) or M. Fathy (613-991-1843), Public Institutions Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Chain Store Stocks

August 1986

- Retail chain store stocks totalled \$4,333 million at the end of August 1986, up 7.2% over the level reached in August 1985.
- The inventories to sales ratio stood at 1.12:1 in August 1986, down from the average ratio of 1.23:1 observed in the first seven months of the year and from the ratios recorded in 1985 (which averaged 1.22:1).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 194.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Merchandising Inventories* (63-014, \$12/\$120), available the fourth week of November. Contact: Roger Laplante (613-991-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Deliveries of Major Grains

August and September 1986

Producer deliveries of major grains by Prairie farmers during August and September 1986 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	August	September
● Wheat (excluding durum),	29.4	81.8;
● Durum wheat,	124.2	260.1;
● Total wheat,	153.7	341.8;
● Oats,	6.2	15.0;
● Barley,	81.0	387.3;
● Rye,	36.3	27.8;
● Flaxseed,	5.6	19.0;
● Canola (rapeseed),	44.8	264.0.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

Order the August and September 1986 issues of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release in late October and late November respectively, or contact

Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or Anthony Dupuis (613-991-3860), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Ottawa.

Sawmills in British Columbia

August 1986

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 1 781 700 cubic metres (755.1 million board feet) of lumber and ties in August 1986, a decrease of 34.0% from the 2 698 800 cubic metres (1,143.7 million board feet) produced in August 1985.

January to August 1986 production totalled 23 201 600 cubic metres (9,832.4 million board feet), an increase of 5.2% over the 22 059 300 cubic metres (9,348.2 million board feet) produced during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2).

Order the August 1986 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$6/\$60), to be released the week of November 10. Contact: Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), B.C. and Yukon Regional Office, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Notifiable Disease Summary

Four-week Period Ending September 27, 1986

Statistics and new cases of notifiable diseases for the four-week period ending September 27, 1986 are now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and the provinces.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050123.

Contact: Leslie Gaudette (613-991-1769), Health Division.

Publications Released

Cereals and Oilseeds

Review, August 1986

Catalogue number 22-007

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

Production, Shipments and

Stocks on Hand of Sawmills

East of the Rockies, July 1986

Catalogue number 35-002

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

Refined Petroleum Products,

July 1986 Catalogue number 45-004

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

Miscellaneous Manufacturing

Industries, 1984

Catalogue number 47-205

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Railway Operating Statistics,

June 1986 Catalogue number 52-003

(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries:

\$10.50/\$105)

Electric Power Statistics,

July 1986 Catalogue number 57-001

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

Index Numbers of Farm Prices

of Agricultural Products, August 1986

Catalogue number 62-003

(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, October 31, 1986

Major Releases

- | | |
|---|---|
| Industrial Product Price Index, September 1986 | 2 |
| • The monthly increase was 0.3%, while the year-over-year advance of the IPPI was 0.7% | |
| Raw Materials Price Index, September 1986 | 4 |
| • A sharp increase in crude oil prices resulted in a 3.8% monthly RMPI rise | |
| Security Transactions with Non-residents, August 1986 | 5 |
| • Net sales to non-residents of outstanding Canadian bonds doubled to a record \$785 million in August, largely attributable to Japanese investment | |

Data Availability Announcements

- | | |
|---|---|
| Sales Per Selling Area of Independent Retailers, 1986 | 7 |
| Telephone Statistics, August 1986 | 7 |
| Coal and Coke Statistics, August 1986 | 7 |
| Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, October 1, 1986 | 7 |
| Census of Mines, 1985 | 8 |

Publications Released

Major Release Dates, November 1986

10



Major Releases

Industrial Product Price Index

September 1986

Preliminary estimates show the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981=100) rose 0.3% in September 1986. This monthly increase resulted primarily from a substantial increase in prices of wood products and from more moderate price increases for food and primary metal products.

The IPPI rose 0.7% from September 1985, a year-over-year advance comparable to that observed in August. However, with the petroleum and coal component excluded, the yearly rate of change would have been 4.4%.

Partly as a result of the strike going on in British Columbia, prices for softwood lumber rose by 4.2% in September 1986, while those for softwood plywood and veneer went up by 2.7%.

The index for meat products increased by 0.8% in September, largely owing to higher prices for ham (5.0%), bacon (4.9%) and various beef cuts (1.2%). The index for dairy products rose by 0.6%, primarily as a result of the price

increases for cream (3.2%) and ice cream (3.8%). Price increases of 2.2% for smoked, salted and dried fish and 2.1% for fish fillets and fish sticks were the main factors in a 1.3% rise in the index for fish products in September.

The index for primary metal products went up by 0.8% in September, largely as a result of a sharp increase in prices for non-ferrous refinery shapes (8.7%). Prices for copper and copper alloy products were also up (2.2%). A decrease in nickel products prices (-3.7%) had a moderating effect on the group index. (see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150), available towards the end of November. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Industrial Product Price Indexes (1981 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance ¹	Index ² Sept. '86	% Change	
			Sept. '86/ Aug. '86	Sept. '86/ Sept. '85
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	100.0	119.4	0.3	0.7
Intermediate goods	61.6	114.9	0.3	0
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	103.6	0.3	1.1
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	118.4	0.3	-0.3
Finished goods	38.4	126.6	0.1	1.7
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	130.5	0.5	7.9
Capital equipment	10.2	129.1	0	3.4
All other finished goods	17.9	122.9	-0.1	-2.8
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	125.3	0.8	10.5
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	116.3	-0.4	3.6
Beverages	1.9	140.0	0.3	6.3
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	146.4	0	8.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	117.5	0.1	3.2
Textile products	2.4	111.4	-0.1	1.1
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	117.4	0.1	2.8
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	123.9	2.5	11.4
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	127.5	0.1	3.7
Paper and paper products	8.1	118.1	-0.1	4.5
Printing and publishing	2.4	134.3	0	4.4
Primary metal products	8.8	108.7	0.8	3.2
Metal fabricated products	5.3	123.0	0.2	2.8
Machinery and equipment	4.8	123.2	0.1	2.1
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	132.9	-0.2	3.8
Electrical and communication products	5.0	123.0	0	2.7
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	130.6	0	5.1
Petroleum and coal products ³	10.7	98.1	-0.1	-26.1
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	115.5	0.1	0.6
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	126.5	0.3	4.9
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	99.5	2.8	5.1

¹ Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.

² Indexes are preliminary.

³ This index is estimated for the current month.

Raw Materials Price Index

September 1986

Preliminary estimates show the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981 = 100) increased 3.8% in September 1986 from its August level. Most of this increase was attributable to an estimated 9.2% price increase for mineral fuels. Despite the monthly increase, the RMPI was still 17.6% lower in September than its year-earlier level. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component showed a 0.7% increase over the month and was up 7.7% over the year. Of the seven components making up the Raw Materials Price Index, four registered increases, one decreased and two showed no change.

Despite the 9.2% increase for the mineral fuels component in September, this index remained 40.3% below the year-earlier level. The monthly increase of 3.8% for the total

RMPI was the result of a contribution of 3.4 from the mineral fuels component and only 0.4 from all other components. While crude oil prices were estimated to have increased 12.4% from August, the crude oil index remained 46.9% lower than a year ago.

The non-ferrous metals component increased 2.6% in September to a level 6.3% higher than in September 1985. The main contributors to this upward movement were precious metals (+7.2%), copper (+3.3%), and zinc (+6.4%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150), available towards the end of November. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

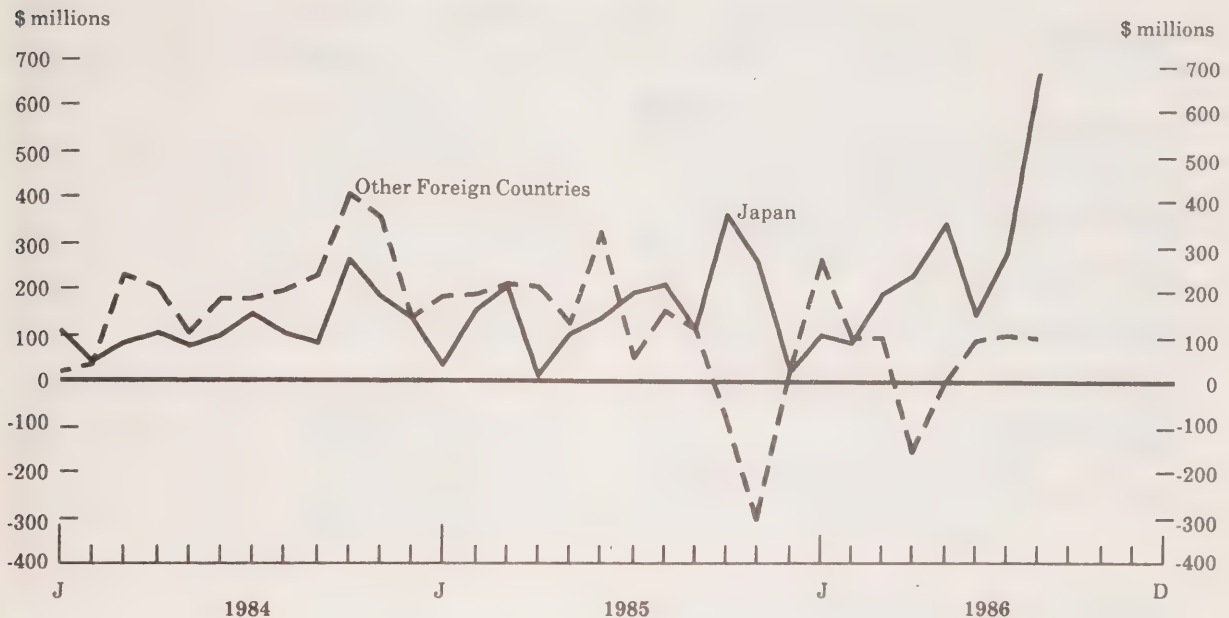
Raw Materials Price Index

(1981 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index Sept. '86 ¹	% Change	
			Sept. '86/ Aug. '86	Sept. '86/ Sept. '85
Raw materials total	100	93.9	3.8	-17.6
Mineral fuels	45	79.5	9.2	-40.3
Vegetable products	11	87.0	0.7	-1.0
Animal and animal products	20	118.8	0.0	15.2
Wood products	8	109.0	0.3	4.0
Ferrous materials	2	110.2	-0.2	0.2
Non-ferrous metals	11	91.4	2.6	6.3
Non-metallic minerals	3	127.8	0.0	2.2
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	105.8	0.7	7.7

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

**Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Bonds With Japan and All Other Foreign Countries
(Net Sales + / Net Purchases -)**



Security Transactions with Non-residents

August 1986

Canadian Securities

Net sales to non-residents of outstanding Canadian bonds doubled to a record \$785 million in August, largely attributable to a surge in investment from Japan. For the year-to-date, net investment from Japan amounted to \$2.1 billion, surpassing the amount recorded in all of 1985. This is in line with the sharp rise in bond investment from Japan in recent years. Net sales of outstanding Canadian stocks were \$77 million in August.

Foreign Securities

Trading in outstanding foreign securities resulted in net sales by residents (reduction in holdings) of \$167 million in August, following a

net purchase of a similar amount in the previous month. In spite of this volatile investment pattern, residents have added, on a net basis, some \$300 million to their holdings in the first eight months of the year, notably investments in overseas stocks. (see table on page 6)

Order the August 1986 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, \$15/\$150), available in November. Contact: J. Motala (613-990-9052), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

August 1986

Type of security	Sales to non-residents	Purchases from non-residents	Net sales (+)
(\$ millions)			
Canadian securities:			
Bonds	2,853	2,067	+785
Common and preferred stocks	896	819	+77
Total - August 1986	3,749	2,886	+863
Total - July 1986	3,477	3,109	+368
Foreign securities:			
Bonds	2,322	2,200	+122
Common and preferred stocks	1,207	1,162	+45
Total - August 1986	3,529	3,361	+167
Total - July 1986	3,146	3,307	-162

Data Availability Announcements

Sales Per Selling Area of Independent Retailers

1986

Preliminary tabulations on the space utilization of independent retailers extend similar information currently available on retail chain stores (63-210). Data on independent retailers' sales per area, average annual sales, physical store size and type of store location (on street or shopping centre) is provided for 37 kinds of businesses. Regional detail is available for 22 of these businesses.

This information will be available in *Sales Per Selling Area of Independent Retailers - 1986* (61-522, \$20), to be released in late December. For the interim, the tabulations are available in machine readable form for a fee of \$250. Contact: John Skelton (613-990-9046), User Services, Small Business Statistics.

Telephone Statistics

August 1986

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$864.5 million in August 1986, up 3.5% from August 1985. Operating expenses were \$576.4 million, an increase of 7.0% from the previous year. Net operating revenue was \$288.1 million, a decrease of 2.7% from August 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$7.50/\$75), scheduled for release early in November. Contact: J.R. Slattery (613-991-2205), Services Division.

Coal and Coke Statistics

August 1986

Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 4 342 kilotonnes in August 1986, down 5.1% from August 1985. Year-to-date production for 1986 totalled 37 522 kilotonnes, down 7.8% from the same period a year earlier.
- Exports in August fell 8.6% from August 1985 to 2 174 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for 1986 show exports of 18 025 kilotonnes, 1.4% below last year's level.
- Coke production decreased 8.4% to stand at 360 kilotonnes in August 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$8/\$80), available the third week in November. Contact: Dave Madsen (613-990-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables

October 1, 1986

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, in storage and factories at the opening of the first business day of October, totalled 21 278 tonnes compared with 30 525 tonnes last year. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, reached 87 169 tonnes (83 125 in 1985).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9537-9543.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables* (32-010, \$8/\$80), scheduled for release November 13. Contact: Dave Burroughs (613-990-8714), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

1985 Census of Mines

1980 SIC	Mining Industry	Value of production		%	CANSIM
		1984	1985 ^P		
		(\$ million)		Change	Matrix
061	Metal mines	8,212.3	8,246.1	0.4	7956
0611	Gold mines	964.2	974.3	1.0	7951
0614	Silver-lead-zinc mines	1,068.2	885.6	-17.1	7952
0612-0613	Nickel-copper-zinc mines	3,651.3	3,805.9	4.2	7953
0617	Iron mines	1,423.1	1,427.2	0.3	7954
0615-0616-0619	Other miscellaneous metal mines	1,105.6	1,153.1	4.3	7955
062	Non-metal mines (except coal)	1,740.7	1,491.6	-14.3	7962
0621	Asbestos mines	364.7	319.9	-12.3	7957
0622	Peat industry	63.5	77.7	22.4	7959
0623	Gypsum mines	62.0	67.9	9.5	7958
0624	Potash mines	925.9	697.2	-24.7	7960
	Other miscellaneous non-				
0625-0629	metal mines (except coal)	324.6	328.9	1.3	7961
08	Quarry and sand pit industries	383.9	466.3	21.5	7965
081	Stone quarries	241.0	276.8	14.9	7963
082	Sand and gravel pits	142.9	189.5	32.6	7964
062, 08	Industrial minerals sector	2,124.6	1,957.9	-7.8	7966

^P Preliminary estimates.

For information please contact J. Brennan (613-995-9466), Information Systems Division, Energy Mines and Resources.

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Publications Released

Monthly Production of Soft

Drinks, September 1986

Catalogue number 32-001

(Canada: \$2/\$20; Other Countries: \$3/\$30)

Shipments of Animal and

Poultry Feeds, Semi-Annual

Period Ended December 1985

Catalogue number 32-004

(Canada: \$6/\$12; Other Countries: \$7/\$14)

Particleboard, Waferboard and

Hardboard, August 1986

Catalogue number 36-003

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Factory Shipments of High Pressure

Decorative Laminate Sheet,

Quarter Ended September 1986

Catalogue number 47-005

(Canada: \$3/\$12; Other Countries: \$4/\$16)

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern

Statistics, August 1986

Catalogue number 63-011

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed

Pension Funds, First Quarter 1986

Catalogue number 74-001

(Canada: \$10/\$40; Other Countries: \$11/\$44)

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Major Release Dates: November 1986

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
November		
3-4	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	October 1986
4-5	New Housing Price Index	September 1986
5-6	Housing Starts	September 1986
7	Labour Force Survey	October 1986
7	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	September 1986
7	Estimates of Labour Income	August 1986
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	September 1986
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	September 1986
10	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	September 1986
10-12	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	August 1986
12	Farm Prices of Agriculture Products	September 1986
12-13	Building Permits	August 1986
13	Help-wanted Index	October 1986
14	The Consumer Price Index	October 1986
17	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	September 1986
17-18	Retail Trade	September 1986
18-19	Department Store Sales and Stocks	September 1986
18-19	Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada	July 1986

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
November		
18-21	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	September 1986
19-20	Security Transactions with Non-residents	September 1986
21	Farm Cash Receipts	January-September 1986
21-24	International Travel Account	Third Quarter 1986
24-25	Wholesale Trade	September 1986
25-27	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	Third Quarter 1986
26	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	September 1986
27	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production	August 1986
28	Industrial Product Price Index	October 1986
28	Raw Materials Price Index	October 1986
28	Employment, Earnings and Hours	September 1986
28-Dec. 2	Gross Domestic Product	Third Quarter 1986
28-Dec. 2	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	September 1986
28-Dec. 2	Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments	Third Quarter 1986
28	Major Release Dates	December 1986

The December 1986 release schedule will be published on November 28, 1986. **Users Note:** This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES.

Contact Greg Thomson (613-991-1103), Communications Division.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, November 3, 1986

Major Release

Farm Input Price Index, Third Quarter 1986

2

- The index was up 1.7% from the second quarter level

Data Availability Announcements

Oil Pipeline Transport, August 1986

4

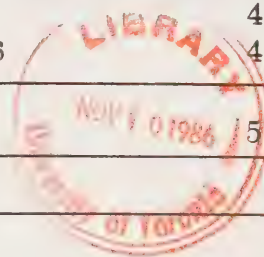
Railway Carloadings, Seven Days Ending October 21, 1986

4

Publications Released

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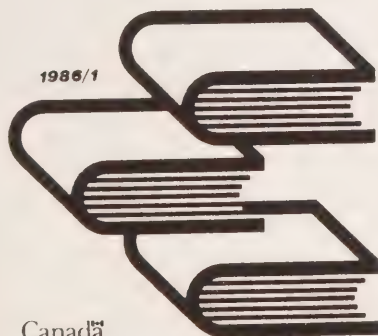
5



11-001E
11-001F

Selected Publications Statistics Canada

1986/1



Canada

Selected Publications, Statistics Canada

Selected Publications, Statistics Canada, a new quarterly catalogue designed to help users select the publications with the statistical information they need, lists over 400 of the most recently published periodicals and reports.

Each listing in *Selected Publications* includes the publication's catalogue number and price, as well as the number of pages. Most listings are further supplemented with descriptive abstracts which summarize the general content of the publication.

Selected Publications, Statistics Canada, 1986/1 (11-009E, \$4), is now available from Publications Sales (613-993-7276).



Statistics
Canada

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Major Release

Farm Input Price Index

Third Quarter 1986

The Farm Input Price Index for Canada (FIPI, 1981=100) for the third quarter of 1986 stood at a preliminary level of 109.4 – an increase of 1.7% over the second quarter and up 3.7% year-over-year.

On a regional basis, the Eastern Canada total index was up 1.1% from the second quarter of 1986 and was 3.8% above the year-earlier level. In Western Canada, the total index increased 2.1% over the quarter and 3.5% over the year.

At the Canada level, the largest contribution to the quarterly movement came from a 5.9% increase in the animal production index, due to higher prices for calves (+7.6%) and for piglets (+23.5%). Offsetting this was the index for interest, which decreased by 2.5%. The other major group indexes moved only marginally.

On a year-to-year basis, the animal production index (up 12.3%) contributed principally to the total change. Prices continued to rise sharply for calves (+16.1%) and piglets (55.0%), while a decline for feed prices (-1.8%) partially offset these increases. The largest downward effect on the total originated from a 1.9% decline in the machinery and motor vehicles index, due to an 18.1% price decrease for petroleum products. Also, the interest index was down by 3.0%. (see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1900-1909 and 1913.

Order the third quarter 1986 issue of Farm Input Price Indexes (62-004, \$10/\$40), available at the end of November. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Farm Input Price Indexes

(1981 = 100)

	3 rd Quarter 1986	2 nd Quarter 1986	3 rd Quarter 1985	% change	
				3 rd Quarter 1986/ 2 nd Quarter 1986	3 rd Quarter 1986/ 3 rd Quarter 1985
Eastern Canada					
Total farm input ^P	109.1	107.9	105.1	1.1	3.8
Building and fencing	132.0	130.7	126.5	1.0	4.3
Machinery and motor vehicles	117.4	118.6	119.2	-1.0	-1.5
Crop production	104.3	105.6	105.9	-1.2	-1.5
Animal production	107.8	103.5	97.7	4.2	10.3
Supplies and services	126.3	127.0	126.4	-0.6	-0.1
Hired farm labour	129.3	128.1	123.4	0.9	4.8
Property taxes ^P	129.1	129.1	122.1	0.0	5.7
Interest ^P	76.8	78.9	79.3	-2.7	-3.2
Farm rent ^P	78.5	79.5	76.1	0.0	3.2
Western Canada					
Total farm input ^P	109.5	107.3	105.8	2.1	3.5
Building and fencing	124.2	122.9	116.9	1.1	6.2
Machinery and motor vehicles	115.7	115.2	118.3	0.4	-2.2
Crop production	102.8	103.2	102.0	-0.4	0.8
Animal production	112.7	104.7	98.5	7.6	14.4
Supplies and services	121.9	122.0	122.1	-0.1	-0.2
Hired farm labour	121.9	121.9	118.8	0.0	2.6
Property taxes ^P	143.7	143.7	139.1	0.0	3.3
Interest ^P	78.5	80.5	80.8	-2.5	-2.8
Farm rent ^P	100.7	100.7	99.5	0.0	1.2
Canada					
Total farm input ^P	109.4	107.6	105.5	1.7	3.7
Building and fencing	128.2	126.9	121.9	1.0	5.2
Machinery and motor vehicles	116.3	116.3	118.5	0.0	-1.9
Crop production	103.3	104.1	103.5	-0.8	-0.2
Animal production	110.2	104.1	98.1	5.9	12.3
Supplies and services	123.9	124.3	124.1	-0.3	-0.2
Hired farm labour	126.1	125.4	121.4	0.6	3.9
Property taxes ^P	138.6	138.6	133.2	0.0	4.1
Interest ^P	77.8	79.8	80.2	-2.5	-3.0
Farm rent ^P	95.7	95.7	94.2	0.0	1.6

^P Preliminary figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Oil Pipeline Transport

August 1986

Highlights

- Net receipts of crude oil and refined products into Canadian pipelines during August 1986 totalled 13 004 089 cubic metres, up 3.7% from August 1985. Year-to-date receipts, at 66 086 386 cubic metres, were up 1.5% from 1985.
- Pipeline exports of crude oil and equivalent amounted to 2 938 762 cubic metres – bringing the year-to-date total to 21 518 619 cubic metres – up 23.2% from the 1985 figure.
- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries, at 5 688 716 cubic metres, were down 6.9% from August 1985. Year-to-date deliveries for 1986 reached 41 940 357 cubic metres, down 7.6% from the corresponding period a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$8/\$80), available the third week of November. Contact: G. O'Connor (613-991-3562), Industry Division.

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending October 21, 1986

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending October 21, 1986 totalled 5.1 million tonnes, a decrease of 7.0% from the 1985 figure. Loadings decreased in the East by 11.9% and were down in the West by 2.5%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) increased in the East by 6.6% and were up in the West by 3.0%. There was an over-all national increase of 5.6%.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings for 1986 totalled 189.9 million tonnes, a decrease of 0.8% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 3.5%.

Order the Vol. 2, No. 39 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75), scheduled for release the week of November 3. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

Publications Released

Wire and Wire Products

Industries, 1984

Catalogue number 41-216

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Railway Carloadings, 7-day

Period Ending October 14, 1986

Catalogue number 52-005

(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100)

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

**The
Daily**

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Index to Data Releases October 1986

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Agricultural Products, Index		
Numbers of Farm Prices	August 1986	October 10, 1986
Air Charter Statistics	1985	October 7, 1986
Alcoholic Beverages, Control and Sale	March 1981-March 1985	October 6, 1986
Appliances, Electrical	August 1986	October 7, 1986
Asphalt Roofing	August 1986	October 3, 1986
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	July 1986	October 16, 1986
Barley Malt, Exports	August 1986	October 27, 1986
Building Construction Activity, Leading Indicator	June 1986	October 17, 1986
Building Material Price Index, Non-residential Construction	August 1986	October 8, 1986
Building Material Price Index, Residential Construction	August 1986	October 8, 1986
Building Permits	July 1986	October 23, 1986
Business, Small - Facts and Figures	1978-84	October 20, 1986
Business, Small: A Statistical Profile	1981-83	October 20, 1986
Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing	Second Quarter 1986	October 20, 1986
Caterers	August 1986	October 10, 1986
Cement	August 1986	October 3, 1986
Cement Industry	1985 Census of Manufactures	October 10, 1986
Census of Mines	1985	October 31, 1986
Certificates Granted	1985	October 22, 1986
Chain Store Stocks	August 1986	October 30, 1986



Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
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Chemicals, Industrial	August 1986	October 16, 1986
Coal Statistics	August 1986	October 31, 1986
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Commodities, Imports	August 1986	October 17, 1986
Composite Leading Indicator	July 1986	October 15, 1986
Consolidated Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure	1986	October 7, 1986
Construction Activity, Building	June 1986	October 17, 1986
Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential	August 1986	October 8, 1986
Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential	August 1986	October 8, 1986
Construction Union Wage Rate Index	September 1986	October 23, 1986
Consumer Price Index	September 1986	October 17, 1986
Corporation Taxation Statistics	1984	October 22, 1986
Corporations, Industrial	Second Quarter 1986	October 16, 1986
Crude Oil	July 1986	October 30, 1986
Crushings, Oilseed	September 1986	October 21, 1986
Dairy Review	August 1986	October 3, 1986
Death in Canada, Causes	1985	October 27, 1986
Degrees Granted	1985	October 22, 1986
Department Store Sales and Stocks	August 1986	October 22, 1986
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	August 1986	October 10, 1986
Diplomas Granted	1985	October 22, 1986
Disease, Notifiable	Four-week Period Ending August 30, 1986	October 16, 1986
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Earnings	July 1986	October 1, 1986
	August 1986	October 29, 1986
Eggs, Production	August 1986	October 14, 1986
Electric Lamps	September 1986	October 29, 1986
Electric Power Statistics	July 1986	October 14, 1986
Electrical Appliances	August 1986	October 7, 1986
Employment	July 1986	October 1, 1986
	August 1986	October 29, 1986
Employment, Federal Government	Second Quarter 1986	October 30, 1986
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Expenditure, Provincial Government	1986-87	October 6, 1986

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	Week Ending September 27, 1986	October 1, 1986
	Week Ending October 4, 1986	October 8, 1986
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	September 1986	October 15, 1986
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Microdata Tapes on Incomes of Families and Individuals Aged 15 Years and Over	1984	October 17, 1986
Milk Powder, Instant Skim	September 1986	October 29, 1986
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Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
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Skim Milk Powder	September 1986	October 29, 1986
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Soft Drinks, Production	September 1986	October 27, 1986
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	1985	October 22, 1986
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Yarn, Filament	1985 Census of Manufactures	October 17, 1986

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 4, 1986

Major Release

New Housing Price Index, September 1986 2

- Prices for new housing continued to move upward, advancing 2.1% from August and up 10.6% from a year earlier

Data Availability Announcements

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Publications Released 7



Statistics
Canada

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Major Release

New Housing Price Index

September 1986

The New Housing Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada stood at 107.2 in September, up 2.1% from August, continuing an upward movement which has been evident for the last 16 months. This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices stands 10.6% higher than the year-earlier level. Between August and September 1986 the estimated house only index increased 2.2%, while the land only index increased 1.5%.

The highest monthly increase in new housing prices was in Toronto (4.6%). This city is now showing its largest year-over-year increase (22.1%) since 1974. Large monthly and yearly gains generally prevail in southwestern Ontario cities. These increases can be attributed mainly to higher costs of building materials and labour; lower interest rates and

the strong performance of the local economy have also stimulated demand. In Quebec, price increases have been almost as large as in Ontario. Elsewhere in the country, the Atlantic and Western regions have demonstrated steady but more modest gains. Increases in September ranged from 0.9% in Winnipeg and 0.7% in Vancouver to 0.1% in both Calgary and Edmonton.

New housing prices in Victoria declined by 0.6% in September, as contractors lowered selling prices to stimulate sales.
(see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

Order the third quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in November. Contact: the Prices Division (613-990-9601).

New Housing Price Indexes

September 1986

(1981 = 100)

	Weights ¹ 1986	September 1986	August 1986	September 1985	% change	
					Sept. 1986/ August 1986	Sept. 1986/ Sept. 1985
Canada Total²	100.0	107.2	105.0	96.9	2.1	10.6
Canada						
(House only)		111.9	109.5	99.5	2.2	12.5
Canada						
(Land only)		98.9	97.4	92.9	1.5	6.5
St. John's	0.94	108.3	108.3	105.7	-	2.5
Halifax	2.42	124.6	124.3	122.2	0.2	2.0
Saint John-Moncton	0.91	127.7	127.7	123.6	-	3.3
Quebec City	2.38	135.7	134.9	126.3	0.6	7.4
Montreal	9.97	134.8	132.7	123.9	1.6	8.8
Ottawa-Hull	6.26	131.1	130.6	126.2	0.4	3.9
Toronto	30.44	123.8	118.3	101.4	4.6	22.1
Hamilton	2.75	136.5	134.6	125.6	1.4	8.7
St. Catharines-Niagara	1.06	144.9	140.9	128.2	2.8	13.0
Kitchener-Waterloo	1.65	143.0	141.9	127.9	0.8	11.8
London	1.26	131.2	129.5	113.4	1.3	15.7
Windsor	0.49	114.9	115.0	105.2	-0.1	9.2
Winnipeg	2.92	129.0	127.9	121.4	0.9	6.3
Regina	1.10	113.2	112.9	110.0	0.3	2.9
Saskatoon	1.50	106.8	106.4	102.4	0.4	4.3
Calgary	5.29	91.0	90.9	85.1	0.1	6.9
Edmonton	5.79	86.1	86.0	80.6	0.1	6.8
Vancouver	19.53	74.2	73.7	72.8	0.7	1.9
Victoria	2.54	69.5	69.9	73.1	-0.6	-4.9

¹ Surveys in Sudbury and Thunder Bay account for the remaining weight and are secured due to insufficient sample size. The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.

² It should be noted that the linking method and annually updated cityweights are such that aggregate indexes cannot be considered as the direct average of their respective associated indexes. In exceptional cases, this may cause the level of an aggregate index and its corresponding percentage change figures to fall slightly outside the range of those exhibited by the associated indexes.

- Nil or zero.

Data Availability Announcements

Educational Staff of Community Colleges and Vocational Schools

1983-84 and 1984-85

Preliminary data on full-time educational staff in Canadian community colleges and vocational schools for the 1984-85 academic year indicate a slight increase of 129 staff members over the previous year to a total of 27,550 members. This follows a decrease of 0.3% in 1983-84. Since 1980-81 the number of staff has increased by 4.7%.

On the other hand, the proportion of newly hired full-time educational staff to total full-time educational staff at their present institution has decreased. Postsecondary programs showed a drop to 5.9% in 1984-85 from 8.5% in 1981-82, while trade level programs went to 7.0% in 1984-85 from 9.6% in 1980-81.

Median salaries for full-time educational staff members of community colleges and public trade schools (excluding the province of Quebec for which data are not available) increased by 6.6% from 1983-84. Since 1980-81 the median salary has increased by 42.9%. By comparison the annual average of the consumer price index increased by 37.6% during the same period.

Order the 1984-85 edition of *Educational Staff of Community Colleges and Vocational Schools* (81-254, \$20), available in December. Contact: R. Lortie or D. Lynd (613-991-1525), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Coastwise Shipping Statistics

Second Quarter 1986

Preliminary figures indicate that cargo tonnage handled in domestic shipping during the second quarter of 1986 totalled 35 982 thousand tonnes, a 4.4% drop from the corresponding period in 1985.

The four principal commodities handled were wheat, logs and bolts, iron ore and concentrates, and limestone, accounting for 49.4% of the total, at 19 736 thousand tonnes. This represents a 6.3% decrease from the same period a year earlier when these cargo accounted for 52.2% of the total. While iron ore shipments remained fairly stable over these two periods, wheat tonnage decreased 22.4% to 5 802 thousand tonnes.

Tonnage figures for the other commodities, in thousands of tonnes, with corresponding totals for the second quarter of 1985 in brackets, were as follows:

● Wheat	5 802	(7 468);
● Logs and bolts	5 461	(5 951);
● Iron ore and concentrates	3 492	(3 487);
● Limestone	3 007	(2 830).

At 12 262 thousand tonnes, the province of Ontario accounted for one-third the total tonnage handled during the second quarter of 1986, followed by British Columbia with 31.7% and Quebec with 27.4% of the total.

Order *Coastwise Shipping Statistics* (54-210, \$42), scheduled for release in July 1987. Contact: Gaston Levesque (613-990-8698), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Railway Carloadings

September 1986

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 18.5 million tonnes in September 1986, a decrease of 4.3% from the previous year. The carriers received an additional 1.1 million tonnes from the United States, a decrease of 1.5% from September 1985.

The total loadings in Canada for the year-to-date were 176.2 million tonnes, while receipts from United States connections decreased by 4.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$7.50/\$75), to be released the third week of November. For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact the Rail Unit (613-990-6154), Transportation Division.

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

September 1986

Canadian manufacturers shipped 196 038 thousand square metres of corrugated boxes and wrappers in September 1986, an increase of 3.8% from the 188 870 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to September 1986 shipments totalled 1 598 923 thousand square metres, up 3.2% from 1 547 180 thousand square metres for the same period in 1985.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 10. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Cement

September 1986

Manufacturers shipped 1 062 535 tonnes of cement in September 1986, a decrease of 4.3% from the 1 110 299 tonnes shipped a year earlier and a decrease of 6.9% from the 1 141 093 tonnes shipped in August 1986.

January to September 1986 shipments reached 7 587 270 tonnes, an increase of 6.6% from the 7 115 512 tonnes (revised figures) shipped during the first nine months of 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 30).

Order the September 1986 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$4/\$40), available the week of November 10. Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Sawmills East of the Rockies

August 1986

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 4.5% to 1 928 261 cubic metres (817,151,000 feet board measure) in August 1986 from 1 844 344 cubic metres (781,589,000 feet board measure) after revisions in August 1985.

Year-to-date production amounted to 14 148 313 cubic metres (5,995,716,000 feet board measure), an increase of 4.5% compared to 13 542 872 cubic metres (5,739,145,000 feet board measure) after revisions for the same period in 1985.

Stocks on hand at the end of August 1986 totalled 1 962 544 cubic metres (831,680,000 feet board measure), a decrease of 7.6% compared to 2 123 110 cubic metres (899,723,000 feet board measure) in August 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2) and 122 (series 2).

Order the August 1986 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$8/\$80), to be released the week of November 10. Contact: Patrick E. Martin (613-991-3516), Industry Division.

The Dairy Review

September 1986

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 8 299 tonnes in September 1986, an increase of 13.8% from September 1985. The September 1986 production of cheddar cheese in Canada amounted to 9 375 tonnes, an increase of 2.1% from the previous year.

An estimated 652 758 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in August 1986, an increase of 1.6% over August 1985. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first eight months of 1986 to 4 991 887 kilolitres, an increase of 0.8% over the January-August period a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5632-5638, 5650-5663, 5666 and 5667.

Order the September 1986 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release November 20. Contact: Dave Burroughs (613-991-2550), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Publications Released

Canadian Statistical Review, October 1986
Catalogue number 11-003E

(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries:
\$21.50/\$215)

Science Statistics, Vol. 10, No. 9: The
Provincial Research Organizations, 1985
Catalogue number 88-001

(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70)

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe,
Tubing and Fittings, August 1986
Catalogue number 41-011

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 5, 1986

Major Releases

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential, September 1986 2

- The index rose 0.5% from August and 8.1% from the year-earlier level

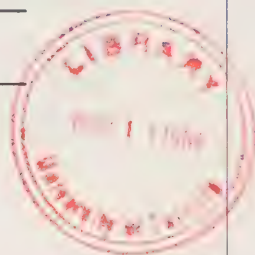
Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential, September 1986 3

- The index increased 0.1% from the previous month and 5.4% from September 1985

Machinery and Equipment Price Index, Third Quarter 1986 4

- Prices for new machinery and equipment purchased by Canadian industry advanced 0.3% from the second quarter and 4.1% on a year-over-year basis

Publications Released 5



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Releases

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential

September 1986

The price index for residential construction building materials (1981=100) rose to 131.1 in September, up 0.5% from the previous month and a gain of 8.1% from a year ago.

The largest price increases reported between August and September were for plywood, moulding, lumber and roof trusses. This was mainly a result of supply shortages, low inventory levels and rising manufacturers' costs.

Between September 1985 and September 1986, structural materials rose 13.2%, due mainly to price increases for lumber and

related products. This was followed by an increase in architectural materials (7.3%), due primarily to price increases for gypsum wallboard, plywood and metal roofing and siding. Mechanical materials rose 5.2% as prices increased for plumbing fittings, wash-basins and toilet tanks. Electrical materials were up 2.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423.

Order the third quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in December. Contact: the Information Service (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Residential

September 1986
(1981=100)

	Sept. 1986	August 1986	Sept. 1985	% Change	
				Sept. 1986/ August 1986	Sept. 1986/ Sept. 1985
Total materials	131.1	130.4	121.3	0.5	8.1
Architectural materials	130.9	130.2	122.0	0.5	7.3
Structural materials	136.1	134.8	120.2	1.0	13.2
Mechanical materials	128.2	128.0	121.9	0.2	5.2
Electrical materials	117.9	118.1	115.3	-0.2	2.3

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential

September 1986

The non-residential construction building material price index (1981=100) rose to 126.6 in September, up 0.1% from the previous month and up 5.4% from a year ago.

Between August and September 1986, the most significant price increases were observed for plywood and electrical conduit and tubing. These materials were up due to supply shortages, low inventory levels and rising manufacturers' costs.

Between September 1985 and September 1986, prices for structural materials increased 7.7%, architectural materials 5.6%, mechanical materials 4.1% and electrical material 2.4%.

Noticeable increases were observed for ready-mix concrete, concrete bricks and blocks, metal roofing and siding, and colorless plate and sheet glass.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423.

Order the third quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in December. Contact: the Information Service (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Non-residential

September 1986

(1981=100)

	Sept. 1986	August 1986	Sept. 1985	% Change	
				Sept. 1986/ Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986/ Sept. 1985
Total materials	126.6	126.5	120.1	0.1	5.4
Architectural material	128.6	128.4	121.8	0.2	5.6
Structural materials	125.8	125.7	116.8	0.1	7.7
Mechanical materials	128.1	128.0	123.0	0.1	4.1
Electrical materials	119.2	118.9	116.4	0.3	2.4

Machinery and Equipment Price Index

Third Quarter 1986

Preliminary estimates show the Machinery and Equipment Price Index (MEPI, 1971=100) stood at 309.2 in the third quarter of 1986, up 0.3% from the revised second quarter level. This increase in prices for new machinery and equipment purchased by Canadian industry stemmed primarily from a rise of 0.5% in domestic prices, while nominal increases in import prices were offset by the slight strengthening of the Canadian dollar against its U.S. counterpart during the quarter.

From the third quarter of 1985 to the third quarter of 1986, the total index increased 4.1%, up from the 3.8% increase registered for the second quarter of 1986. Prices for domestically produced machinery and equipment rose 4.2%, while imported goods prices increased 4.0%

due partially to the Canadian dollar which was generally weaker than the U.S. dollar.

During the third quarter of 1986, lower prices for cars and office machines and equipment helped moderate the price increases of machinery and equipment purchased in trade and finance, insurance and real estate and to a lesser extent in the other industrial divisions. In addition, price declines for specialized machinery and equipment counter-balanced most other increases in the mining, quarrying and oil wells industry.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4000, 4002 and 4027.

Order the third quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in December. Contact: L. Graham (613-990-9601), Prices Division.

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes (1971=100)

	Relative importance ¹	3 rd Q. 1986*	2 nd Q. 1986*	% Change	
				3 rd Q. '86/ 2 nd Q. '86	3 rd Q. '86/ 3 rd Q. '85
Machinery and equipment price index:	100.0	309.2	308.4	0.3	4.1
SIC Divisions:					
1. Agriculture	10.3	290.5	290.1	0.1	5.4
2. Forestry	0.7	327.7	326.3	0.4	3.0
3. Fishing	0.6	333.2	329.7	1.0	4.1
4. Mines, quarries and oil wells	6.5	362.1	362.0	--	2.5
5. Manufacturing	30.4	344.1	342.8	0.4	4.0
6. Construction	4.1	297.9	297.0	0.3	2.8
7. Transportation, communication, storage and utilities	25.5	297.9	297.1	0.3	3.2
8. Trade	4.8	284.5	284.2	0.1	5.8
9. Finance, insurance and real estate	1.5	246.6	246.5	--	4.7
10. Community, business and personal services	9.4	241.7	241.1	0.2	6.4
11. Public administration	6.2	300.4	299.7	0.2	5.4

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

* These indexes are preliminary.

¹ Division weights are based on 1971 value of capitalized expenditures on new machinery and equipment by industry (Survey of Private and Public Investment in Canada, 1971).

Publications Released

**Manufacturing Industries of
Canada: Sub-provincial Areas, 1983**
Catalogue number 31-209

(Canada: \$70; Other Countries: \$80)

**Canned and Frozen Fruits
and Vegetables, May 1986**
Catalogue number 32-011

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Stocks of Frozen Meat
Products, October 1986**
Catalogue number 32-012

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

**The Sugar Situation,
September 1986**
Catalogue number 32-013

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Construction Type
Plywood, August 1986**
Catalogue number 35-001

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Veneer and Plywood Industries, 1984
Catalogue number 35-206

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

**Steel Wire and Specified
Wire Products, August 1986**
Catalogue number 41-006

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Industrial Chemicals and
Synthetic Resins, August 1986**
Catalogue number 46-002

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

**Scientific and Professional
Equipment Industries, 1984**
Catalogue number 47-206

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Building Permits, July 1986
Catalogue number 64-001

(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21/\$210)

**Housing Starts and Completions,
August 1986**
Catalogue number 64-002

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

**Unemployment Insurance
Statistics, August 1986**
Catalogue number 73-001

(Canada: \$12/\$120; Other Countries: \$13/\$130)

**Tuberculosis Statistics –
Morbidity and Mortality, 1985**
Catalogue number 82-212

(Canada: \$8; Other Countries: \$9)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 6, 1986

Data Availability Announcements

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Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns, September 1986	2
Steel Ingots, Week Ending November 1, 1986	2
Electrical Appliances, September 1986	2
Rigid Insulating Board, September 1986	3
Asphalt Roofing, September 1986	3
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, September 1986	3

Publications Released

4



Data Availability Announcements

Canadian Domestic Travel

Second Quarter 1986

Results from the second quarter 1986 Canadian Travel Survey indicate the downward trend in domestic travel that was evident in the early 1980s, and particularly acute in 1984, has come to a halt. The travel habits of Canadians appear to have returned to levels similar to 1979, which represented the peak of domestic travel.

During the April to June 1986 period, domestic travellers took an estimated 28 million trips throughout Canada. This represented a 23% jump over 1984 levels or an increase of approximately 5 million trips. In relation to the peak travel year, 1979, there was virtually no change.

Canadians reported that 17.7 million of these journeys lasted at least one night. This was a 16% advance over the low levels of 1984, but 7% fewer than in 1979. A number of special occasions in the second quarter, but most notably the opening of Expo '86 in early May, undoubtedly contributed to the positive trend.

Order the December issue of *Travel-log* (87-003, \$8/\$32), available the first week in January. Contact: Pierre J. Hubert (613-991-1513), Travel, Tourism and Recreation Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

September 1986

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,133.6 million for September 1986, an increase of 9.7% over the \$1,033.8 million reported for the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$5/\$50), available in approximately two weeks time. Contact: E. Yablonski (613-991-3494), Services Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending November 1, 1986

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending November 1, 1986 totalled 266 976 tonnes, a decrease of 2.1% from the preceding week's total of 272 698 tonnes and down 2.7% from the year-earlier level of 274 342 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1986 was 11 638 106 tonnes, a decrease of 4.2% from 12 150 650 tonnes for the same period in 1985.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Electrical Appliances

September 1986

Canadian electrical appliance firms produced 203,983 kitchen appliances in September 1986, down 38.0% from the 329,023 appliances produced a year earlier. Production of household vacuum cleaners totalled 34,423 - a drop of 14.5% from 40,266 in September 1985. Production of home comfort products reached 68,912 in September 1986, an increase of 28.3% from the previous year's level of 53,725.

Year-to-date production in September 1986 amounted to 1,772,107 units. (Corresponding data for September 1985 are confidential.)

Order the September 1986 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 17. Contact: J.P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Rigid Insulating Board

September 1986

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 4 812 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in September 1986, an increase of 9.1% compared to 4 409 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in September 1985.

For January to September 1986, shipments amounted to 40 656 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 36 984 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1985, an increase of 9.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 and 122 (series 4-7).

Order the September 1986 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 17. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Asphalt Roofing

September 1986

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 3 525 499 bundles in September 1986, an increase of 33.1% from the 2 648 202 bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to September 1986 shipments reached 27 776 686 bundles, up 10.6% from the revised 25 113 138 bundles shipped during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

Order the September 1986 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 17. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

September 1986

Roundwood production amounted to 4 009 490 cubic metres in September 1986, a decrease of 4.0% from 4 176 199^r (revised figure) cubic metres a year earlier. Consumption of roundwood and wood residue was reported at 6 986 204 cubic metres, an advance of 8.5% from the 6 436 935^r cubic metres reported the previous year.

Receipts of wood residue totalled 3 673 303 cubic metres, down 3.9% from 3 823 219^r cubic metres in September 1985. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 17 471 320 cubic metres, a decrease of 18.7% from 21 500 478^r cubic metres a year earlier.

January-September 1986

- Year-to-date production of roundwood was 31 538 570 cubic metres, a decrease of 1.5% from 32 020 225^r cubic metres a year earlier.
- Consumption of roundwood and wood residue, at 69 949 695 cubic metres was up 5.7% from 66 179 011^r cubic metres in January-September 1985.
- Receipts of wood residue increased 5.7% to 35 530 473 cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 33 618 880^r cubic metres.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$5/\$50), to be released the week of November 17. Contact: Patrick Martin (613-991-3516), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry, August 1986
Catalogue number 23-003
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

Rubber Products Industries, 1984
Catalogue number 33-206
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, September 1986
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)
Available November 7, 1986 at 7:00 a.m.

Labour Force Information, October 1986
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)
Available November 7, 1986 at 7:00 a.m.

Science Statistics, Vol. 10, No. 10: R&D in the Petroleum Industry, 1987 Estimate
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, November 7, 1986

Major Releases

Labour Force Survey, October 1986 2

- The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate declined by 0.1 to 9.4

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, September 1986 4

- Although Canada's merchandise trade balance rebounded to \$1.1 billion, the third-quarter trade surplus was the lowest in five years

Estimates of Labour Income, August 1986 9

- Labour income posted a 4.5% rise over the previous year

Data Availability Announcements

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, August 1986 11

Major Appliances, September 1986 11

Export and Import Price Indexes, September 1986 12

Distillery Products, 1985 Census of Manufactures 12

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Major Releases

Labour Force Survey

October 1986

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for October 1986 showed little change in labour market conditions from a month earlier. The seasonally adjusted level of employment rose slightly this month, the third consecutive monthly increase. Unemployment declined by 11,000 – bringing the unemployment rate to 9.4 (-0.1), the lowest since March 1982.

The increase in employment and decrease in unemployment was noted mainly in Ontario, where the unemployment rate declined to 6.9, the same rate recorded in August.

Employment

For the week ended October 18, 1986, the seasonally adjusted level of employment was estimated at 11,662,000, an increase of 15,000 from September. This increase was limited to persons 25 years of age and over, with an overall gain of 30,000 (of which 32,000 was attributed to females). The level of employment declined by 15,000 among young people aged 15 to 24, with a decrease of 21,000 among females.

The estimate for full-time employment was up 17,000 from the month before, returning to the August level (9,842,000). This increase was concentrated almost entirely among females. Part-time employment totalled 1,813,000 in October, little changed from the previous month.

The estimated level of employment rose in agriculture (+12,000), construction (+14,000), finance, insurance and real estate (+18,000) and public administration (+17,000). It fell by 19,000 in transportation, communications and other utilities and it declined slightly in the other sectors.

The seasonally adjusted level of employment rose by 19,000 in Ontario and by 5,000 in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. There was little or no change in the other provinces.

Unemployment

In October 1986, the seasonally adjusted level of unemployment was estimated at 1,210,000, a decline of 11,000 from the month before. It fell by 7,000 among persons aged 15 to 24, with a decrease of 6,000 among young males. Unemployment decreased among persons 25 years of age and over, with a decrease of 10,000 among males offsetting the gain of 6,000 among females in this age group. The overall estimate of unemployment decreased by 16,000 among males and increased by 5,000 among females.

The estimated level of unemployment went down by 9,000 in Ontario and by 3,000 in British Columbia. It rose by 4,000 in Alberta while there was little or no change in the other provinces.

Unemployment Rate

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased slightly to an estimated 9.4 (-0.1) in October 1986. There was little change in the unemployment rate among young people aged 15 to 24; the rate eased 0.1 to 14.9. The rate declined by 0.4 among young males (16.3) but increased 0.1 for young females (13.3). The rate remained stable at 7.9 for persons 25 years of age and over, with no change for females (8.6) and a decline of 0.1 for males in this age group (7.4).

The estimated unemployment rate rose by 0.2 in Newfoundland (20.8), 0.2 in Prince Edward Island (12.6), 0.6 in Nova Scotia (13.5), 0.6 in New Brunswick (13.9), 0.1 in Quebec (10.8), 0.3 in Manitoba (6.9) and 0.3 in Alberta (10.2). It declined by 0.2 in Ontario (6.9) and British Columbia (12.1). There was no change in Saskatchewan (7.5).

Participation Rate

The seasonally adjusted participation rate was estimated at 65.5 in October 1986, unchanged from the previous month. There was a 0.4 decline among persons aged 15 to 24 (67.8), with a decrease of 1.0 among young females. There was little change among persons 25 years of age and over (64.9), with a decline of 0.3 among males and an increase of 0.4 among females.

(continued on page 3)

Employment/Population Ratio

For October 1986, the seasonally adjusted employment/population ratio remained stable at 59.3. The ratio declined by 0.3 among young persons aged 15 to 24 (57.7), with a decrease of 0.9 among young females (56.1), offsetting the gain of 0.4 among young males (59.3). The ratio was 59.7 among persons 25 years of age and over, having declined by 0.2 for males (72.1) and risen by 0.3 for females in this age group (48.1).

Unadjusted Data

In October 1986, the unadjusted estimate of employment was 11,720,000, an increase of 245,000 (+2.1%) from a year before. The unemployment level fell to 1,116,000, a decrease of 84,000 (-7.0%) from a year ago. The

unemployment rate was 8.7, a decline of 0.8 from October 1985. The participation rate was 65.3, a slight increase (+0.1) over the rate a year before, and, at 59.6, the employment/population ratio was 0.6 higher than the ratio in October 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Order the October 1986 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$20/\$200), available the third week of November, or contact Ken Bennett (613-991-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, \$5/\$50).

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	October 1986	September 1986	October 1985
Seasonally Adjusted Data			
Labour Force ('000)	12,872	12,868	12,704
Employment ('000)	11,662	11,647	11,400
Unemployment ('000)	1,210	1,221	1,304
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.4	9.5	10.3
Participation Rate (%)	65.5	65.5	65.4
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	59.3	59.3	58.7
Unadjusted Data			
Labour Force ('000)	12,835	12,865	12,675
Employment ('000)	11,720	11,738	11,475
Unemployment ('000)	1,116	1,127	1,200
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.7	8.8	9.5
Participation Rate (%)	65.3	65.5	65.2
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	59.6	59.8	59.0

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis
September 1986

Month-to-month Overview

Preliminary estimates of total exports for the month of September were \$10.3 billion, an increase of \$533 million (+5.5%) from August. Imports registered a slight decline of \$47 million (-0.5%), to \$9.2 billion, following a drop of \$606 million in August. These movements increased Canada's merchandise trade surplus by \$580 million to \$1.1 billion, the second consecutive month of growth. As in August, the increase in September's trade balance was primarily due to renewed growth in the trade surplus with the United States.

Quarter-to-quarter Overview

Following two quarterly declines, total exports for the third quarter increased 1.7% (\$493 million) to \$29.8 billion. Imports rebounded \$1.7 billion (+6.4%) in the third quarter to \$28.2 billion, reversing the second quarter drop of \$1.9 billion. The rise in imports was observed in all commodity groupings.

The effect of these movements was to reduce the third quarter merchandise trade balance by over 40% (\$1.2 billion) to \$1.5 billion – the lowest quarterly surplus in five years.

Short-term Trend (excludes the latest month)

Total Exports

Total exports were in their second month of growth, following seven monthly declines. Large advances were observed in industrial goods and materials, primarily due to precious metals, machinery and equipment (specifically aircraft), and automotive products. Growth in automobiles and chassis were partly offset by declines in trucks and other motor vehicles. Exports of wheat continued to fall.

Imports

Imports continued to increase for the fourth consecutive month, but at a slower pace. The largest individual commodity gains occurred in aircraft and precious metals, offset by losses in passenger automobiles and chassis, trucks and other motor vehicles.

Commodity Highlights

Total Exports

Total exports of automotive products advanced \$195 million. Passenger automobiles and chassis increased \$329 million to a record high of \$1.7 billion as normal production resumed at all plants, while trucks and other motor vehicles fell by \$178 million due to lower production. A large advance was also registered for industrial goods and materials (\$128 million). Although wheat advanced \$36 million, both prices and volumes were down significantly from the same period last year. The only major decline was posted for forestry products (\$61 million).

Imports

Imports declined modestly in September, although at the commodity level there were several large, offsetting movements. Imports of passenger automobiles and chassis rose \$270 million, while imports of motor vehicle parts fell \$291 million. Other large advances were observed for trucks (\$61 million), aircraft (\$52 million) and crude petroleum (\$40 million), balanced by declines for petroleum and coal products (\$62 million), other industrial machinery (\$58 million) and metal ores (\$48 million).

Trading Partner Highlights

Total Exports

Total exports to the United States increased for the second consecutive month, reaching \$8.2 billion, up 7.8% (\$597 million) from August. Partly offsetting this increase were drops in exports to "Other Countries" (\$51 million) and "Other EEC Countries" (\$45 million).
(continued on page 5)

Imports

After declines in August, imports from the United States and the United Kingdom rose in September. These advances were counter-balanced by declines for all other country groupings, especially for Japan, "Other OECD Countries" and "Other Countries". (see tables on pages 6 and 7)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3651-3678, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719 and table 03000101.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$15/\$150), available the fourth week of November. Contact: G. Blaney (613-990-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Rosemarie Schipizky (613-990-9784), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order the *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, \$5/\$50).

Table 1
Merchandise Trade of Canada
 September 1986
 Balance of Payments Basis

	Total exports ¹ raw	Imports raw	Total exports ¹ S.A. ³	Imports S.A. ³	Balance S.A. ³	Period-to-period change ²		
						Total exports ¹ S.A. ³	Imports S.A. ³	Balance S.A. ³
			\$ millions			%	%	\$ millions
1980	76,680	67,903	76,680	67,903	8,778	16.9	11.0	4,354
1981	84,432	77,140	84,432	77,140	7,292	10.1	13.6	-1,486
1982	84,560	66,739	84,560	66,739	17,822	0.2	-13.5	10,529
1983	90,702	73,054	90,702	73,054	17,648	7.3	9.5	-174
1984	112,218	91,492	112,218	91,492	20,726	23.7	25.2	3,078
1985	120,258	102,783	120,258	102,783	17,475	7.2	12.3	-3,251
1984								
First quarter	25,764	21,813	26,344	21,900	4,444	5.9	5.0	408
Second quarter	29,442	24,162	27,714	22,527	5,187	5.2	2.9	743
Third quarter	27,657	22,723	29,139	23,791	5,348	5.1	5.6	161
Fourth quarter	29,356	22,794	29,021	23,274	5,747	-0.4	-2.2	399
1985								
First quarter	28,926	23,668	29,662	24,175	5,487	2.2	3.9	-260
Second quarter	31,652	27,169	29,759	25,280	4,479	0.3	4.6	-1,008
Third quarter	28,133	25,392	29,678	26,184	3,494	-0.3	3.6	-985
Fourth quarter	31,547	26,554	31,158	27,143	4,014	5.0	3.7	520
1986								
First quarter	29,576	27,269	30,801	28,446	2,355	-1.1	4.8	-1,659
Second quarter	31,365	29,232	29,292	26,547	2,745	-4.9	-6.7	389
Third quarter	28,195	27,212	29,785	28,242	1,543	1.7	6.4	-1,202
1985								
January	9,145	7,695	9,654	8,218	1,436	0.7	3.5	-209
February	9,177	7,569	9,685	7,921	1,764	0.3	-3.6	329
March	10,604	8,403	10,323	8,036	2,287	6.6	1.5	523
April	10,453	9,029	10,050	8,050	2,000	-2.6	0.2	-287
May	10,863	9,155	10,040	8,487	1,553	-0.1	5.4	-447
June	10,335	8,986	9,669	8,742	927	-3.7	3.0	-626
July	8,561	8,622	9,086	8,564	522	-6.0	-2.0	-405
August	8,983	8,203	10,083	8,770	1,313	11.0	2.4	791
September	10,589	8,567	10,510	8,850	1,660	4.2	0.9	347
October	11,206	9,245	10,710	8,841	1,869	1.9	-0.1	209
November	10,373	9,118	10,146	9,221	925	-5.3	4.3	-944
December	9,969	8,191	10,302	9,081	1,221	1.5	-1.5	296
1986								
January	10,201	9,144	10,987	9,897	1,090	6.6	9.0	-131
February	9,540	9,478	10,161	9,942	219	-7.5	0.5	-872
March	9,835	8,648	9,654	8,607	1,047	-5.0	-13.4	828
April	10,768	10,245	10,196	8,712	1,484	5.6	1.2	438
May	10,330	9,384	9,677	8,815	862	-5.1	1.2	-622
June	10,267	9,602	9,418	9,021	397	-2.7	2.3	-465
July	9,257	9,683	9,796	9,834	-38	4.0	9.0	-435
August	8,571	8,491	9,728	9,228	500	-0.7	-6.2	538
September	10,367	9,037	10,261	9,181	1,080	5.5	-0.5	580
Year-to-date								
1985	88,711	76,229	89,100	75,639	13,461	7.1	10.9	-1,518
1986	89,135	83,713	89,878	83,236	6,643	0.9	10.0	-6,818

¹ Total Exports = Domestic Exports + Re-exports.

² Year-to-year, quarter-to-quarter, month-to-month.

³ Seasonally Adjusted.

Note: Due to rounding monthly data may not add up to quarterly data and quarterly data may not add up to annual data.

Table 2
Merchandise Trade by Principal Trading Areas

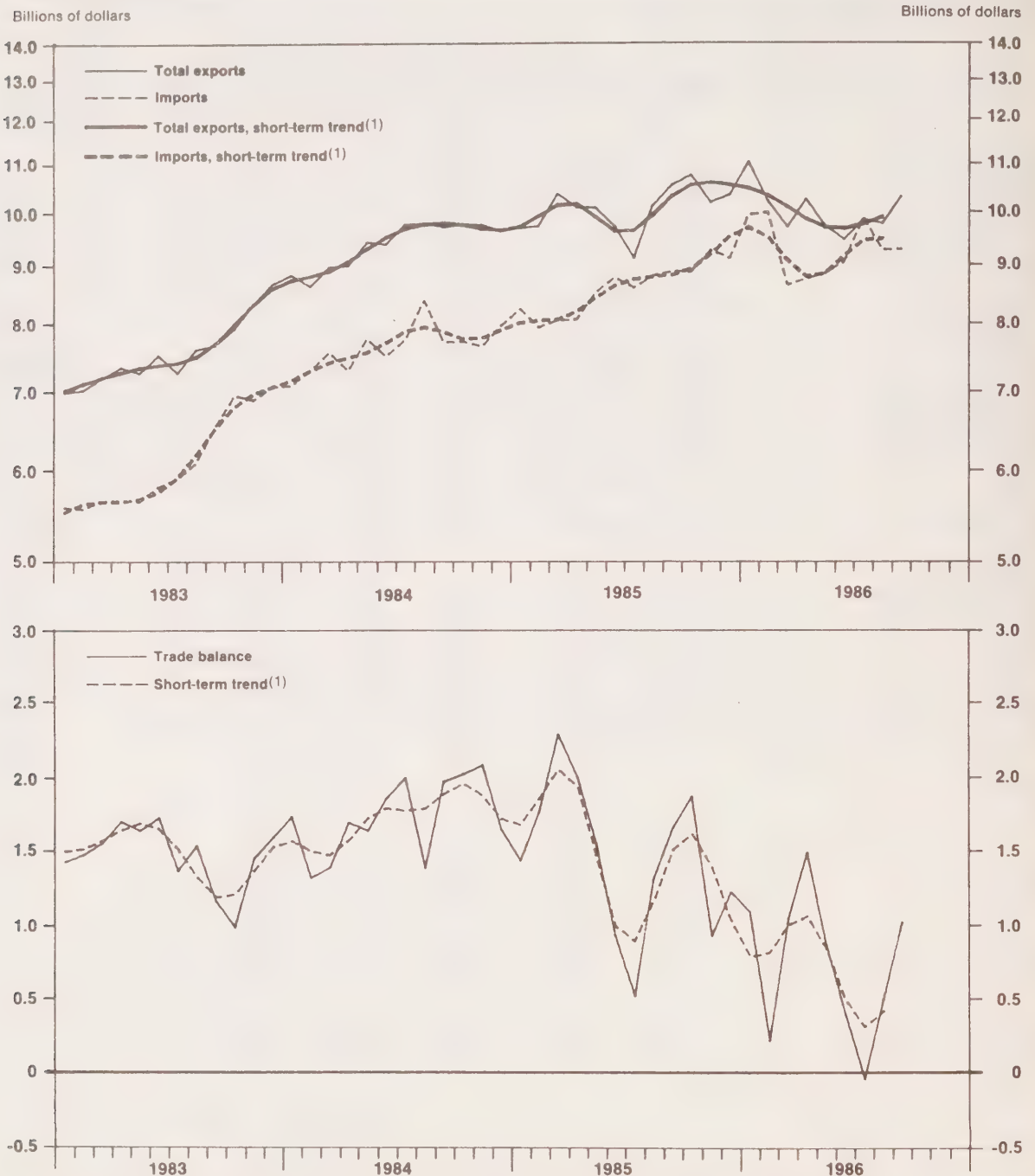
September 1986

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

	Aug.	Sept.	Period-to-period change				Year-to-date	Change over previous year	
			Aug.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.		%	\$ millions
	\$ millions		%	%	\$ millions		\$ millions		
Total exports to:									
United States	7,642.4	8,239.0	4.0	7.8	296.1	596.6	70,007.4	0.2	134.1
Japan	512.9	537.8	-23.5	4.9	-157.3	24.9	4,595.6	2.5	112.2
United Kingdom	218.4	225.1	17.4	3.0	32.4	6.6	1,936.3	7.7	137.8
Other EEC Countries	435.9	390.6	-1.2	-10.4	-5.4	-45.3	3,878.5	17.3	573.0
Other OECD Countries	178.0	179.0	4.0	0.6	6.8	1.0	1,558.8	-10.8	-188.8
Other Countries	740.5	689.3	-24.5	-6.9	-240.6	-51.1	7,901.9	0.1	10.2
Total	9,728.1	10,260.9	-0.7	5.5	-68.1	532.8	89,878.4	0.9	778.4
Imports from:									
United States	6,279.5	6,455.2	-7.9	2.8	-537.1	175.7	58,056.9	6.7	3,645.2
Japan	673.6	549.5	-12.1	-18.4	-92.6	-124.1	5,641.2	29.9	1,298.5
United Kingdom	252.8	322.7	-15.2	27.7	-45.2	69.9	2,685.6	26.4	560.3
Other EEC Countries	781.8	781.7	-5.0	0.0	-41.4	-0.1	6,650.0	30.4	1,550.9
Other OECD Countries	298.4	187.7	10.3	-37.1	27.9	-110.7	2,067.0	-2.8	-59.1
Other Countries	941.8	884.0	9.6	-6.1	82.6	-57.8	8,134.8	8.0	600.6
Total	9,227.8	9,180.7	-6.2	-0.5	-605.8	-47.1	83,235.6	10.0	7,596.3
Balance with:									
United States	1,362.9	1,783.8			833.2	420.9	11,950.5		-3,511.2
Japan	-160.7	-11.7			-64.7	149.0	-1,045.6		-1,186.3
United Kingdom	-34.3	-97.6			77.6	-63.3	-749.3		-422.5
Other EEC Countries	-345.9	-391.0			36.0	-45.1	-2,771.6		-977.9
Other OECD Countries	-120.4	-8.7			-21.0	111.8	-508.3		-129.7
Other Countries	-201.3	-194.7			-323.2	6.6	-233.0		-590.4
Total	500.3	1,080.2			537.8	579.9	6,642.7		-6,817.9

Note: Prior to 1986 Portugal and Spain were not included in the EEC.

**Imports, Total Exports, and Trade Balance, All Countries, Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis**



(1) The short-term trend gives a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change of trade by averaging the substantial monthly fluctuations which frequently occur in trade. The trend for the last month is not shown in the charts above since it frequently changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

Estimates of Labour Income

August 1986

The preliminary estimate of labour income for August 1986 was \$22,446 million, an increase of 4.5% from August 1985. The average year-over-year growth for the first seven months of 1986 was 5.7%.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries¹ for August 1986 decreased slightly (-0.5%) from the previous month, compared to the average monthly percentage change of 0.3% in 1986.

Goods-producing Industries

Wages and salaries in the goods-producing industries decreased by 1.1% in August from the previous month. Forestry, mines, quarries and oil wells and manufacturing all contributed to the decline while the remaining industries within this industrial grouping registered little change.

On a yearly basis, wages and salaries declined in forestry and in mines, quarries and oil wells. Manufacturing showed a smaller rate of increase in both July and August than in the first six months of 1986. Construction has shown marginal yearly changes since May 1986. All other industries within this grouping had similar year-to-year changes in wages and salaries in August, as in the first seven months of 1986.

¹ Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.

Service-producing Industries

The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries in the service-producing industries increased slightly (0.3%) in August from the previous month, similar to the monthly changes observed throughout 1986. Within this industrial grouping wages and salaries in trade and commercial services increased. Transportation, communications and other utilities decreased by 0.9%, while the remaining industries showed little change between July and August 1986.

On a year-over-year basis, with the exception of federal administration which has increased significantly since May (primarily due to retroactive payments resulting from contract settlements), all other service-producing industries experienced marginal change in yearly growth in wages and salaries.

Provincially, the seasonally adjusted estimates of wages and salaries were little changed in August 1986 from July 1986 in each of the provinces, except for Alberta and British Columbia which registered declines. (see table on page 10)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

Order the July-September 1986 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$15/\$60), available in January 1987. Contact: Georgette Gauthier (613-990-9900), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	August 1986 ^p	July 1986 ^r	June 1986 ^f	August 1985
Unadjusted for seasonal variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	260.3	231.7	197.8	254.3
Forestry	150.3	168.1	173.2	168.1
Mines, quarries and oil wells	504.4	521.7	517.4	553.1
Manufacturing industries	4,238.5	4,401.0	4,377.3	4,063.4
Construction industry	1,246.6	1,224.7	1,137.7	1,233.8
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,144.4	2,164.3	2,185.6	2,104.9
Trade	2,766.8	2,774.6	2,764.2	2,570.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,608.0	1,628.4	1,597.2	1,516.9
Commercial and personal service	2,666.1	2,643.0	2,614.0	2,583.6
Education and related services	1,468.9	1,514.8	1,824.3	1,382.1
Health and welfare services	1,403.4	1,416.6	1,395.6	1,307.7
Federal administration and other government offices	784.6	815.3	781.7	711.3
Provincial administration	565.3	560.2	553.2	541.0
Local administration	454.1	462.8	463.0	436.8
Total wages and salaries	20,261.7	20,527.1	20,582.3	19,428.0
Supplementary labour income	2,184.6	2,212.4	2,218.7	2,060.6
Labour income	22,446.3	22,739.5	22,801.0	21,488.6
Adjusted for seasonal variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	166.3	166.3	165.5	161.8
Forestry	129.7	151.8	154.9	146.7
Mines, quarries and oil wells	495.6	504.8	507.5	543.9
Manufacturing industries	4,300.4	4,339.7	4,267.3	4,001.3
Construction industry	1,063.1	1,057.8	1,042.2	1,077.5
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,104.5	2,124.4	2,137.8	2,065.5
Trade	2,772.2	2,745.1	2,717.8	2,577.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,588.1	1,588.3	1,564.9	1,499.1
Commercial and personal service	2,583.7	2,551.0	2,540.7	2,504.2
Education and related services	1,779.4	1,776.2	1,765.3	1,683.8
Health and welfare services	1,391.1	1,389.4	1,375.5	1,296.4
Federal administration and other government offices	770.4	779.0	764.2	697.8
Provincial administration	539.3	535.5	536.2	515.6
Local administration	446.4	447.5	450.1	429.9
Total wages and salaries	20,095.3	20,197.1	20,016.7	19,179.3
Supplementary labour income	2,165.8	2,176.8	2,157.4	2,034.6
Labour income	22,261.2	22,373.9	22,174.0	21,213.9

^p preliminary estimates.

^r revised estimates.

^f final estimates.

Data Availability Announcements

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

August 1986

Highlights from the August issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* are as follows:

- Preliminary year-to-date operational data for August 1986 show that passenger-kilometres for major Canadian air carriers increased by 4.3% over the same period in 1985. (Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.)
- The number of fixed-wing charter and specialty hours flown by Level III, IV and V Canadian air carriers increased 4.3% in 1985 from 1984.
- The number of charter and specialty hours flown by Canadian helicopter operators was up 9.8% in 1985 from a year earlier.
- Total aircraft movements at the Transport Canada tower-controlled airports for the first six months of 1986 increased 3.4% over the same period in 1985.
- Passenger traffic on local carrier non-scheduled unit toll services advanced 33.2% in 1985 relative to a year earlier.

Order the Vol. 18, No. 10 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available mid-November. Contact: Bob Lund (819-997-6177), the Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Major Appliances

September 1986

Canadian firms produced 214,563 major appliances in September 1986, an increase of 21.3% from the 176,826 units produced the previous month and an increase of 8.2% from the 198,327 units produced in the same month of 1985.

January to September 1986 production amounted to 1,757,764 units – up 13.4% from 1,549,555 units for the same period in 1985.

Domestic sales of major appliances by these Canadian firms increased to 220,014 units in September 1986, up 27.2% from 172,921 units in August 1986 and up 8.6% from the 202,658 units sold in September 1985.

Year-to-date domestic sales to September 1986 rose 9.8% to 1,593,429 units compared to 1,450,883 units for the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

Order the September 1986 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 10. Contact: J.P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Export and Import Price Indexes

September 1986

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments, 1981=100 basis, are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1971 to September 1986 for the seven commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633, 3635, 3636 and 3638.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to September 1986 on a 1981=100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. Only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3639-3642.

Price indexes on a 1971=100, balance of payments basis, have been terminated as of December 1985.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$15/\$150), available the fourth week of November. Contact: J. Butterill (613-990-9784), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division.

Distillery Products Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

The value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the distillery products industry (SIC 1121) totalled \$832.4 million in 1985, up 1.2% from \$822.7 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5403 and to be released in catalogue 32-251 B 1121 on, or before, November 14. Commodity data for this industry will be available in February 1987.

Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Publications Released

**Production, Sales and Stocks
of Major Appliances**, August 1986
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Gypsum Products, September 1986
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Financial Institutions:
Financial Statistics**,
Second Quarter 1986
Catalogue number 61-006
(Canada: \$40/\$160; Other Countries:
\$41.50/\$166)

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Major Release Dates

Week of November 10 - 14

(Release dates are subject to change)

**Anticipated
date of
release**

Title

Reference period

November

10	Housing Starts	September 1986
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	September 1986
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	September 1986
10	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	September 1986
10-12	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	August 1986
12	Farm Prices of Agriculture Products	September 1986
12-13	Building Permits	August 1986
13	Help-wanted Index	October 1986
14	The Consumer Price Index	October 1986

**The
Daily**

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, November 10, 1986

Major Releases

New Motor Vehicle Sales, September 1986 2

- New motor vehicle sales increased by 7.1% over the September 1985 level

Business Conditions Survey, October 1986 5

- Manufacturers continued to show increasing concern about the level of orders and a slight dampening of optimism about prospects for production

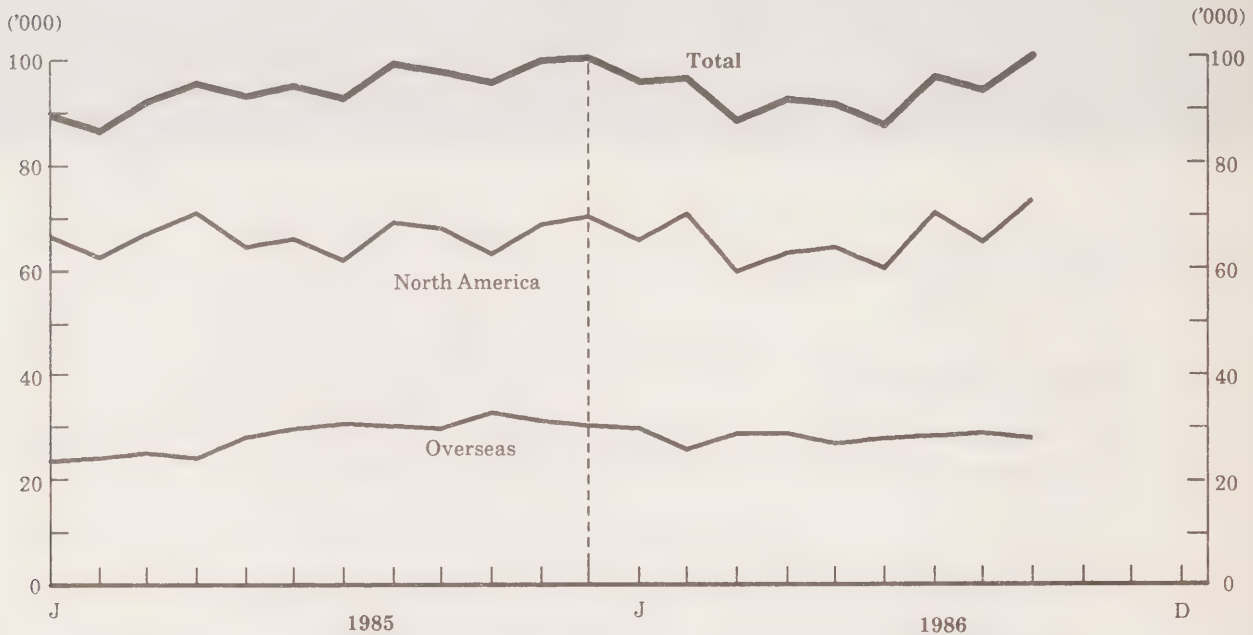
Data Availability Announcement

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, September 1986 8

Publications Released 9

Major Releases

Monthly Sales of New Passenger Cars by Origin, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1985-1986



New Motor Vehicle Sales

September 1986

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 136,348 units in September 1986, an increase of 4.8% over the revised August level of 130,103 units. The September increase was due to a 6.8% gain in the sales of passenger cars, which more than offset a 0.3% decline in commercial vehicle sales.
- The 4.8% increase in sales in September 1986, which follows a decline of 4.2% in August and a sharp increase of 13.0% in July, extended the trend of fluctuating sales observed since the beginning of 1986.

- On an origin basis, sales of North American-built passenger cars increased by 11.2% in September 1986 to reach 72,665 units, while sales of imported passenger cars declined by 3.4% to 27,596 units. The decline in imported car sales followed three consecutive monthly gains.

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 118,233 units in September 1986, up 7.1% from the September 1985 level of 110,420 units. Passenger car sales rose 7.2% to 86,769 units, while commercial vehicle sales recorded a gain of 6.8% to 31,464 units. The increase in passenger car sales comprised an increase of 12.1% for North American-built passenger cars and a decline of 3.2% for imported passenger cars. The decline in imported passenger cars was attributable to a 49.5% decrease in the (continued on page 3)

sales of South Korean-built passenger cars, which was offset in large measure by sales increases of 21.7% for Japanese cars and 19.2% for other imported cars.

- In terms of market share, North American manufacturers held 70.9% of the Canadian passenger car market in September 1986 (based on unit sales), compared to a 67.8% share recorded in September 1985. Japanese manufacturers held a market share of 18.6%, up from the 16.3% share held a year earlier. Manufacturers from "other countries" (including South Korea) held 10.5% of the market in September 1986, their lowest market share since April 1985. South Korea, the largest component of the "other countries" category, held 5.2% of the market in September 1986, compared to an 11.1% share the same month a year earlier.
- New motor vehicle sales (in units) increased in all provinces from September 1985, with the exception of Prince Edward

Island (-10.5%) and Nova Scotia (-1.2%). The increases ranged from 23.1% in British Columbia to 0.7% in Alberta.

- For the first nine months of 1986, total new vehicle sales increased by 1.7% over the same period last year to reach 1,178,082 units, comprising a 9.4% increase for commercial vehicles but a decline of 0.9% for passenger cars. With respect to passenger cars, sales of imported vehicles were up 0.9% to 251,492 units, while domestic car sales declined by 1.6% to 606,083 units.
(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

Order the September 1986 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$8/\$80), available the first week of December. Contact: Maurice Massaad (613-990-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

New Motor Vehicle Sales Unadjusted – Canada
September 1986

	September 1986	Change 1986/85	Jan.-Sept. 1986	Change 1986/1985
	Units	%	Units	%
Total new motor vehicles	118,233	7.1	1,178,082	1.7
Passenger cars by origin:				
North America	61,519	12.1	606,083	-1.6
Japan	16,104	21.7	147,773	3.4
Other countries (including South Korea)	9,146	-28.8	103,719	-2.4
(South Korea)	(4,537)	(-49.5)	(57,620)	(0.1)
Total	86,769	7.2	857,575	-0.9
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	26,412	5.6	281,943	9.4
Overseas	5,052	12.9	38,564	9.2
Total	31,464	6.8	320,507	9.4
	Value \$000	%	Value \$000	%
Total new motor vehicles	1,710,432	17.6	16,683,889	12.3
Passenger cars by origin:				
North America	799,687	20.3	7,796,332	6.4
Japan	240,547	54.4	2,022,950	23.0
Other countries (including South Korea)	151,615	-4.4	1,537,832	14.4
(South Korea)	(38,742)	(-49.8)	(490,508)	(2.7)
Total	1,191,849	21.7	11,357,114	10.1
Commercial vehicles by origin:				
North America	449,858	5.6	4,811,455	16.0
Overseas	68,725	38.4	515,320	32.1
Total	518,583	9.1	5,326,775	17.4

Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries

October 1986

The seasonally adjusted results of the October 1986 Business Conditions Survey extended the trend of concerned views regarding the levels of new orders in manufacturing industries, a trend first observed in the second quarter of this year. Consistent with this concern, a slight dampening of optimism was observed regarding expectations for production in the fourth quarter of 1986.

- A sharp increase in the proportion of manufacturers who indicated declining **orders received** was reflected in a marked drop in the balance of opinion from +4 in July 1986 to -8 in the October survey. Apart from the balance of +4 recorded in July 1986 there has been a general downward trend from a balance of +9 in October 1985 to the -8, already noted for October 1986.
- The last three surveys show a slight downward trend in manufacturers' expectations for the **volume of production** over the next three months, from +5 in April 1986 to +2 in October.

- After adjusting for their size, the proportion of manufacturers reporting a higher than normal **backlog of unfilled orders** was 15 percentage points less than the proportion indicating a lower than normal backlog. The negative balance of -15 compares with negative balances of -5 in April and -9 in July 1986, but is still less pronounced than the seven negative balances recorded consecutively in the October 1981 to April 1983 period (see chart 2).
- About one-quarter of manufacturers continued to express the opinion that **finished product inventory on hand** was too high. The 25% proportion has remained stable over the last three surveys, but was six percentage points higher than in the July, October 1985 and January 1986 surveys.

Data users should note the July 1986 results have been revised to include responses received after the first release of these results. (see table on page 6 and charts on page 7)

Available on CANSIM (raw data only):
matrices 2843-2845.

Contact: M. Labonté (613-991-3554),
Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section,
Industry Division.

Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries
 October 1986

All manufacturing industries	October 1985	January 1986	April 1986	July 1986	October 1986
Volume of production during next three months compared with last three months will be:					
About the same (s.a.)	49	44	47	45	44
Higher (s.a.)	31	26	29	29	29
Lower (s.a.)	20	30	24	26	27
Balance (s.a.)	+11	-4	+5	+3	+2
Balance (raw)	+8	-10	+25	-10	-1
Orders received are:					
About the same (s.a.)	53	62	61	60	52
Rising (s.a.)	28	22	19	22	20
Declining (s.a.)	19	16	20	18	28
Balance (s.a.)	+9	+6	-1	+4	-8
Balance (raw)	+5	+4	+7	+2	-12
Present backlog of unfilled orders is:					
About normal (s.a.)	70	70	69	73	57
Higher than normal (s.a.)	12	14	13	9	14
Lower than normal (s.a.)	18	16	18	18	29
Balance (s.a.)	-6	-2	-5	-9	-15
Balance (raw)	-6	-5	-5	-6	-17
Finished product inventory on hand is:					
About right (s.a.)	76	76	69	71	73
Too low (s.a.)	5	5	5	4	3
Too high ¹	19	19	26	25	24
Balance (s.a.)	-14	-14	-21	-21	-21
Balance (raw)	-12	-15	-22	-21	-19
Sources of production difficulties:					
Working capital shortage (raw)	3	3	4	4	3
Skilled labour shortage (raw)	4	4	5	5	4
Unskilled labour shortage (raw)	1	0	0	0	1
Raw material shortage (raw)	3	3	4	4	5
Other difficulties (raw)	4	2	2	2	3
No difficulties (raw)	85	88	87	87	85

¹ No evident seasonality.

Note: Individual responses to the Business Conditions Survey are weighted by the value of the respondent's shipments reported to the annual Census of Manufactures. The proportions, therefore, reflect the magnitude of the individual manufacturer's contribution to the total. The balance is the difference between the proportion associated with the positive-type response (e.g. higher volume of production) and the proportion related to the negative-type response (e.g. lower volume of production). Both the raw data (raw) and seasonally adjusted (s.a.) data are given for the balance. The seasonally adjusted value for the neutral components (e.g. expected production about the same) is calculated by subtracting the sum of the seasonally adjusted values of the other two components from 100.

Chart 1

Balance of Opinion for Expected Volume of Production During Next Three Months Compared with Last Three Months

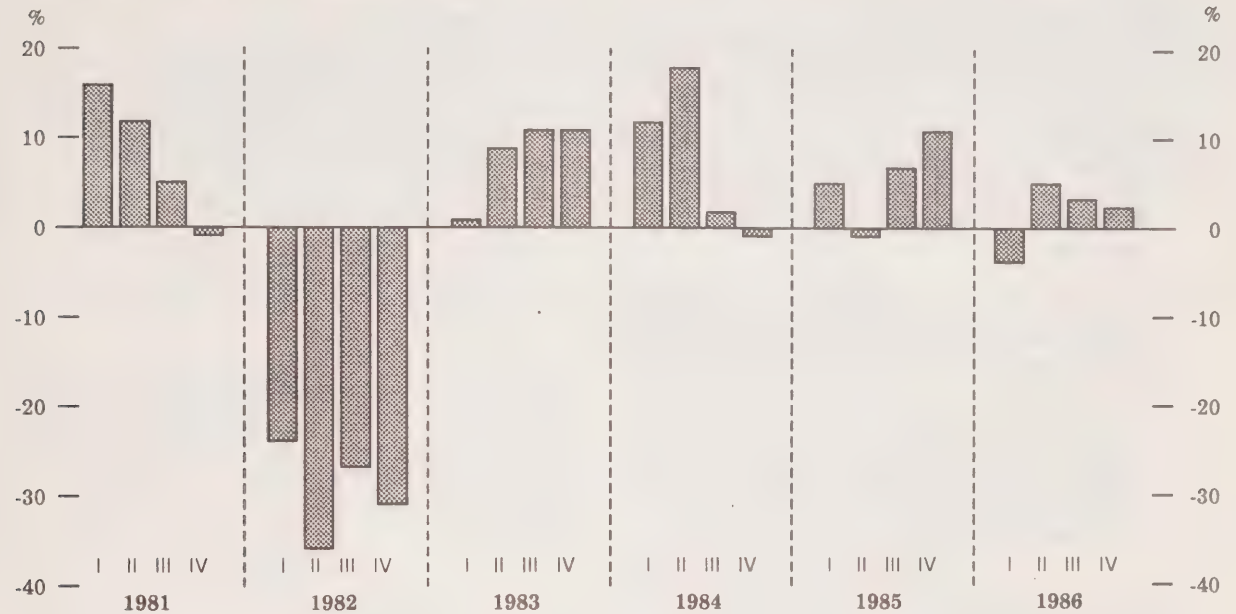
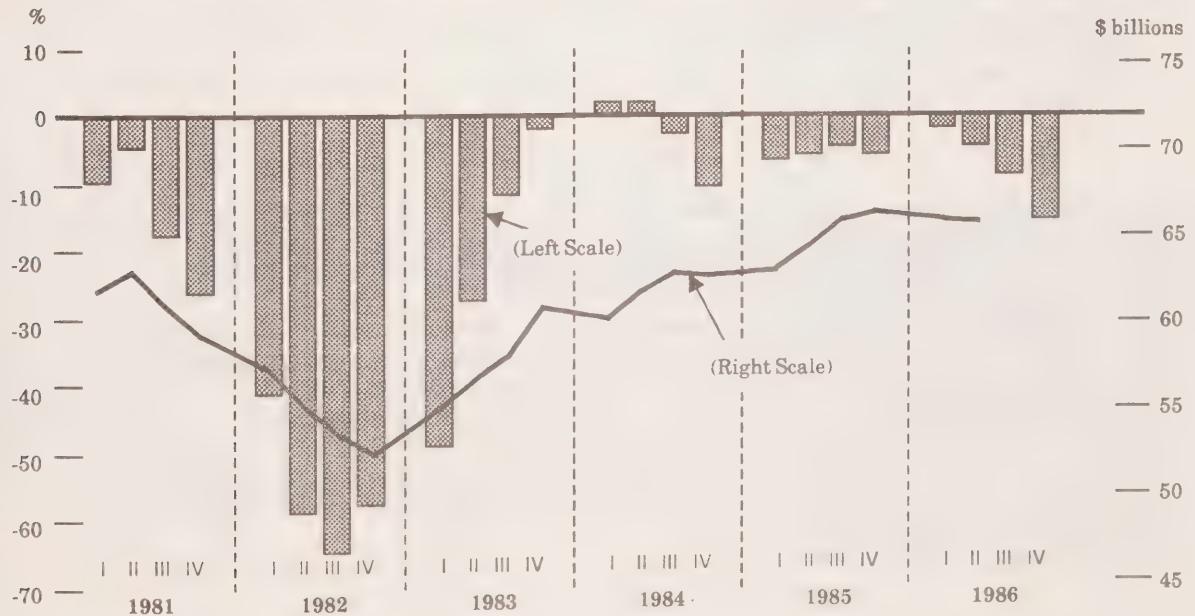


Chart 2

Comparison Between Balance of Opinion For Present Backlog of Unfilled Orders (Left Scale) and The Real Gross Domestic Product At Factor Cost in 1981 Prices (Right Scale) For All Manufacturing Industries, Adjusted For Seasonal Variation



Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

September 1986

Highlights

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$1,021 million in 1986, up 5.8% over the September 1985 level of \$965 million.
- Cumulative sales for the period January to September 1986 totalled \$8,282 million, up 6.0% over the corresponding period in 1985.
- Department store sales during September 1986, for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed, were as follows (with the percentage change from September 1985 in parentheses):

Province

- Newfoundland, \$11.9 million (5.4%);
- Prince Edward Island, \$5.4 million (7.4%);
- Nova Scotia, \$31.8 million (9.1%);
- New Brunswick, \$20.3 million (3.6%);
- Quebec, \$194.3 million (8.3%);
- Ontario, \$384.6 million (9.6%);
- Manitoba, \$50.4 million (-0.4%);
- Saskatchewan, \$30.5 million (-0.3%);
- Alberta, \$131.1 million (-2.7%);
- British Columbia, \$160.4 million (4.6%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, \$50.3 million (-3.5%);
- Edmonton, \$59.2 million (-2.2%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, \$18.5 million (9.6%);
- Hamilton, \$26.8 million (1.0%);
- Montreal, \$118.4 million (9.6%);
- Ottawa-Hull, \$44.5 million (3.8%);
- Quebec City, \$25.9 million (1.6%);
- Toronto, \$163.8 million (11.7%);
- Vancouver, \$98.2 million (5.6%);
- Winnipeg, \$45.5 million (-1.0%).

Order the September 1986 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, \$2/\$20), available the fourth week of November. Contact: Lina Di Piéto (613-991-3551), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

**The
Daily**

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Publications Released

**Production and Inventories of
Process Cheese and Instant
Skim Milk Powder, September 1986**
Catalogue number 32-024

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Footwear Statistics,
August 1986**
Catalogue number 33-002

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Production, Shipments and Stocks
on Hand of Sawmills in British
Columbia, August 1986**
Catalogue number 35-003

(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70)

**Factory Sales of Electric
Storage Batteries, August 1986**
Catalogue number 43-005

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs
and Tubes), September 1986**
Catalogue number 43-009

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Cement, September 1986
Catalogue number 44-001

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Railway Carloadings, 7-day
Period Ending October 21, 1986**
Catalogue number 52-005

(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100)

**Department Store Sales
and Stocks, July 1986**
Catalogue number 63-002

(Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries: \$14/\$140)

**Merchandising Inventories,
July 1986 Catalogue number 63-014**
(Canada: \$12/\$120; Other Countries: \$13/\$130)

Local Government Finance, 1983
Catalogue number 68-204
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 12, 1986

Major Releases

**Travel Between Canada and Other Countries,
September 1986** 2

- The number of foreign visits to Canada reached the highest September level since 1972

**Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products,
September 1986** 3

- Farm prices decreased 0.1% from August

Data Availability Announcements

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, September 1986 4

Construction Type Plywood, September 1986 4

Fruit and Vegetable Production, November 1986 4

Production of Eggs, September 1986 5

Grain Marketing Situation Report, October 1986 5

Publications Released 6



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Releases

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

September 1986

Total Travel

The number of visits by both residents of the United States and countries other than the United States reached the highest September total since 1972. Total foreign visits to Canada have shown significant increases since the beginning of the year.

Other highlights from the September issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* include:

- A fifth consecutive monthly decline in the number of re-entries by Canadian residents returning from visits to countries other than the United States. This follows a period of persistent growth that started in November 1984.
- Following an increase in August, the number of visits by Canadian residents to the United States decreased from September 1985.
- The growth in the number of entries by United States residents was concentrated

in British Columbia which showed an increase of 138% compared with the same month in 1985.

Long-term Travel

Long-term visits to Canada by residents of the United States and of other countries reached the highest September level since 1972.

- Long-term travel by Canadian residents to the United States decreased for the third consecutive year in September.

The accompanying table shows traveller entries and re-entries for September 1986 covering total and long-term traffic as well as percentage changes from 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2694.

Order the September 1986 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, \$5/\$50), available mid-November. Contact: Paul L. Paradis (613-990-8933), International Travel Section, International and Financial Economics Division.

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

September 1986

Residence of Travellers	Total trips				Long-term trips ¹			
	September		January-September		September		January-September	
	Number 1986	% Change from '85	Number 1986	% Change from '85	Number 1986	% Change from '85	Number 1986	% Change from '85
Non-residents								
All countries	3,874,261	16.2	33,130,886	12.4	1,732,575	31.2	13,924,236	19.0
United States	3,617,123	15.1	31,237,807	11.7	1,503,245	31.0	12,202,230	18.1
Other countries	257,138	34.5	1,893,079	25.0	229,330	32.6	1,722,006	25.4
Residents of Canada								
All countries	3,265,973	-5.2	31,761,505	1.1	1,087,010	-5.8	10,744,450	-0.4
United States	3,088,274	-4.7	29,914,132	1.3	909,311	-4.2	8,897,077	0.1
Other countries	177,699	-13.2	1,847,373	-2.4	177,699	-13.2	1,847,373	-2.4

¹ Figures for the "United States" include auto and bus one or more nights, and total plane, train and boat flows. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude entries by land same day via the U.S.A.

Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products

September 1986

The index of farm prices of agricultural products (1971=100) for Canada stood at 283.3 in September, down 0.1% from the revised August level of 283.7. This was the second monthly decrease in the index after three consecutive monthly increases. Despite the decrease, the index was 0.9% higher than the year-earlier level of 280.8.

The crops and livestock components of the index moved in opposite directions in September 1986, largely offsetting one another at the Canada level.

The percentage changes in the index of farm prices for September for the provinces were as follows:

● Prince Edward Island	2.5%;
● Nova Scotia	0.0%;
● New Brunswick	7.3%;
● Quebec	-0.3%;
● Ontario	-0.7%;
● Manitoba	-0.2%;
● Saskatchewan	0.5%;
● Alberta	-1.1%;
● British Columbia	2.3%;
● Canada	-0.1%.

Crops

The crops index was at its lowest level since July 1978. It fell 0.8% in September 1986 due to lower prices for feed grains and oilseeds. Prices for grains delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board showed little change.

- The oilseeds index stood at 198.1, its lowest level since May 1973, as prices for canola decreased for the eighth consecutive month. Soybean prices also fell while those for flaxseed remained about the same as in August.
- Small decreases in the prices of corn, barley, oats and wheat to be used for feed were mainly responsible for a 1.4% drop in the grains index in September.

Livestock and Animal Products

The total livestock and animal products index advanced 0.2% to 317.5. This index has risen for five consecutive months and stood at its highest level ever in September 1986. There were small price increases for cattle, eggs and poultry. Hog and lamb prices were lower in September.

- Cattle prices rose in September, resulting in an advance of 1.8% in the cattle index. The index has been trending upwards since April 1986 and reached its highest point since June 1982.
- Hog prices decreased 2.1% in September after rising to record levels in August.

User Note

The index is designed to measure (as closely as can be determined) changes in prices received by producers when ownership of a commodity first changes hands. Prices used in the index for Western wheat, oats and barley sold to the Canadian Wheat Board prior to August 1985 are final prices. Beginning in August 1985, initial prices are used and therefore exclude any forthcoming adjustment or final payments. Sub-indexes for livestock, crops and their components are also available on a provincial basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176 and table 00190202.

Order the September issue of *Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products* (62-003, \$6/\$60), scheduled for release November 25. Contact: Paul Murray (613-991-2437), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

September 1986

In September 1986, a total of 66 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 135,201,294 fare passengers, an increase of 28.3% from the previous month. Total operating revenue reached \$90,341,751 in September, up 22.7% from August.

During the same period, 20 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,911,125 fare passengers, down 16.1% from August 1986. Earnings for these carriers were \$18,629,471, a drop of 25.3% from August 1986 operating revenues.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$6.50/\$65), available the fourth week of November. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Transportation Division.

Construction Type Plywood

September 1986

Canadian firms produced 120 952 cubic metres (136,685,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) of construction type plywood during September 1986, a decline of 24.1% from the 159 361 cubic metres (180,089,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during September 1985.

January to September 1986 production totalled 1 465 945 cubic metres (1,656,623,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis), a decrease of 0.9% from the 1 479 329 cubic metres (1,671,747,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

Order the September 1986 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 17. Contact: Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), British Columbia and Yukon Regional Office, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Fruit and Vegetable Production

November 1986

The first estimate of production and harvested acreage for the 1986 Canadian potato crop is now available. Also available are statistics for some provinces on 1986 production of fruit and vegetables.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1044, 1371-1386, 1388-1399, 1401-1405, 5614-5617, 5619 and 5623 and 5587-5610.

Order *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, \$8/\$60), available mid-November. Contact: L. Magahay (613-990-8727), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Production of Eggs

September 1986

Canadian egg production totalled 40.4 million dozen in September 1986, up 1.4% from 39.8 million a year earlier. The average number of layers increased slightly from September 1985, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,068 from 2,043.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release December 3. Contact: Peter Beerstecher (613-990-8716), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Grain Marketing Situation Report

October 1986

The situation report for October is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

Contact: Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Room 600, 266 Graham Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4.

Publications Released

**Stocks of Fruit and
Vegetables**, October 1, 1986
Catalogue number 32-010
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

Telephone Statistics,
August 1986
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries:
\$8.50/\$85)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 13, 1986

Major Releases

Help-wanted Index, October 1986 2

- The index increased to 96 from 87 in September

Corporation Financial Statistics, 1984 4

- Profits before taxes of Canadian corporations grew 40% to \$60 billion, following an increase of 26% in 1983

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts, September 1986	6
Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Indexes, Third Quarter 1986	6
Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Indexes, Third Quarter 1986	6
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Footwear Statistics, September 1986	7
Electric Storage Batteries, September 1986	7
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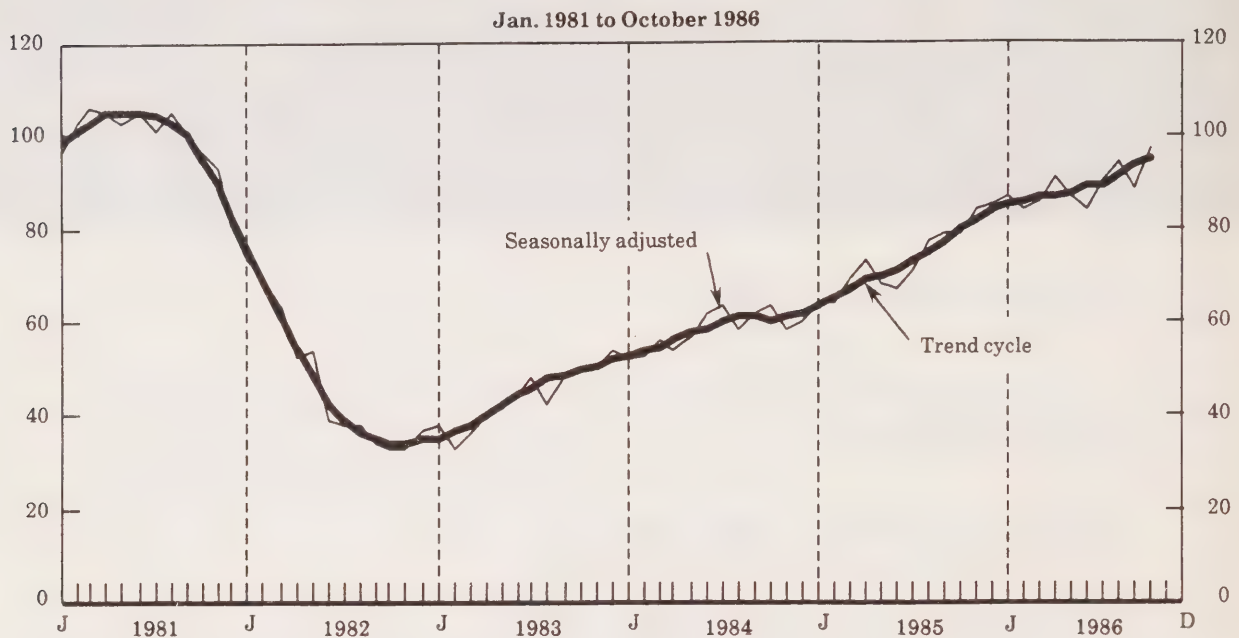
Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Releases

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Help-wanted Index

October 1986

The Help-wanted Index measures the demand for labour by monitoring the space devoted to help-wanted ads published in 18 major metropolitan area newspapers.

The seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981=100) increased in October 1986 to 96 from 87 a month earlier, reaching its highest level since October 1981.

Between September and October 1986 the index increased in Quebec (to 102 from 97) and Ontario (to 116 from 109). However, the Ontario index remained below the levels registered in July and August. An advance in the Atlantic region (to 216 from 142) was the result of the placement of large ads in one newspaper included in the survey¹. The other regions showed little or no change.

Trend Cycle

The Canada trend cycle², which has generally been increasing since December 1982, continued to advance in October 1986 (see chart). The rate of increase in the Canada and regional trend cycles, with the exception of the Atlantic provinces, has been lower during the first 10 months of 1986 than during the same period in 1985.

¹ The data for the Atlantic region sometime show large month-to-month variations which are caused by special advertisements placed in the help-wanted classified section; these ads are commonly found under "Careers" in newspapers published in other areas.

(continued on page 3)

² The trend cycle provides an indication of the direction in the demand for labour as measured by the Help-wanted Index. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105.

Contact: Jean-Pierre Maynard or Horst Stiebert (613-990-9900), Labour Division.

Help-wanted Index, Canada and Regions

(1981 = 100)

Seasonally Adjusted

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region ¹	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1985						
October	79	162	84	93	44	35
November	84	213	83	96	39	39
December	85	216	88	95	45	39
1986						
January	87	146	93	107	43	38
February	84	205	89	98	47	41
March	86	139	90	104	46	44
April	91	145	94	119	46	41
May	87	155	96	107	43	37
June	84	144	85	111	44	41
July	92	140	93	129	42	40
August	94	221	97	120	44	39
September	87	142	97	109	42	41
October	96	216	102	116	41	43

¹ The data for the Atlantic region sometime show large month-to-month variations which are caused by special advertisements which have been placed in the help-wanted classified section; these ads are commonly found under "Careers" in newspapers published in other areas.

Profits before taxes



Corporation Financial Statistics 1984

Profits before taxes of Canadian corporations grew 40% to \$60 billion in 1984, following an increase of 26% in 1983. In 1984, profits exceeded their pre-recession peak level of \$52 billion for 1980 and were substantially higher than the 1982 level of \$34 billion. Underlying the large profit gain in 1984 was a 12% increase in sales to \$842 billion, following a 2% gain in 1983.

Profits before taxes

Profits before taxes in the non-financial industries increased dramatically by \$12 billion to \$46 billion, a gain of 36%. Manufacturing, which increased by \$6.8 billion and mining, by \$1.8 billion, together accounted for more than 70% of growth in the non-financial industries.

In manufacturing, petroleum refineries led the way with a \$2-billion profits advance. Other major contributors were motor vehicles and parts manufacturing (+\$1.4 billion) and

pulp and paper mills (+\$875 million), both spurred by strong export sales.

Over three-quarters of the \$5-billion finance industry increase to \$15 billion in 1984 was accounted for by investment companies where most of the increase was in dividend income.

Assets

Assets of non-financial corporations rose \$58 billion in 1984 to \$664 billion. Most of the gain was related to the increased level of operations with growth in fixed assets (+\$19 billion) and accounts receivable and inventory combined (+\$17 billion).

Major industry contributors to the advance were manufacturing (+\$18 billion), mining (+\$8 billion) and electric power and gas utilities (+\$9 billion). Construction was the only industry with a decrease (-\$494 million).

In manufacturing the leaders were petroleum refineries (+\$3.7 billion), motor vehicle (continued on page 5)

manufacturers (+\$2.5 billion) and pulp and paper mills (+\$1.2 billion).

In the finance industries, assets grew \$53 billion in 1984, investment companies leading with \$25 billion and deposit-accepting institutions with \$18 billion.

Sales (Gross Revenue)

Continuing recovery from the recession led to a substantial increase of \$89 billion in 1984 in sales of non-financial corporations, accounting for 97% of the total gain in gross revenue. Revenues in mining, manufacturing, trade, transportation, storage and utilities, and services all advanced at rates between 13% and 15%. Construction was up 6%, less than half the overall growth rate for all industries.

Major contributors to the \$34.5 billion gain in manufacturing were motor vehicles and parts (+\$11.1 billion), petroleum refineries

(+\$4.4 billion), primary metals (+\$2.4 billion) and pulp and paper mills (+\$2.3 billion). Wholesale trade with \$16 billion and retail trade with \$15 billion contributed about equally to the advance in trade.

Revenue for financial industries rose only \$2.8 billion to \$92.8 billion in 1984, reflecting in part lower interest rates.

Data users should note that the corporation financial statistics data exclude insurance carriers and credit unions.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5100-5325.

Order the 1984 issue of *Corporation Financial Statistics* (61-207, \$50), available towards the end of January. Contact: A. Dorland (613-991-2649), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Industry Highlights - Pre-tax profits

Industry	1983	1984	Change	% change
(\$ millions)				
Investment companies	6,187	10,031	3,844	62
Oil and gas wells	7,485	9,831	2,346	31
Petroleum refining	668	2,712	2,044	306
Real estate operators and developers	145	1,630	1,485	1,022
Motor vehicles and parts	1,610	3,007	1,397	87
Pulp and paper	-208	667	875	..
Primary metals	125	572	447	359
Aircraft and parts	-417	16	433	..
Other metal mining	-56	283	340	..

.. Figures not available.

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts

September 1986

On a seasonally adjusted basis, housing starts in all areas reached 241,000 units in September 1986, up from 211,000 units in August. Both the single and the multi-family housing sectors contributed to this increase.

The provinces of Quebec and Ontario were the two most active regions.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 23-25, 29, 988, 4091 and 4092.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, \$15/\$150), scheduled for release the first week of December. Contact: P. Pichette (613-990-9689), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Indexes

Third Quarter 1986

The Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Index (1981 = 100) rose to a preliminary level of 126.0 in the third quarter of 1986, up 0.5% from the revised second quarter level of 125.4.

For the fourth consecutive quarter the construction labour component remained unchanged, resulting in the construction indirects component advancing only marginally (0.2%). This helped to moderate larger increases for machinery and equipment (0.7%), buildings (0.6%) and engineering, design and administration (0.9%). The machinery and equipment component posted increases for process machinery (1.2%), piping, valves and fittings (0.7%), process instruments and controls (1.0%), electrical equipment (1.2%) and structural support, paint and insulation (1.0%). The fabricated equipment component did not change due to stable prices for its major component (field-erected storage tanks).

In the third quarter of 1986, the total index climbed 2.8% from the same period a year earlier. The percentage change for the major components ranged from a low of -0.1% for the

construction labour component to a high of 3.9% for the machinery and equipment component.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 294.

Order the third quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in December. Contact: Les Graham (613-990-9601), Capital Expenditures, Prices Division.

Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Indexes

Third Quarter 1986

The Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Index (1981 = 100) reached a preliminary level of 126.2 in the third quarter of 1986, up 0.6% from the revised second quarter level of 125.4.

Within the machinery and equipment component - which advanced 0.7% - process machinery (1.6%), electrical equipment (1.2%), process instruments and controls (1.0%), structural support, paint and insulation (1.0%) and pumps and compressors (0.8%) led the advances. Smaller increases were recorded for piping, valves and fittings and other utilities equipment (0.4%). Fabricated equipment remained the same as there were no price changes for field-erected storage tanks. Buildings increased 0.6% but, due to static labour rates, there was no change in the field-erection component. Engineering, design and administration rose 1.0%.

On year-over-year basis, comparing the third quarter of 1986 with the same quarter of 1985, the total index advanced 2.7%. The percentage changes for the major components ranged from a low of 0.2% for the field-erection component to a high of 3.7% for the buildings component.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 291.

Order the third quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in December. Contact: Les Graham (613-990-9601), Capital Expenditures, Prices Division.

Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes

September 1986

Canadian manufacturers produced 5,144,006 phonograph records in September 1986, up 12.7% from the 4,563,133 produced a year earlier. Production of tapes increased to 5,292,308 in September 1986, up 8.8% from 4,865,421 tapes in September 1985.

Year-to-date production of phonograph records amounted to 34,910,886, down 5.3% from the 36,871,639 records produced during the January to September 1985 period. Cumulative production of tapes increased 9.3% to 32,682,850 from 29,911,063 tapes during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2904.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada* (47-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 17. Contact: Don Grant (613-991-3518), Industry Division.

Footwear Statistics

September 1986

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,900,592 pairs of footwear in September 1986, a decrease of 5.7% from the 4,134,976 (revised figure) pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for the January to September 1986 period totalled 33,236,312 pairs of footwear, down from 33,684,830 (revised figure) pairs produced during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

Order the September issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 17. Contact: T. Raj Sehdev (613-991-3510), Industry Division.

Electric Storage Batteries

September 1986

Canadian manufacturers sold 328,332 automotive replacement batteries in September 1986, a decrease of 24.2% from the 433,471 batteries sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales amounted to 1,677,423 automotive replacement batteries in September 1986, down 13.3% from 1,935,405 for the same period in 1985.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$4/\$40), available the week of November 17. Contact: J.P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Production of Biscuits

Third quarter 1986

Production of biscuits (all types) in the third quarter of 1986 totalled 46 019 642 kilograms, down 3.5% from the 47 686 296 kilograms produced during the third quarter of 1985. The cumulative year-to-date production for 1986 was 131 937 592 kilograms, down from 134 126 540 kilograms for the same period a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 190.

Order the third quarter 1986 issue of *Production of Selected Biscuits* (32-026, \$5/\$20), to be released this week. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

September 1986

Canadian chemical firms produced 102 188 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in September 1986, an increase of 17.2% from the 87 203 tonnes produced in September 1985. January to September 1986 production totalled 840 625 tonnes, up 19.3% from the level reached during the same period a year earlier.

Also available are figures on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic

resins and 28 industrial chemicals for September 1986, along with corresponding cumulatives and 1985 data.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$5/\$50), to be released the week of November 17. Contact: Louis Boucher (613-991-3513), Industry Division.

**The
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October 1986

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Major Releases

Consumer Price Index

October 1986

National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada advanced by 0.5% between September and October 1986, attaining a level of 134.0 (1981=100). The increase in October follows a moderate increase of 0.3% in August and an unchanged level for the month of September. The combined effect of increases in five of the seven major component indexes, offset marginally by a decline in the clothing index (the transportation index remained unchanged), accounted for the latest rise in the CPI. A large part of the overall increase was explained by advances in the housing (0.9%), food (0.4%) and recreation, reading and education (0.8%) indexes.

The seasonally adjusted all-items index rose by 0.4% in October following an increase of 0.2% in September.

The year-to-year increase in the CPI between October 1985 and October 1986 was 4.4%, up from the 4.1% posted in the 12-month period ending in September, and from the average of 12-month increases recorded in the first nine months of 1986 (also 4.1%).

The compounded annual rate of change based on the seasonally adjusted levels over the latest three-month period (July to October) was 4.0%, down considerably from the compounded rate of 5.3% for the period ending in September.

Food

Between September and October, the food index advanced by 0.4%, marginally slower than the 0.5% reported in September. This increase was due to increases in both the index for food purchased from stores, which rose 0.4% following an increase of 0.6% in September, and the index for food purchased from restaurants, which rose 0.6% compared to an increase of 0.2% in September.

The 0.4% increase recorded for food purchased from stores resulted largely from higher prices for fresh vegetables, meat products and soft drinks. Notable seasonal increases in fresh

vegetables included celery (25.6%), cucumbers (21.0%), lettuce (17.2%), tomatoes (10.4%) and onions (8.8%). The fresh fruit index declined as increased prices for imported fruits such as pears and grapefruit were more than offset by a decline in apple prices. Other indexes within the food group which fell during the month included dairy products and eggs (-0.1%), bakery and other cereal products (-1.0%) and coffee and tea (-2.2%).

Over the 12-month period ending in October 1986, the food index advanced by 7.9% compared to the increase of 7.2% recorded in September. Increases of 9.0% in the index for food purchased from stores and 5.2% in that for food purchased from restaurants accounted for the latest year-to-year rise in the food index.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index climbed by 0.6% in October compared to a decline of 0.1% in September. The bulk of the increase was attributable to advances of 0.9% in the housing index and 0.8% in the recreation, reading and education index. A decline of 0.1% in the clothing index together with no change in the transportation index had a moderating effect on the overall upward trend.

The housing index advanced 0.9%. An increase of 1.0% in the shelter index was largely due to a 6.4% increase in property taxes¹. As well, new house prices continued to rise, most notably in the Toronto area. The household operation index rose by 0.8% and that for household furnishings by 0.6%. Declines for the month included fuel oil; traveller's accommodation; paper products including paper towels, facial tissue and toilet paper; household appliances such as refrigerators and freezers; and cooking utensils.

¹ *Property taxes are normally collected between March and October and are included in the October CPI except for the school tax portion in the province of Quebec which is included in the April CPI.*

(continued on page 3)

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1981 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change October 1986 from	
	October 1986	September 1986	October 1985	September 1986	October 1985
All-items	134.0	133.3	128.4	0.5	4.4
Food	129.3	128.8	119.8	0.4	7.9
All-items excluding food	135.4	134.6	130.8	0.6	3.5
Housing	134.7	133.5	130.4	0.9	3.3
Clothing	119.8	119.9	116.9	-0.1	2.5
Transportation	133.7	133.7	132.6	0.0	0.8
Health and personal care	134.5	134.0	128.8	0.4	4.4
Recreation, reading and education	133.0	132.0	126.7	0.8	5.0
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	175.8	175.1	159.9	0.4	9.9
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	74.6	75.0	77.9		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	317.4				

For the second consecutive month, the recreation, reading and education index rose by 0.8%. Much of the latest advance was due to increases in annual memberships and fees for sports facilities, ticket prices for live stage performances, as well as a fairly sharp increase in toy prices.

Smaller contributions to the upward pressure on the all-items excluding food index came from a rise of 0.4% for both the health and personal care index and the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index. The increase in the latter was due principally to the 0.7% rise in cigarettes as a result of a manufacturers' price increase.

Following two months of declines, the transportation index remained unchanged in the current month. New automobile prices rose 1.2% due to the termination of manufacturers' cash discounts. The gasoline index fell by 1.0%. This index has now fallen 22.3% since January. The public transportation component, which declined 1.0%, included seasonal decreases of 1.7% for air transportation and 1.2% for rail fares.

A small part of the overall upward pressure on the all-items excluding food index was offset by a decline of 0.1% reported in the clothing

index. The decrease was due in large part to a 0.3% decline in the price of women's wear.

Over the 12-month period October 1985 to October 1986, the all-items excluding food index rose by 3.5%, up marginally from the 3.4% posted for the previous 12-month period ending in September.

Goods and Services

The goods index rose by 0.2% in October while the services index rose by 0.9%. The rise in the services index for October represented a considerable acceleration compared to the fall of 0.1% registered in September. Between October 1985 and October 1986, the goods index rose by 3.4%, maintaining a lower rate of increase compared to the 5.5% year-over-year rise recorded by the services index.

City Highlights

Between September and October, changes in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPI's are published ranged from an increase of 0.1% reported in both Edmonton and Thunder Bay to an increase of 0.9% recorded in Saint John. The lower than average change in both Edmonton and Thunder Bay was the result of lower food (continued on page 4)

prices and as well, a drop in the transportation index in Thunder Bay. In Saint John, the higher than average increase was due mainly to generally higher food and housing prices.

Between October 1985 and October 1986, movements in the all-items indexes for cities ranged between 1.5% for Victoria and 5.4% for Toronto.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

St. John's

The all-items index rose 0.6%. Among the main contributors were increased rented and owned accommodation charges (the latter reflecting higher property taxes) and higher prices for new cars (the result of the termination of discounts on 1986 models). Other notable advances were observed in vehicle insurance premiums, furniture prices and in the cost of certain recreational services and activities. The food index also rose, mainly reflecting higher prices for beef, cured meats, fresh produce and soft drinks. Clothing prices and air fares declined. Since October 1985, the all-items index has risen 3.0%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Higher property taxes, increased rented accommodation charges and higher prices for clothing and new cars (the latter due to the termination of discounts on 1986 models) were among the main contributors to the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. Also exerting upward pressure on the index were higher charges for recreation services, increased electricity charges and higher household furnishing costs. Food prices were up marginally, mainly reflecting higher prices for cured and prepared meats, dairy products, cereal and bakery products, fresh vegetables and restaurant meals (offset somewhat by lower prices for pork, fresh fruit, coffee, tea and soft drinks). Since October 1985, the all-items index has risen 2.2%.

Halifax

Increased shelter charges (reflecting, in part, higher property taxes) and higher prices for food, clothing and new cars (the latter the result of the end of discounts on 1986 models)

largely explained the 0.8% rise in the all-items index. The rise in the food index was largely due to higher prices for beef, pork, cereal and bakery products, fresh produce and restaurant meals. Higher prices for cigarettes, increased costs for recreational services and higher costs for household furnishings and equipment also contributed to the upward movement. Between October 1985 and October 1986, the all-items index rose 3.4%.

Saint John

The all-items index rose 0.9%, largely a result of higher property taxes, increased household operating costs and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment, clothing, and new cars (end of discounts on 1986 models). The food index also advanced, reflecting higher prices for dairy products, cereal and bakery products, fresh vegetables, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Other price increases were noted for cigarettes, beer and wine purchased from stores, personal care supplies and certain recreational services. From October 1985 to October 1986, the all-items index advanced 2.3%.

Quebec City

Among the main contributors to the 0.4% rise in the all-items index were increased rented and owned accommodation charges, higher household operating costs and higher prices for cigarettes and new cars (the latter reflecting the termination of discounts on 1986 models). Recreational costs also advanced. Food prices rose, on average, as higher prices for pork, cured and prepared meats, fresh vegetables and restaurant meals were only partly offset by lower prices for beef, chicken, bakery products and fresh fruit. The clothing index declined overall, due entirely to lower prices for women's wear. Declines were also noted in fuel oil costs, gasoline prices, air fares and in the cost of personal care supplies. Since October 1985, the all-items index has risen 4.9%.

Montreal

The all-items index rose 0.6% with most of the upward impact originating from increased charges for owned accommodation (partly reflecting higher property taxes), higher food (continued on page 5)

prices and increased prices for new cars (end of discounts on 1986 models). The rise in the food index was mainly due to higher prices for pork, prepared meats, fresh produce and restaurant meals (offset somewhat by lower prices for beef, chicken and cereal and bakery products). Price declines were posted for fuel oil, women's wear and air transportation. Between October 1985 and October 1986, the all-items index has risen 5.0%.

Ottawa

The all-items index rose 0.8%, with much of the upward movement originating from higher property taxes, and higher food prices (the latter reflecting higher prices for beef, prepared meats, fresh produce and restaurant meals). Other notable advances were observed in new car prices (end of discounts on 1986 models), household operating costs and in charges for certain recreational equipment and activities. Clothing prices declined, as did gasoline prices and air fares. Since October 1985, the all-items index has risen 4.5%.

Toronto

Higher owned accommodation charges (particularly those relating to property taxes and replacement costs) were mainly responsible for the 0.7% rise in the all-items index. Increased prices for new cars (end of discounts on 1986 models), higher household operating costs and increased charges for recreational activities also exerted a notable upward influence. Food prices rose on average, as higher prices for beef, prepared meats, fresh vegetables and restaurant meals more than offset lower prices for pork, turkey, dairy products, cereal and bakery products and fresh fruit. Lower prices were observed for men's and women's wear, gasoline and air transportation. Since October 1985, the all-items index has risen 5.4%.

Thunder Bay

Increased housing charges, particularly relating to property taxes, household operating costs and household equipment prices, explained most of the 0.1% rise in the all-items index. Advances were also noted in the cost of recreational services and activities, cigarette prices and the costs of non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. Higher clothing

prices were also observed. The transportation index declined overall, as lower prices for gasoline and decreased fares for air, rail and bus transportation more than offset increased vehicle insurance premiums and higher prices for new cars (end of discounts on 1986 models). The food index also declined due to lower prices for fresh fruit (mainly apples), cereal products, poultry and cured meats. Since October 1985, the all-items index has risen 3.4%.

Winnipeg

Increased shelter charges (most notably for property taxes) and higher prices for new cars (reflecting the end of discounts on 1986 models), combined with higher recreational costs and increased prices for alcoholic beverages largely explained the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Prices for cigarettes, non-prescribed medicines, and men's and women's wear were also up, as were costs relating to household operation. Food prices declined, as lower prices for pork, eggs, fresh fruit and coffee more than offset price increases for beef, chicken, bakery products, fresh vegetables and soft drinks. Between October 1985 and October 1986, the all-items index has risen 4.6%.

Regina

Higher property taxes and increased prices for new cars (the latter reflecting the end of discounts on 1986 models) coupled with higher prices for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages explained most of the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Advances were also noted in the costs of non-prescribed medicines, certain recreational equipment, and charges related to rented accommodation and household operation. Food prices declined overall, due mainly to lower prices for beef, pork, chicken, fresh fruit and coffee (offset somewhat by higher prices for cereal and bakery products, fresh vegetables, soft drinks and restaurant meals). Gasoline prices declined during the month. Since October 1985, the all-items index has risen 1.9%.

Saskatoon

Advances in property taxes, in household operating costs and in prices for household furnishings and equipment, combined with (continued on page 6)

higher prices for new cars (end of discounts on 1986 models), non-prescribed medicines, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages largely explained the 0.8% rise in the all-items index. Charges for recreational services and activities were up, as were overall food prices (the latter reflecting higher prices for beef, cereal and bakery products, fresh vegetables and restaurant meals, offset partly by lower prices for pork and fresh fruit). Clothing prices remained unchanged overall, while gasoline prices declined. From October 1985 to October 1986, the all-items index rose 4.3%.

Edmonton

The all-items index rose by 0.1%, mainly reflecting higher property taxes, increased charges for recreational services and activities and price increases for new cars (end of discounts on 1986 models), vehicle insurance, cigarettes and beer purchased from stores. The costs of household furnishings and personal care supplies also advanced. Largely offsetting these advances were declines in gasoline prices, air fares, clothing prices, traveller accommodation costs and charges for natural gas. Food prices also declined overall, due mainly to lower prices for beef, pork, chicken, milk, eggs, fresh fruit, sugar, coffee and soft drinks. Between October 1985 and October 1986, the all-items index advanced 3.8%.

Calgary

Increased charges for rented and owned accommodation (the latter reflecting higher property taxes), higher household furnishing and equipment costs, increased charges for recreational equipment and activities and advances in the costs of non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies accounted for most of the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Food prices advanced overall, largely as a result of higher prices for beef, chicken, eggs, fresh vegetables and soft drinks (prices for pork, bakery products and fresh fruit declined). Prices for new cars (end of discounts on 1986 models), premiums for vehicle insurance and the cost of beer purchased from stores also advanced. Prices for clothing,

gasoline, traveller accommodation and air transportation declined. Since October 1985, the all-items index has risen 3.9%.

Vancouver

The all-items index rose 0.3%. Among the main contributors were increased charges for owned accommodation (largely reflecting increases in property taxes), higher prices for recreational activities and higher prices for new cars (end of discounts on 1986 models). Increased prices for non-prescribed medicines, cigarettes and for alcoholic beverages also had a notable upward impact. Food prices also advanced, reflecting higher prices for beef, pork, poultry, fish, bakery products, fresh vegetables and soft drinks. Partly offsetting these advances were lower traveller accommodation costs, decreased air fares and declines in furniture and gasoline prices. From October 1985 to October 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.3%.

Victoria

Higher property taxes, increased rented accommodation charges and advances in the price of cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, recreation equipment, non-prescribed medicines, clothing and new cars (end of discounts on 1986 models) were among the main contributors to the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Lower gasoline prices, decreased air fares and lower prices for household furnishings and equipment had a dampening impact, as did declines in the costs of traveller accommodation and household operation. Lower food prices also exerted a downward effect, mainly reflecting lower prices for beef, dairy products, eggs, fresh produce, coffee and tea. Since October 1985, the all-items index has risen 1.5%.

(see tables on pages 7 and 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

Order the October 1986 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8/\$80), now available. Contact: Sandra Shadlock (613-990-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
St. John's								
Oct. 1986 index	132.5	120.7	132.5	127.4	133.7	133.2	130.6	177.2
% change from Sept. 1986	0.6	0.4	0.8	-0.2	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.2
% change from Oct. 1985	3.0	6.5	0.6	2.5	1.4	4.6	4.0	7.6
Charlottetown/Summerside								
Oct. 1986 index	127.9	119.9	125.7	116.6	127.1	136.7	136.7	176.9
% change from Sept. 1986	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.3	-0.9	0.6	0.0
% change from Oct. 1985	2.2	5.8	-1.1	1.2	-1.2	3.7	5.0	13.5
Halifax								
Oct. 1986 index	132.9	119.2	135.3	118.2	133.7	139.0	139.0	178.4
% change from Sept. 1986	0.8	0.8	0.7	2.0	0.4	-0.6	0.9	0.6
% change from Oct. 1985	3.4	7.4	1.2	1.3	1.1	2.7	4.4	13.1
Saint John								
Oct. 1986 index	132.9	125.2	137.2	117.5	128.4	130.5	137.6	179.2
% change from Sept. 1986	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.9
% change from Oct. 1985	2.3	9.5	0.4	2.0	-5.0	2.9	5.6	8.1
Quebec City								
Oct. 1986 index	136.2	131.0	139.7	120.9	134.1	135.2	125.2	180.9
% change from Sept. 1986	0.4	0.2	0.6	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.7	0.9
% change from Oct. 1985	4.9	10.0	3.0	2.5	0.9	4.1	4.9	11.7
Montreal								
Oct. 1986 index	136.1	131.2	137.5	120.1	138.5	134.0	129.7	182.1
% change from Sept. 1986	0.6	0.9	0.9	-0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
% change from Oct. 1985	5.0	9.6	3.1	2.4	2.1	4.4	4.7	12.5
Ottawa								
Oct. 1986 index	135.0	127.1	139.3	120.1	135.8	134.5	131.0	172.1
% change from Sept. 1986	0.8	1.2	0.9	-0.2	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.3
% change from Oct. 1985	4.5	9.7	2.4	2.5	2.3	3.7	5.9	9.1
Toronto								
Oct. 1986 index	136.6	132.4	137.8	122.3	137.4	138.0	134.0	174.6
% change from Sept. 1986	0.7	0.3	1.3	-0.2	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.1
% change from Oct. 1985	5.4	7.2	5.2	3.1	3.1	6.1	5.1	8.9
Thunder Bay								
Oct. 1986 index	133.8	129.5	135.0	118.9	132.6	137.7	131.2	167.2
% change from Sept. 1986	0.1	-0.4	0.7	0.3	-1.0	0.8	0.8	0.4
% change from Oct. 1985	3.4	6.6	2.0	2.6	0.3	5.4	4.4	7.1
Winnipeg								
Oct. 1986 index	132.7	123.1	136.1	118.7	129.9	129.9	136.0	184.7
% change from Sept. 1986	0.4	-0.2	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.9
% change from Oct. 1985	4.6	7.7	3.7	2.1	0.5	3.3	5.3	13.1

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres (continued)

The indexes in this table measure within each city, the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

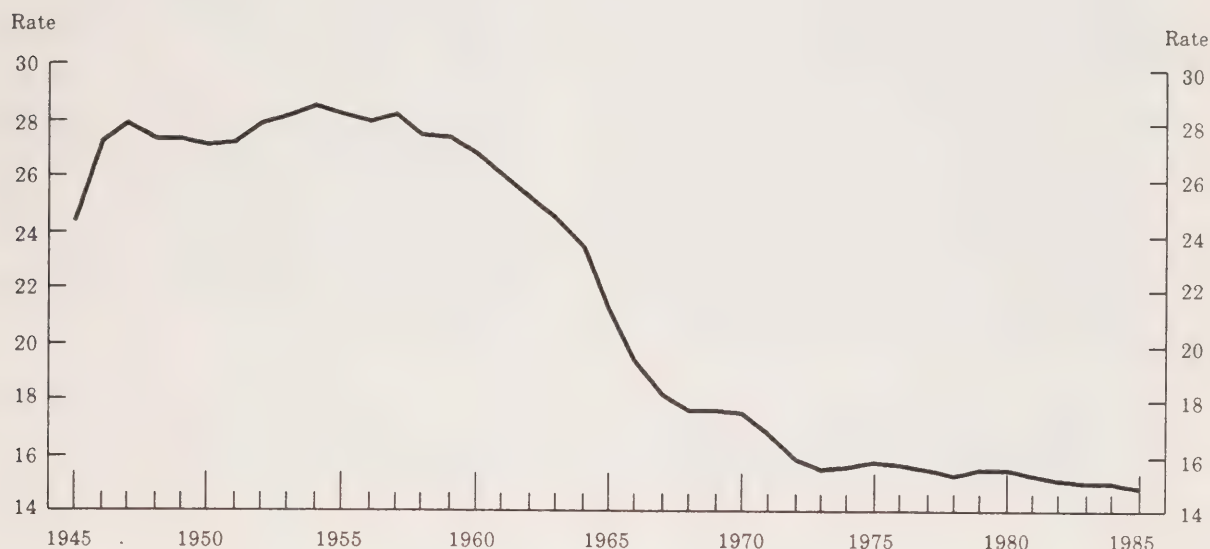
	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
Regina								
Oct. 1986 index	129.3	118.9	135.7	115.6	120.0	135.6	131.6	170.5
% change from Sept. 1986	0.4	-0.2	1.1	0.0	-0.7	0.0	0.5	0.7
% change from Oct. 1985	1.9	0.3	2.3	-1.3	-1.4	2.3	4.1	11.9
Saskatoon								
Oct. 1986 index	131.1	120.6	135.2	119.0	126.5	132.0	133.8	166.7
% change from Sept. 1986	0.8	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.7
% change from Oct. 1985	4.3	7.2	4.1	-1.3	1.0	2.4	5.9	10.5
Edmonton								
Oct. 1986 index	129.3	129.5	123.6	117.0	132.8	136.3	130.5	176.9
% change from Sept. 1986	0.1	-1.1	0.4	-0.3	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.4
% change from Oct. 1985	3.8	7.1	2.5	2.4	2.0	3.9	4.0	8.7
Calgary								
Oct. 1986 index	129.3	129.8	123.6	113.6	134.4	138.9	131.1	173.6
% change from Sept. 1986	0.5	0.4	0.6	-0.3	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.3
% change from Oct. 1985	3.9	7.6	2.8	2.3	0.4	3.3	4.6	9.5
Vancouver								
Oct. 1986 index	130.7	129.0	126.1	120.8	132.0	131.1	140.8	165.1
% change from Sept. 1986	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	-0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5
% change from Oct. 1985	3.3	7.3	2.3	2.3	-1.9	3.7	5.6	9.0
Victoria²								
Oct. 1986 index	104.3	106.0	101.0	104.4	101.0	105.1	108.5	120.2
% change from Sept. 1986	0.2	-0.4	0.5	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6
% change from Oct. 1985	1.5	3.5	0.4	2.5	-4.5	3.1	4.5	8.6

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 24 of *Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$15/\$60)*.

² December 1984 = 100.

Live Birth Rate, Canada, 1945-1985

(Rate per 1,000 population)



Births and Birth Rates, Canada 1985

A total of 375,727 live births were recorded in Canada in 1985, a decrease of 1,304 from 377,031 births in 1984. The small (0.3%) decrease marks only the second deviation in a continuing 12-year uptrend that has seen the annual number of births increase by 9.4% from the 1973 level of 343,373 births.

The birth rate (number of live births per 1,000 population) was 14.8 for 1985, a decrease of 1.3% compared to 15.0 for both 1984 and 1983. During the last five years the birth rate has decreased by 4.5%.

The 1985 rate of natural increase of population (difference between live births and deaths per 1,000 population) for Canada was 7.6 – the lowest rate since 1979. The rates for previous years were: 8.0 in 1984, 8.0 in 1983, 8.1 in 1982, 8.2 in 1981 and 8.3 in 1980.

Birth and Mother's Age

The average number of children born per female during the childbearing age (15-49 years approximately) has declined markedly over the last 25 years to 1.67 in 1985 from 1.75 in 1980, 2.33 in 1970 and 3.89 in 1960.

Moreover, within the childbearing age an increasing number of women seem to have postponed having their first child to their late twenties or early thirties. The proportion of first births for women 25-29 years increased to 36.6% in 1985 from 32.7% in 1980. For women 30-34 years the proportion has risen to 13.3% in 1985 from 9.6% in 1980.

In contrast, for women under 20 years the proportion of first births decreased to 11.7% in 1985 from 16.1% in 1980. For women 20-24 years the proportion has fallen to 35.4% in 1985 from 39.8% in 1980.

(continued on page 10)

Fertility Rates

The general fertility rate (number of births per 1,000 women of childbearing age - 15-49 years) was 55.1 for 1985 compared to 55.9 for 1984 and 1983. During the past five years this rate declined at an average rate of 1% every year.

The 1985 fertility rate for teenage females (23.7) was less than one-third the rate for women 20-24 years (85.3) and one-fifth the rate for women 25-29 years (125.3). The fertility rates for women under 30 years (by five-year age intervals) declined by up to 3.9% during 1984-85 and by up to 14.8% during 1980-85. The rates increased for women 30-34 years and 35-39 years - up to 1.8% during 1984-85 and up to 7.6% during 1980-85. (See table 1.)

Provincial Comparisons

Compared to the birth rate of 14.8 for Canada, the 1985 rates for the 10 provinces ranged from 13.1 for Quebec to 18.6 for Alberta. Relative to

the previous year, the 1985 birth rates increased slightly for two provinces, Prince Edward Island (to 15.8 in 1985 from 15.6 in 1984) and Manitoba (to 16.0 in 1985 from 15.8 in 1984). It decreased for the remaining eight provinces. (See table 2.)

In relation to the overall general fertility rate of 55.1 for Canada, the provincial rates ranged from 53.4 for both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to 72.4 for Saskatchewan. Compared to the previous year, the 1985 fertility rates increased slightly for Prince Edward Island and Manitoba. The rates decreased for the rest of the provinces, except Newfoundland for which this information was not available. (see tables on page 11)

Order *Births and Deaths, 1985* (84-204, \$20), available next week. Contact: S. Wadhera or J. Silins (613-991-1764 or 990-8553), Health Division.

Table 1
General Fertility Rates by Ages of Women, Canada
1980, 1984 and 1985

Age of women	1985	1984	1980
All ages	55.1	55.9	57.9
15-19 years	23.7	24.4	27.6
20-24 years	85.3	88.8	100.1
25-29 years	125.3	126.0	129.4
30-34 years	74.6	73.3	69.3
35-39 years	21.8	21.5	19.4
40-44 years	3.0	3.0	3.1
45-49 years	0.1	0.1	0.2

Table 2
Births, Birth Rates and Fertility Rates by Province
1980, 1984 and 1985

	Births			Birth Rate ¹			General Fertility Rate ²		
	1985	1984	1980	1985	1984	1980	1985	1984	1980
Canada	375,727	377,031	370,709	14.8	15.0	15.5	55.1	55.9	57.9
Newfoundland	8,500	8,560	10,332	14.6	14.8	17.8	..	..	..
Prince Edward Island	2,008	1,954	1,958	15.8	15.6	15.7	62.5	62.2	63.9
Nova Scotia	12,450	12,378	12,369	14.1	14.2	14.5	53.4	54.2	56.5
New Brunswick	10,121	10,360	10,636	14.1	14.5	15.0	53.4	55.4	58.4
Quebec	86,340	87,839	97,421	13.1	13.4	15.4	47.5	48.5	55.7
Ontario	132,208	131,296	123,316	14.6	14.7	14.4	54.4	54.9	54.1
Manitoba	17,097	16,651	15,989	16.0	15.8	15.5	62.6	62.0	61.9
Saskatchewan	18,162	18,014	17,057	17.8	17.9	17.6	72.4	73.0	73.3
Alberta	43,813	44,105	39,749	18.6	18.8	19.1	67.4	67.7	70.4
British Columbia	43,127	43,911	40,104	14.9	15.3	15.2	56.6	58.0	57.9
Yukon	464	519	476	20.4	23.8	22.2	68.2	78.6	76.8
Northwest Territories	1,437	1,444	1,302	28.2	29.2	30.2	103.1	106.9	115.4

¹ Rate per 1,000 population.

² Rate per 1,000 women, ages 15-49 years.

.. Figures not available.

Data Availability Announcements

Aviation in Canada

Data on commercial aviation from the upcoming publication *Aviation in Canada: Historical and Statistical Perspectives on Civil Aviation* are now available. The section on commercial aviation in Canada includes operational and financial statistics, fuel consumption and employment data, information on Canadian aircraft fleet as well as statistics on domestic and international passenger and cargo traffic and discount fares in Canada.

The publication *Aviation in Canada*, which is both an historical chronicle and a statistical analysis, is scheduled for release in mid-December. In addition to the section on commercial aviation, this publication will also cover many other aspects of aviation in Canada such as general aviation, airport activity, air safety, air regulations and international air laws.

Order *Aviation in Canada* (51-501E, \$27), scheduled for release in mid-December. Contact: Lisa Di Piéto (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ended November 8, 1986

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending November 8, 1986 totalled 266 225 tonnes, a decrease of 0.3% from the preceding week's total of 266 976 tonnes and down 6.0% from the year-earlier level of 283 215 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1986 was 11 904 331 tonnes, a decrease of 4.3% from 12 433 865 tonnes for the same period in 1985.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Post-censal Annual Estimates of Population, Canada, Provinces and Territories

June 1, 1986

The estimates of population for Canada, the provinces and territories at June 1, 1986 are now available on CANSIM: matrix 60 as well as at all regional offices of Statistics Canada.

Data users should note that these data are estimates and are not 1986 Census counts.

Contact: Lise Champagne (613-991-2320), Demography Division or the nearest regional office of Statistics Canada.

Sugar Sales

October 1986

Canadian sugar refiners reported preliminary sales totalling 97 689 598 kilograms for all types of sugar in October 1986, comprising 88 687 224 kilograms in domestic sales and 9 002 374 kilograms in export sales. The 1986 cumulative year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 877 325 562 kilograms: 830 532 201 kilograms in domestic sales and 46 793 361 kilograms in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 94 727 000 kilograms in October 1985, of which 85 076 000 kilograms were domestic sales and 9 651 000 kilograms were export sales. The 1985 cumulative year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar were 875 519 000 kilograms: 832 367 000 kilograms in domestic sales and 43 152 000 kilograms in export sales.

Order the October 1986 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of December 8. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

September 1986

Canadian firms produced 111 914 cubic metres of waferboard in September 1986, a decrease of 4.5% from the 117 208 cubic metres produced a year earlier. Particleboard production was 98 208 cubic metres in September 1986, down 5.4% from 103 856 cubic metres the previous year. Production of hardboard for September 1986 is confidential, while hardboard production for September 1985 was 4 275 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (46,017 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch).

Production of waferboard during January to September 1986 totalled 1 036 282 cubic metres, up 5.2 % from the 984 730 cubic metres produced during the same period a year earlier. Particleboard production was 851 726 cubic metres, up 10.8% from 768 975^r (revised figure) cubic metres in January to September 1985. Production of hardboard for January to September 1986 is confidential, while production for January to September 1985 was 35 305 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (380,027 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 8 and 34).

Order the September 1986 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 24. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Leaf Tobacco Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the leaf tobacco industry (SIC 1211) totalled \$346.3 million, up 6.5% from the \$325.3 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5407 and to be released in catalogue 32-251 B 1211 on, or before, November 14, 1986. Commodity data for this industry will become available in February 1987.

Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Tobacco Products Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the tobacco products industry (SIC 1221) totalled \$1,294.6 million, up 2.3% from the \$1,264.9 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5408 and to be released in catalogue 32-251 B 1221 on, or before, November 14, 1986. Commodity data for this industry will become available in February 1987.

Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Building Board Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the building board industry (SIC 2714) totalled \$83.9 million, down 13.9% from the \$97.4 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5486 and to be released in catalogue 36-250 B 2714 on, or before, November 14, 1986. Commodity data for this industry will become available in March 1987.

Contact: Bruno Pépin (613-990-9837), Industry Division.

Metal Plumbing Fixtures and Fittings Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the metal plumbing fixtures and fittings industry (SIC 3091) totalled \$197.9 million, down 27.0% from \$271.2 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5537 and to be released in catalogue 41-251 B 3091 on, or before, November 14, 1986. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: Michel J. Cormier (613-991-3522), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Financial Flow Accounts,
Second Quarter 1986

Catalogue number 13-002

(Canada: \$35/\$140; Other Countries: \$36/\$144)

**Canned and Frozen Fruits
and Vegetables, June 1986**

Catalogue number 32-011

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Production of Selected Biscuits,
Quarter Ended September 1986

Catalogue number 32-026

(Canada: \$5/\$20; Other Countries: \$6/\$24)

Asphalt Roofing,
September 1986

Catalogue number 45-001

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian
Airports, First Quarter 1985**

Catalogue number 51-005

(Canada: \$38/\$152; Other Countries: \$39/\$156)

Oil Pipe Line

Transport, August 1986

Catalogue number 55-001

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

Retail Trade, August 1986

Catalogue number 63-005

(Canada: \$14/\$140; Other Countries: \$15/\$150)

Operating Results - Men's

Retail Clothing Stores, 1983

Catalogue number 63-603

(Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16)

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Major Release Dates

Week of November 17 – 21

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated
date of
release

Title

Reference period

November

17	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	August 1986
17	Building Permits	August 1986
17	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	September 1986
17-18	Retail Trade	September 1986
18-19	Department Store Sales and Stocks	September 1986
18-19	Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada	July 1986
18-21	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	September 1986
19-20	Security Transactions with Non-residents	September 1986
21	Farm Cash Receipts	January-September 1986

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Vehicle for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, November 17, 1986

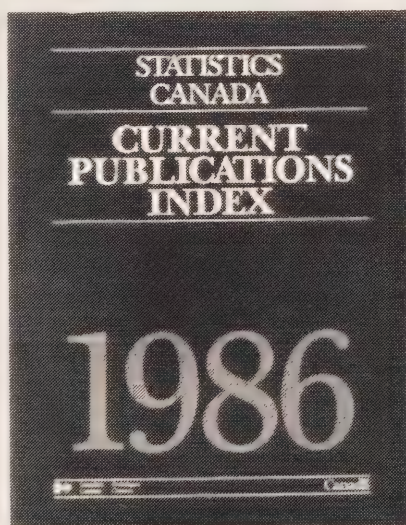
Major Release

Composite Leading Indicator, August 1986	2
• The leading index advanced a moderate 0.3%, consistent with sustained economic growth at current rates	

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots and Pig Iron, October 1986	4
Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings, September 1986	4
Exports by Commodities, September 1986	4

Publications Released	5
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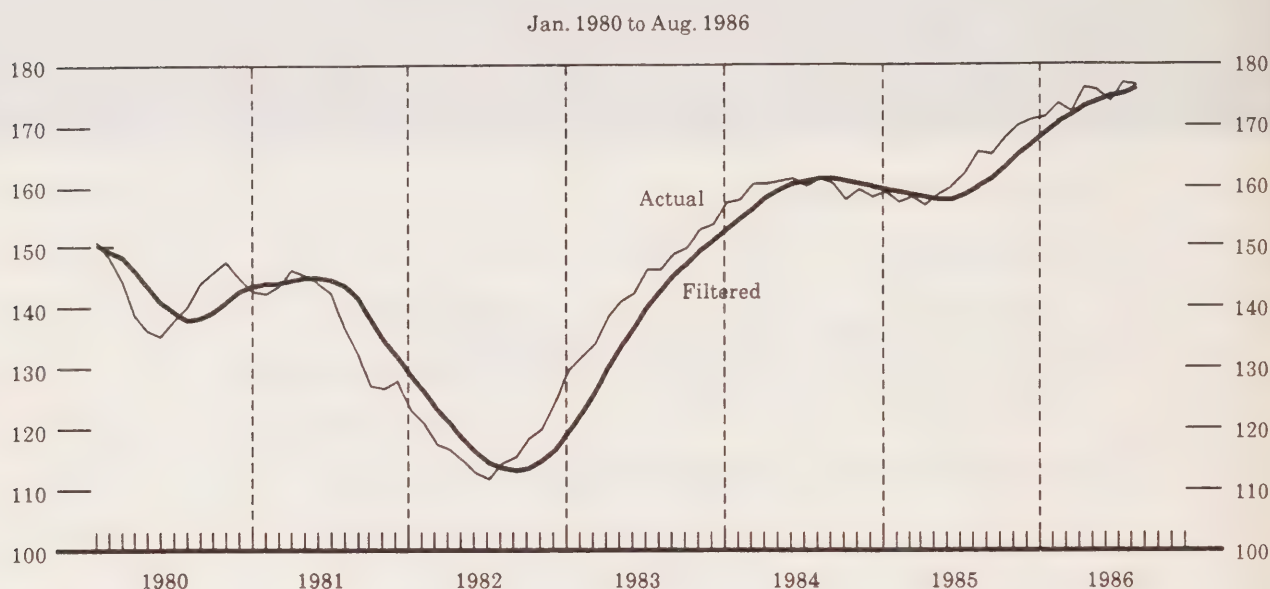
Current Publications Index 1986

This publication replaces and updates the annual *Statistics Canada Catalogue*. Publications released up to June 30, 1986, still in print and not more than 10 years old are described and also referenced in a title and subject index. Separate lists of publications released, title changes, and titles discontinued since January 1, 1985 are provided.

The *Current Publications Index* is available in separate English (11-204E) and French (11-204F) editions at \$10 per issue. Copies may be purchased through Publication Sales (613-993-7276) or from any Statistics Canada regional reference centre. Contact: Amelia Gomez (613-991-1197), Communications Division.

Major Release

The Canadian Composite Leading Index (1971 = 100)



Composite Leading Indicator

August 1986

In August, as in recent months, the composite leading indicator advanced moderately (up 0.3% to 175.9), signalling sustained economic growth at current rates. Real output growth was 0.6% in July, followed by no change in August.

The growth of the leading indicator in August was again primarily attributable to the components of household demand for durable goods and housing. Overall, six of the 10 components rose in the month, the same as in July. The indexes of manufacturing activity weakened in August, pushing the non-filtered level of the composite indicator down slightly (-0.2%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 161.

Note to Users

The composite leading indicator is undergoing an updating, including a re-basing to 1981=100. It is expected that these changes will be implemented with the release of the September 1986 data.

Additional data and further analysis of the Leading Indicator are available in the monthly *Current Economic Indicators* (13-005, \$10/\$100). This publication also contains the Monthly Economic Review that formerly appeared in the *DAILY*. The November issue of this publication will be released November 24. For further information on data published in this issue and the next release dates, or about ordering, contact G. Proulx (613-991-1789). For general information, contact P. Cross (613-990-9162), International and Financial Economics Division.

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage change						Level
	March	April	May	June	July	August	August
Composite Leading Index (1971 = 100)							
Filtered	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	175.9
Unfiltered	-0.6	2.3	-0.5	-0.8	1.7	-0.2	176.5
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.2	124,922 ⁴
New motor vehicle sales	-1.5	-1.8	-1.9	-2.2	-0.4	0.8	710,203 ⁴
Residential construction index ¹	-0.4	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.3	99.5
Manufacturing							
New orders - durable	-0.7	0.0	-0.3	-1.0	-0.3	-0.9	3,429 ⁵
Shipment to inventory ratio - (Finished goods) ²	-0.000	0.008	-0.001	-0.009	0.001	-0.000	1.67
Average workweek (Hours)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	38.63
Percentage change in price per unit labour cost ²	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01
United States composite leading index (1972 = 100)	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	178.5
TSE 300 stock price index (Excluding oil and gas)	2.9	3.5	3.4	2.8	1.5	0.7	3,170.5
Money supply (M1) (\$1971) ³	-0.5	-1.0	-0.9	-0.6	-0.3	-0.1	10,037.5 ⁵

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units), building permits (constant dollars) and mortgage loan approvals (numbers). Because of the unavailability of the actual level of mortgage loan approvals, a forecast was used in the computation of the residential index for the two last months.

² Difference from previous month.

³ Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

⁴ Thousands of 1971 dollars.

⁵ Millions of 1971 dollars.

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots and Pig Iron

October 1986

Preliminary steel ingot production for October 1986 totalled 1 160 000 tonnes, a decrease of 10.5% from 1 295 907 tonnes the previous year. Year-to-date steel ingot production totalled 11 582 870 tonnes, a decrease of 4.5% from 12 125 058 tonnes for the same period in 1985.

Preliminary pig iron production totalled 760 000 tonnes in October, down 8.0% from 825 949 tonnes a year earlier. Year-to-date pig iron production totalled 7 612 821 tonnes, a decrease of 5.6% compared to 8 066 808 tonnes for the same period the previous year.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), available towards the end of December. Contact: G.W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings

September 1986

Steel pipe and tubing production for September 1986 totalled 85 018 tonnes, a decrease of 32.3% from the 125 618 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production was 913 418 tonnes, down 18.6% from the 1 121 858 tonnes produced during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings* (41-011, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 24. Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Exports by Commodities

September 1986

Commodity-country export trade statistics for September 1986 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3686- 3713 and 3719.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Exports by Commodities* (65-004, \$50/\$500), available the first week of December. Contact: G. L. Blaney (613-990-9647), International Trade Division.

Publications Released

Current Publications Index, 1986
Catalogue number 11-204E
(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11.50)

Metal Mines, 1984
Catalogue number 26-223
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Culture Communiqué, Vol. 9, No. 8:
Heritage Institutions Survey,
1983-1984 Catalogue number 87-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 18, 1986

Major Releases

Retail Trade, September 1986

2

- Retail sales totalled \$11.5 billion, up 11.2% from September 1985

Building Permits, August 1986

5

- The value of building permits issued in the first eight months of 1986 was at an annual pace exceeding \$22 billion

Data Availability Announcements

Air Passenger Origin and Destination Statistics – Domestic Report, Second Quarter 1986

6

Steel Ingots, September 1986

6

Shipments of Rolled Steel, September 1986

6

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, September 1986

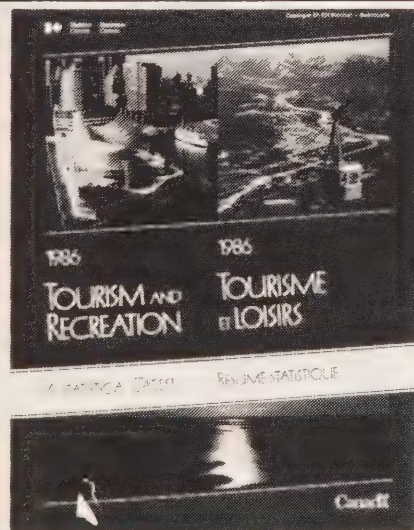
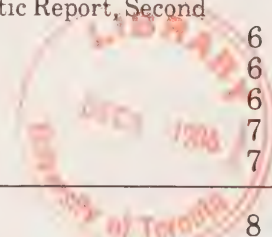
7

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products, November 1, 1986

7

Publications Released

8



Tourism and Recreation, A Statistical Digest 1986

This comprehensive publication includes data on travel, tourism and recreation of Canadian residents and visitors to Canada. The report features information for the years 1980-1985, as well as some statistical data for the first quarter of 1986.

The publication takes an issue-oriented approach. Among the topics discussed are: a micro-analysis of the accommodation sector; the impact of gasoline prices on automobile travel; the statistical significance of the travel account deficit; and the developments concerning a tourism "satellite" account within Statistics Canada.

Order *Tourism and Recreation – A Statistical Digest, 1986* (87-401, \$40), now available. Contact: Gerald Bailie (613-991-1673), Travel, Tourism and Recreation Section.



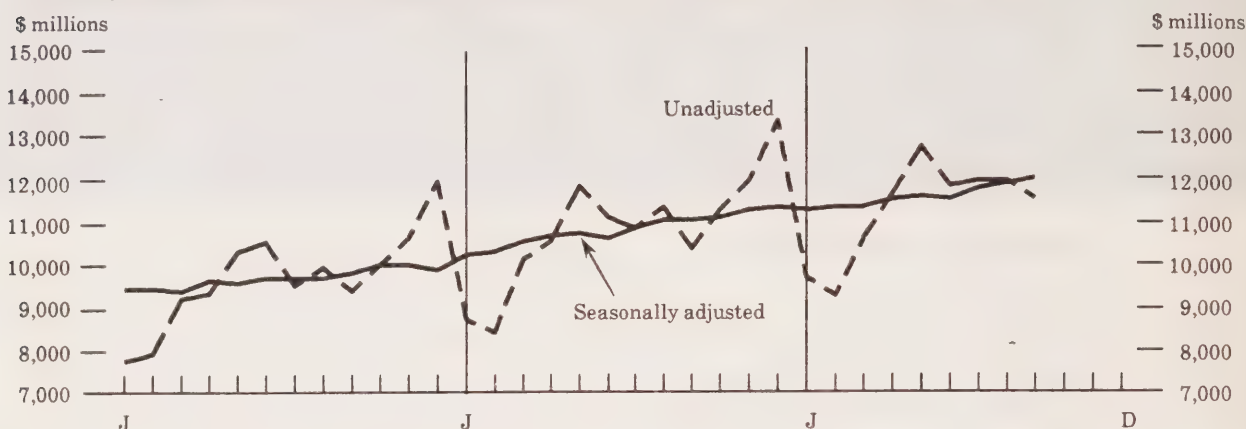
Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Releases

Monthly Retail Trade, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1984-1986



Month-to-month Changes (seasonally adjusted)



Retail Trade

September 1986

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales in September 1986 increased for the third consecutive month to \$11,990 million, an increase of 1.2% over the previous month's revised total of \$11,851 million. The increase in September was predominantly attributable to a 6.4% rise in motor vehicle dealer sales.
- While retail sales have fluctuated during the first nine months of 1986, generally they have been rising, especially during the last three months. For the July to September period, sales advanced on

average by 1.4% on a monthly basis, compared to a 0.5% average increase in the previous three months.

- Partly offsetting the impact of the 6.4% increase for motor vehicle dealers were decreases for combination stores (\$15 million or 0.7%), service stations (\$12 million or 1.4%) and department stores (\$8 million or 0.8%). Sales by department stores, which amounted to \$1,038 million in September 1986, declined for the second consecutive month. The decline recorded by combination stores in September followed two consecutive monthly increases.
- Excluding new and used motor vehicle dealers, retail trade actually declined 0.3% in September 1986, following increases of 1.3% in August and 1.0% in July.

(continued on page 3)

- On a provincial basis, retail sales increases in Ontario (\$62 million or +1.4%), British Columbia (\$19 million or +1.5%) and Alberta (\$17 million or +1.4%) had the largest impact on the increase at the national level. Sales declined in the Yukon and Northwest Territories (-1.3%) and in Quebec (-0.2%).

Unadjusted Sales

- Total retail trade for September 1986 rose 11.2% or \$1,160 million over the same month last year, totalling \$11,496 million. Cumulative retail sales for the first nine months of 1986 amounted to \$100.8 billion, up 8.3% over the corresponding period in 1985.
- The two largest groups within retail trade recorded increases over September 1985 – motor vehicle dealers (+20.5%) and food stores (+8.6%). Department store sales, which totalled \$1,021 million in September 1986, were up 5.7% over the same month a year earlier. Service station sales declined for the sixth consecutive month, on a year-over-year basis, to total \$855 million, down 7.2% from the September 1985 level.

- On a provincial basis, most of the year-over-year growth registered in September 1986 was concentrated in Ontario (\$494 million or +12.6%), Quebec (\$315 million or +12.4%) and British Columbia (\$123 million or +10.6%). Alberta also posted a significant gain, with an increase in sales of \$75 million or +6.8%.

- At the metropolitan level, the following sales gains were recorded: Toronto (+15.7%), Vancouver (+14.6%), Montreal (+13.6%) and Winnipeg (+3.2%). (see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2300-2304, 2306-2313, 2315-2317, 2320 and 2321.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$14/\$140), available the fourth week of December. Contact: Lina Di Piéto (613-991-3551) or Maurice Massaad (613-990-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

Kind of Business	Unadjusted Sales All Stores				Seasonally Adjusted Sales All Stores				
	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1986 ^r	Sept. 1986 ^p	Sept. 86/85	June 1986 ^r	July 1986 ^r	Aug. 1986 ^r	Sept. 1986 ^p	Sept. 86/ Aug. 86
	(millions of \$)				(millions of \$)				%
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	1,844.2	2,195.4	1,972.8	6.9	2,052.3	2,072.5	2,117.6	2,102.6	- 0.7
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	524.6	648.6	588.8	12.2	583.0	586.6	590.7	593.1	0.4
All other food stores	189.5	235.1	216.4	14.1	220.2	225.0	225.2	223.6	- 0.7
Department stores	964.8	975.5	1,020.7	5.7	1,040.1	1,048.6	1,046.4	1,038.4	- 0.8
General merchandise stores	232.6	228.3	251.7	8.2	234.5	237.0	236.5	242.7	2.6
General stores	159.2	181.2	172.2	8.1	171.5	171.9	171.0	171.5	0.3
Variety stores	97.3	102.9	95.0	- 2.3	102.8	103.6	101.3	100.0	- 1.2
Motor vehicle dealers	2,007.3	2,325.3	2,420.2	20.5	2,326.2	2,493.3	2,488.6	2,647.6	6.4
Used car dealers	56.3	63.9	69.3	23.1	65.6	64.0	64.6	68.0	5.4
Service stations	922.1	942.8	855.0	- 7.2	892.4	883.3	884.2	872.2	- 1.4
Garages	115.5	135.3	130.7	13.1	133.9	133.1	132.7	132.7	-
Automotive parts and accessories stores	212.9	248.1	251.2	18.0	263.4	245.1	257.7	264.2	2.5
Men's clothing stores	98.0	98.9	117.2	19.5	115.5	116.8	120.1	121.1	0.9
Women's clothing stores	242.7	253.0	277.9	14.5	246.3	248.4	266.3	260.2	- 2.3
Family clothing stores	161.8	180.7	185.7	14.7	165.2	172.1	176.9	177.1	0.1
Specialty shoe stores	18.6	20.3	23.2	24.6	21.0	19.7	20.8	20.6	- 0.7
Family shoe stores	91.7	99.6	107.4	17.0	97.3	98.5	101.7	100.9	- 0.8
Hardware stores	97.3	118.7	115.0	18.2	110.2	115.9	114.1	113.0	- 1.0
Household furniture stores	131.0	154.6	152.1	16.0	143.7	143.5	145.9	150.3	3.0
Household appliance stores	45.9	52.3	51.3	11.8	48.2	49.3	50.2	49.9	- 0.7
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	96.1	121.0	113.3	17.8	107.9	112.5	114.2	113.6	- 0.6
Pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores	441.3	504.3	492.2	11.5	486.0	500.9	505.9	511.5	1.1
Book and stationery stores	60.3	66.8	63.2	4.7	64.5	64.7	65.9	64.6	- 2.0
Florists	32.2	36.9	37.2	15.5	42.7	45.6	44.4	44.7	0.7
Jewellery stores	61.4	6	71.1	15.7	84.9	87.8	88.2	89.8	1.8
Sporting goods and accessories stores	136.2	189.5	160.8	18.0	168.1	174.9	175.8	179.2	1.9
Personal accessories stores	135.4	179.4	167.1	23.4	161.8	165.2	167.6	173.4	3.4
All other stores	1,160.2	1,457.3	1,317.4	13.5	1,325.5	1,355.2	1,376.6	1,362.8	- 1.0
All stores - Total	10,336.5	11,893.3	11,496.2	11.2	11,474.6	11,735.1	11,851.2	11,989.6	1.2

^p Preliminary.

^r Revised.

- Nil or zero.

Building Permits

August 1986

For a third consecutive month, the seasonally adjusted value of building permits issued in August by Canadian municipalities was more than \$2 billion (\$2,224.3 million), up 5.9% from \$2,099.8 million in July. This performance was entirely attributable to a notable gain in the residential sector which more than offset a decrease registered in the non-residential sector. At this pace, the cumulative value of building permits issued in 1986 should exceed \$22 billion, up about 15% from the \$19.5 billion in 1985.

The seasonally adjusted value of residential permits in August jumped 23.1% to \$1,362.4 million from \$1,106.3 million in July. Strength was shown in totals of residential permits for both multi- and single-family dwelling sectors. On a seasonally adjusted basis, 20,319 units were approved in August (11,802 single detached and 8,517 multiple dwellings), up 21.9% from 16,672 units in July (9,160 single detached and 7,512 multiple dwellings). In

annual terms, these approvals represented 243,800 units in August and 200,100 units in July. The value of building permits rose in all regions except in the Atlantic.

The seasonally adjusted value of non-residential projects in August dropped 13.2% to \$861.9 million. In spite of this fall, building permits recorded in the non-residential sector remained at a relatively high level in August. All components declined in August: the commercial (-18.6%) registered the largest decrease followed by the industrial (-7.5%) and the public (-2.3%) components. The value of non-residential permits issued in Quebec and Ontario declined in August, while significant gains were noted in the other areas.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 129, 137, 443, 989-991, 994, 995 and 4073.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/\$200), scheduled for release the first week of December. Contact: Gaétan Lemay (613-991-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Building Permits Issued in Canada

(Millions of Dollars)

	Unadjusted				Adjusted				% change	
	Aug. 1986	July 1986	Aug. 1985	July 1985	Aug. 1986 ¹	July 1986	Aug. 1985	July 1985	Aug. '86/ July '86	Aug. '86/ Aug. '85
Residential	1,055.4	1,298.8	1,061.9	1,109.0	1,362.4	1,106.3	1,080.6	953.1	23.1	26.1
Industrial	180.8	208.6	239.7	162.8	162.9	176.1	181.0	141.0	-7.5	-10.0
Commercial	428.3	677.4	430.8	416.4	490.5	602.9	391.6	395.0	-18.6	25.3
Institutional and governmental	232.5	210.6	260.4	177.5	208.5	214.5	208.5	171.1	-2.3	-
Total	1,897.0	2,395.4	1,992.8	1,865.7	2,224.3	2,099.8	1,861.7	1,660.2	5.9	19.5

¹ Data include an estimate of late returns.

- Nil or zero.

Data Availability Announcements

Air Passenger Origin and Destination – Domestic Report Second Quarter 1986

Air passenger origin and destination data indicate that 3,255,660 passengers travelled on domestic scheduled services during the second quarter of 1986, up 3.4% from the 3,149,880 passengers recorded for the second quarter of 1985.

The success of Expo 86 during the summer brought many travelers to Vancouver. In fact, most of the increase in traffic during the second quarter of 1986 compared to the second quarter of 1985 was recorded between Vancouver and other Canadian cities. For example, traffic between Toronto and Vancouver doubled to 235,410 passengers from 117,760 passengers in the second quarter of 1985. Wardair's new domestic scheduled service introduced in May 1986 between major Canadian cities also contributed to the increase in domestic traffic.

Order the Vol. 18, No. 11 *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available the second week of December. Contact: A. MacDonald (819-997-1989), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Steel Ingots September 1986

Steel ingot production for September 1986 totalled 1 088 158 tonnes, a decrease of 14.2% from 1 267 625 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production was 10 422 870 tonnes, a decrease of 3.8% from 10 829 151 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

Order the September 1986 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of December 1. Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Rolled Steel Shipments September 1986

Rolled steel shipments for September 1986 totalled 950 491 tonnes, an increase of 12.6% from the preceding month's total of 844 428 tonnes and a decrease of 1.4% from the year-earlier level of 964 367 tonnes (revised figure).

Year-to-date shipments totalled 8 730 812 tonnes, a decrease of 1.6% compared to 8 871 773 tonnes (revised figure) the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

Order the September 1986 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of December 1. Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

September 1986

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 61 578 tonnes in September 1986, an increase of 13.5% over the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 535 578 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

Order the September 1986 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 24. Contact: Michel Cormier (613-991-3522), Industry Division.

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

November 1986

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at November 1, 1986 and revised figures for October 1, 1986 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release December 3. Contact: P. Beerstecher (613-990-8716), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Publications Released

Railway Operating

Statistics, July 1986

Catalogue number 52-003

(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries:
\$10.50/\$105)

Tourism and Recreation:

A Statistical Digest, 1986

Catalogue number 87-401

(Canada: \$40; Other Countries: \$41.50)

Quarterly Report on Energy

Supply – Demand in Canada, 1986-I

Catalogue number 57-003

(Canada: \$25/\$100; Other Countries:
\$26.50/\$106)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 19, 1986

Major Releases

Occupational Trends Among Women in Canada, 1976 to 1985 2

- Women accounted for 70% of the total employment growth in Canada during the period

The Class of 1982 3

- Two years after they graduated, the unemployment rate of 1982 university and college graduates was 10%

Local Government Employment, Second Quarter 1986 5

- Local government employment increased slightly from June 1985

Data Availability Announcements

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Major Releases

Occupational Trends Among Women in Canada 1976 to 1985

The decade ending in 1985 saw dramatic growth in female employment with 88% of the increase occurring in three occupational groups: managerial and professional, clerical and service.

The occupational profile of employed women has shifted markedly in the past 10 years. The October 1986 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001) contains an article entitled "Occupational Trends Among Women in Canada: 1976 to 1985" which examines these changes. Highlights from the article include:

- Women accounted for 70% of total employment growth between 1976 and 1985. Female employment rose during the decade by 37% in contrast to an increase of only 9% among men.
- Women occupied 44% of positions in managerial and professional occupations in 1985, up somewhat from 1976 (40%).
- Increases were noted in the proportion of women in all broad occupational groups within the managerial and professional category. For example, the women's share of the managerial and administrative group rose to 32% from 20%. Women are now in the majority in the social sciences and their share of employment in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics rose in 10 years to 16% from 10%.
- Full-time employment accounted for three-quarters of the increase in the number of women in the managerial and professional

occupations. In contrast, over one-half of the growth in the clerical and service occupations was part-time.

- Women working full-time accounted for a high and stable proportion (around 93%) of all women employed in the managerial and administrative group. On the other hand, traditional occupations for women such as teaching, and medicine and health showed a decline over the decade in the proportion working full-time.
- Women aged 25-34 increased their share of total female employment in managerial and administrative positions to 36% in 1985 from 30% in 1976. This trend towards younger female employment was also apparent within the natural sciences, engineering and mathematics group and the social sciences group. In contrast, only 31% of female teachers were in the 25-34 age category in 1985, compared to 43% a decade ago.
- Occupational changes over the past 10 years are consistent with the rising proportion of women enrolled in university programs. Substantial increases between 1976 and 1984 in women's share of total enrolments have been noted in such fields as engineering, commerce, and management at both the undergraduate and graduate levels.

Order the October 1986 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$20/\$200), available today. Contact: Doreen Duchesne (613-991-6893), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

The Class of 1982

Unemployment among 1982 trade/vocational graduates in June 1984 stood at 26%, much higher than the 10% rate for 1982 college and university graduates or the 16% unadjusted unemployment rate for all 20-24-year olds in Canada. Three-quarters of trade/vocational graduates had been unemployed at some time during the two years after graduation compared with 57% of college and 44% of university graduates. On average, these trade/vocational graduates spent 10 months looking for work compared with less than seven months for unemployed college and university graduates.

These results from the 1984 National Graduates Survey are presented in *The Class of '82*, now available. Other findings of the publication include:

- Estimated median 1984 earnings of graduates working full-time were \$15,000 for trade/vocational, \$18,000 for college and \$24,000 for university graduates. Women, on average, earned \$2,000 to \$5,000 less than men with the same level of qualification.
- About 70% of trade/vocational graduates working full-time did not need their educational program to qualify for their job. Thirty-five per cent of college graduates employed full-time were in jobs that did not require a college education, whereas 27% of university graduates working full-time had jobs that did not require a university education.
- In June 1984 almost 10% of bachelor's degree recipients working full-time held clerical jobs.
- About one graduate in 10 in the labour force had a part-time job. The reason most often given for part-time work was the inability to find full-time employment.
- Looking back after two years, 62% of trade/vocational, 64% of college and 72% of

university graduates would select the same educational program again. However, fewer than half those with jobs not related to their knowledge and skills would make the same choice.

- Graduates from the health disciplines had low unemployment rates, short periods of unemployment after graduation and high earnings. On the other hand, unemployment was high, job searches long and earnings relatively low for most graduates of agriculture and biological sciences, humanities, social sciences, and fine and applied arts. University engineering graduates had above-average earnings, but an unemployment rate of 10%, the university average.

The 1984 National Graduates Survey was designed to monitor the transition from school to work of 1982 trade/vocational, college and university graduates during the two years after graduation. *The Class of '82*, co-published by the Secretary of State and Statistics Canada, highlights labour market outcomes for these graduates. Topics include: labour force status, earnings, duration of unemployment, relationship of job to field of study, match between job requirements and education qualifications, occupations, job satisfaction, further studies after graduation, financial assistance, migration and attitudes of graduates toward their education. Numerous tables and charts provide information by field of study and sex. (see table on page 4)

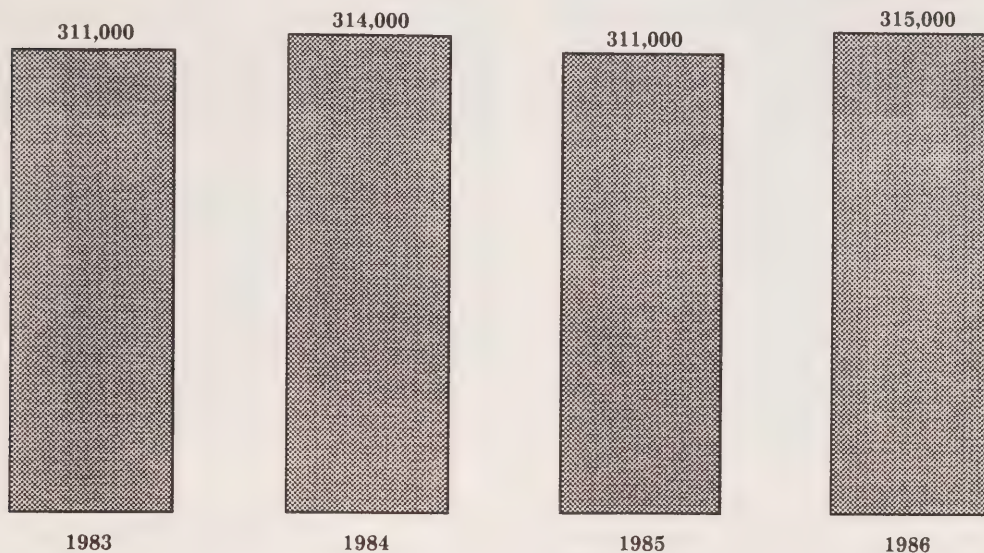
The Class of '82 is now available free of charge from Publications Distribution, Communications Directorate, Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M5 (819-997-0055). For information contact: Warren Clark (613-991-1522) or R. Lortie (613-991-1525) of the Education, Culture and Tourism Division, Statistics Canada, or Gilles Jasmin (819-994-5568), Educational Statistics Analysis, Department of the Secretary of State.

Unemployment Rates of 1982 Graduates, by Province of Interview and Educational Level
June 1984

	Trade/ vocational	College	University
	(per cent)		
Canada	26	10	10
Newfoundland	37	14	8
Prince Edward Island	21	16	12
Nova Scotia	25	11	16
New Brunswick	26	13	10
Quebec	35	14	14
Ontario	20	8	8
Manitoba	10	7	7
Saskatchewan	12	5	7
Alberta	17	7	7
British Columbia	23	14	11
Yukon/Northwest Territories	19	--	--

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

Local Government Employment, June 1983-1986



Note : Employment figures do not include the number of employees of hospitals, schools or government enterprises.

Local Government Employment

Second Quarter 1986

Highlights

Local Government Services

Employment increased slightly in June 1986 compared to June of last year.

- There were 315,301 employees in local government services in June 1986 compared to 311,125 in June 1985, a modest increase of 1.3% or 4,176 employees.
- The provinces which showed significant changes in employment from a year earlier were as follows (with the percentage change in brackets):

• Ontario	3,135	2.2%;
• Alberta	710	2.2%;
• Manitoba	280	2.5%;
• Nova Scotia	230	3.5%;
• Saskatchewan	224	1.8%;
• British Columbia	-396	-1.3%.

The growth noted in Ontario, Alberta, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan was due mainly to increased seasonal and student summer employment under provincial and individual municipal job creation programs. The decrease in British Columbia was caused by a reduction in wage-earner employment in a number of municipalities.

(continued on page 6)

Metropolitan Areas

- Local government employment in metropolitan areas increased by 1.2% or 2,586 employees. Significant increases were reported in Toronto with 1,559 additional employees (+2.8%), Halifax, 411 (+13.3%), Kitchener, 396 (+8.2%), London, 207 (+6.8%), Winnipeg, 179 (+2.2%) and Regina, 93 employees (+3.1%). Decreases occurred mainly in St. Catharines-Niagara (244 employees or -4.5%) and in Vancouver (135 employees, -0.7%).

Available on CANSIM: local government services monthly data by province and territory are located in matrix 2725, and that for municipalities over 10,000 population by metropolitan area and major urban area in matrix 2726. Data on hospitals, school boards and government enterprises from January 1985 to March 1986 only are also available from CANSIM data bank.

Order the April-June 1986 issue of *Local Government Employment* (72-009, \$10/\$40), to be released December 8. Questions pertaining to the data should be directed to M. Fathy (613-991-1846) or C. Doucet (613-991-1846), Public Institutions Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Tobacco Products

October 1986

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 5,600,292,000 cigarettes in October 1986, a 8.2% decrease from the 6,103,320,000 cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1985. Production for January to October 1986 was at 46,835,945,000 cigarettes, down from 54,046,227,000 cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1985.

Domestic sales in October 1986 totalled 3,481,724,000 cigarettes, a decrease of 28.9% from the October 1985 amount of 4,894,961,000 cigarettes. Year-to-date sales in 1986 were at 44,995,958,000 cigarettes, down 6.5% from the 1985 cumulative amount of 48,110,193,000 cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of December 1. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Telephone Statistics

September 1986

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$901.2 million in September 1986, up 8.7% from a year earlier. Operating expenses were \$595.8 million, an increase of 6.4% over September 1985. Net operating revenue reached \$305.4 million, an increase of 13.3% over September 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$7.50/\$75), scheduled for release the first week of December. Contact: J.R. Slattery (613-991-2205), Services Division.

Railway Carloadings

10 Days Ending October 31, 1986

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the 10 days ending October 31, 1986 totalled 7.3 million tonnes, a decrease of 4.3% from the 1985 figure. Loadings decreased in the East by 6.3% and decreased in the West by 2.7%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) decreased in the East by 2.5% and increased in the West by 1.6%. There was an overall national decrease of 1.4%.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings totalled 197.3 million tonnes, a decrease of 0.9% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 3.2%.

Order the Vol. 2, No. 40 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75), scheduled for release the week of November 17. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

Production of Soft Drinks

October 1986

Soft drink production for October 1986 was estimated at 1 581 122 hectolitres, an increase of 1.7% from 1 555 173 hectolitres (revised figure) estimated a year earlier.

Year-to-date production was estimated at 17 881 300 hectolitres, compared to the corresponding 1985 amount of 16 382 180 hectolitres. These data are based on carbon dioxide usage.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, \$2/\$20), to be released the first week of December. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Oils and Fats

September 1986

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in September 1986 totalled 48 464 tonnes, an increase of 6.2% from the 45 652 tonnes produced in August 1986. The 1986 cumulative year-to-date production totalled 421 443 tonnes, down 3.8% from the corresponding 1985 figure of 438 278 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 8 360 tonnes in September 1986, up from the 8 109 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date in 1986 were 69 435 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 74 260 tonnes in 1985. Sales of packaged salad oil decreased to 7 874 tonnes in September 1986 from 7 935 tonnes in August. The cumulative sales to date in 1986 were 48 806 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 53 507 tonnes in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 24. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Notifiable Disease Summary

Four-week Period Ending October 25, 1986

Statistics and new cases of notifiable diseases for the four-week period ending October 25, 1986 are now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and the provinces.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050123.

Contact: Leslie Gaudette (613-991-1769), Health Division.

Publications Released

**Production, Shipments and Stocks
on Hand of Sawmills East of the**

Rockies, August 1986

Catalogue number 35-002

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

Rigid Insulating Board,

September 1986

Catalogue number 36-002

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Specified Domestic Electrical

Appliances, September 1986

Catalogue number 43-003

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Production, Sales and

Stocks of Major Appliances,

September 1986

Catalogue number 43-010

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Department Store Monthly Sales,

by Province and Metropolitan Area,

September 1986

Catalogue number 63-004

(Canada: \$2/\$20; Other Countries: \$3/\$30)

The Labour Force, October 1986

Catalogue number 71-001

(Canada: \$20/\$200; \$21.50/\$215)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 20, 1986

Major Releases

Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, September 1986 2

- Seasonally adjusted, total manufacturing shipments increased 0.4% to \$20,334 million – following a 2.6% decline in August

Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity, July 1986 4

- The leading indicator continued to advance in July (+ 1.9%)

Sales of Natural Gas, September 1986 5

- Sales of natural gas decreased 0.7% from September 1985

Provincial and Territorial Government Employment, Second Quarter 1986 6

- Provincial and territorial general government employment rose slightly from the year-earlier level

Data Availability Announcement

Steel Ingots, Week Ending November 15, 1986 7

Publication Released

8



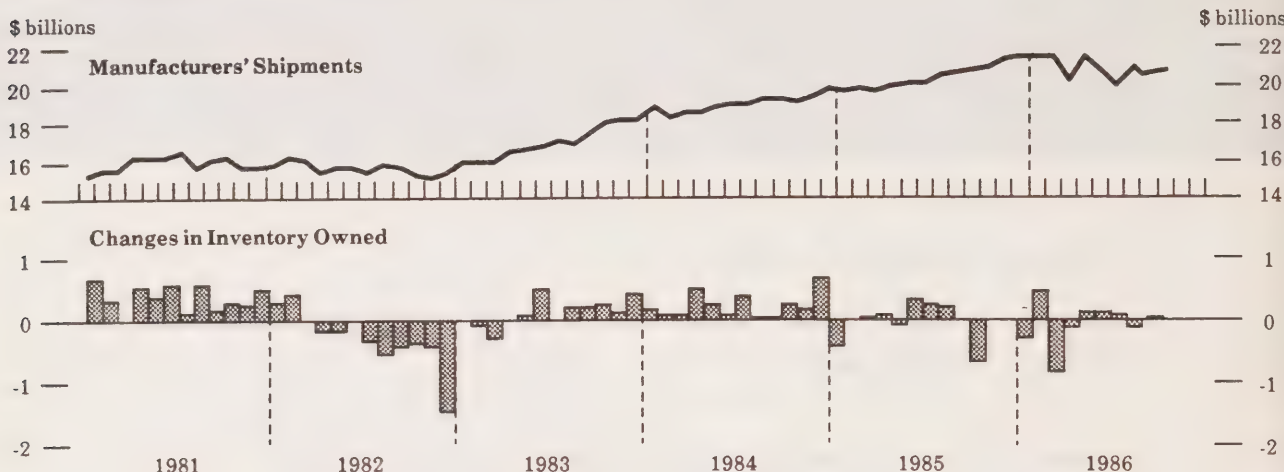
Statistics
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Major Releases

Manufacturers' Shipments and Changes in Inventory Owned, 1981-1986 (Seasonally adjusted)



Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries September 1986

Highlights

- In September, total manufacturing shipments continued to fluctuate about the generally downward trend which has been observed since the beginning of 1986. Preliminary estimates indicate that seasonally adjusted shipments increased 0.4% to \$20,334 million, following a 2.6% decline in August. Notwithstanding the September increase, shipments still remain 5.5% below the January peak. The increase in September was predominantly concentrated in the transportation equipment industries, where shipments were up 9.8%.
- The seasonally adjusted value of new orders received in September increased 2.4% to \$20,244 million following a 4.8% decrease in August. New orders still remain low, compared to levels attained at the beginning of 1986.
- The seasonally adjusted unfilled orders backlog decreased 0.4% in September to \$24,012 million. Following four consecutive monthly decreases, unfilled orders are now at their lowest level since November 1985.
- Seasonally adjusted, inventories owned by manufacturers at the end of September totalled \$34,120 million, marking the sixth consecutive month in which inventories have remained at about the same level.
- The ratio of seasonally adjusted total inventory owned to seasonally adjusted shipments remained at 1.68:1 in September. This ratio has remained in the 1.60:1 to 1.70:1 range since February 1986.
- Not adjusted for seasonal variation, manufacturers' shipments in September 1986 were estimated at \$21,286 million, 0.2% lower than the September 1985 level. Cumulative shipments for the first nine months of 1986 have been estimated at (continued on page 3)

\$186,764 million, 3.2% above the value for the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries* (31-001, \$15/\$150),

available in three to four weeks time. Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. Contact: the Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section (613-990-9832), Industry Division.

Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

(Based on 1982 Census of Manufactures Benchmarks)
(millions of dollars)

	September 1986 ^p	August 1986 ^r	July 1986	September 1985
Not adjusted for seasonal variation				
Shipments - Total	21,285.9	19,425.9	19,638.2	21,335.8
New orders - Total	21,202.2	19,159.5	19,554.7	21,052.7
Unfilled orders - Total	24,095.2	24,179.0	24,445.4	24,248.5
Inventory owned - Total	33,863.3	33,886.2	33,827.8	34,392.2
Adjusted for seasonal variation				
Shipments - Total	20,334.0	20,258.8	20,805.9	20,709.4
New orders - Total	20,243.7	19,762.0	20,766.0	20,366.5
Unfilled orders - Total	24,012.3	24,102.5	24,599.4	24,139.7
Inventory owned - Total	34,120.1	34,107.1	34,190.8	34,637.9
Ratio of total inventories owned to shipments	1.68	1.68	1.64	1.67

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada

July 1986

The leading indicator of building construction activity in Canada (1981=100) gained 1.9% in July to 106.7 from a revised index of 104.7 in June. This gain was attributable to both the non-residential and to a lesser extent, the residential sectors.

The filtered index of residential construction rose 1.6% in July to 117.5. Both the single dwelling sector, and more particularly, the multi-family dwelling sector were responsible for this increase. The trend-cycle of residential permits issued continued to advance in all regions except in the Prairies where the situation remained unchanged.

The filtered index of non-residential construction (excluding engineering projects) moved up 2.2% to 95.4 in July from a revised index of 93.3 in June. Gains were recorded in both commercial (+3.5%) and public (+1.2%) components while the industrial remained relatively stable (-0.1%). The trend-cycle of non-residential permits issued increased in Quebec, Ontario and in the Prairies while it levelled off in the Atlantic provinces and in British Columbia.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 80 (level 9-15).

Order the August 1986 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/200), scheduled for release the first week of December. Contact: Francine Monette (613-991-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada

(1981 = 100)

	July 1986	June 1986	May 1986	Apr. 1986	July 1985	June 1985	May 1985	Apr. 1985	% Variation	
									July '86/ June '86	July '86/ July '85
Total index	106.7	104.7	102.6	100.4	89.9	88.4	86.5	84.1	1.9	18.7
Residential	117.5	115.6	113.6	111.7	98.0	95.1	91.8	88.2	1.6	19.9
Non-residential	95.4	93.3	91.0	88.6	81.3	81.3	80.9	79.9	2.2	17.3
Industrial	77.9	78.0	77.9	77.7	79.8	80.1	80.2	79.8	-0.1	-2.4
Commercial	97.0	93.7	90.4	87.2	75.1	74.2	72.9	71.4	3.5	29.2
Public	105.2	104.0	102.3	100.2	94.4	95.3	95.6	95.2	1.2	11.4

Sales of Natural Gas

September 1986

During September 1986, sales of natural gas by main distributors totalled 2 877 703 thousand cubic metres, a 0.7% decrease from the level recorded the previous year. On the basis of rate structure information, sales for September 1986 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from September 1985 in brackets: residential sales, 460 611 thousand cubic metres (-0.7); commercial sales, 419 375 thousand cubic metres (-1.8) and industrial sales, 1 997 717 thousand cubic metres (-0.5).

For the first nine months of 1986, sales of natural gas in Canada amounted to 35 179 180 thousand cubic metres, a 1.2% decrease from the level recorded during the same period of

1985. On the basis of rate structure information, sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from January to September 1985 in brackets: residential sales, 8 907 324 thousand cubic metres (+0.4); commercial sales, 7 271 854 thousand cubic metres (-1.1) and industrial sales, 19 000 002 thousand cubic metres (-2.0).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-641 and 644-647.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$10/\$100), available the third week of December. Contact: Gary Smalldridge (613-991-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Natural Gas Sales

September 1986

	Rate structure				Total
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	
(thousands of cubic metres)					
New Brunswick	10	48	—	—	58
Quebec	16 577	39 337	276 825	—	332 739
Ontario	157 683	144 771	597 501	64 005	963 960
Manitoba	17 683	15 937	32 054	—	65 674
Saskatchewan	45 187	28 197	72 079	—	145 463
Alberta	170 994	131 384	757 550	—	1 059 928
British Columbia	52 477	59 701	197 703	—	309 881
Canada – September 1986	460 611	419 375	1 933 712	64 005	2 877 703
Canada – September 1985	463 799	426 872	2 006 833		2 897 504
% change	-0.7	-1.8	-0.5		-0.7
Year-to-date Canada 1986	8 907 324	7 271 854	18 582 032	417 970	35 179 180
Year-to-date Canada 1985	8 874 631	7 350 848	19 379 089		35 604 568
% change	0.4	-1.1	-2.0		-1.2

Note: Revised figures will be available later in the *Gas Utilities* publication (55-002) as well as on CANSIM.
- Nil or zero.

Provincial and Territorial Government Employment

Second Quarter 1986

Highlights

General Government

- Provincial and territorial general government employment rose slightly in June 1986 as compared to the same month last year.
- There were 509,907 employees in general government in June 1986 compared to 500,900 employees in June 1985, a rise of 1.8% or 9,007 employees. This is similar to the rate of growth in employment for June 1985 when compared to June 1984.
- The main reasons for the increase in general government employment were hiring of temporary staff by the Expo 86 Corporation in British Columbia and an increase in temporary employment at the Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology in Ontario under the Student Employment Program. Had it not been for the above increases, general government employment would have increased by only 0.1%.
- Employment in the department and ministry component of general government services declined slightly from June 1985 as a result of lower summer seasonal hiring.

Government Enterprises

- There were 162,533 employees of government enterprises in June 1986 as compared to 158,751 in June 1985, an increase of 2.4% or 3,782.
- The increase in government enterprise employment resulted mainly from renewed activity at the Darlington project by Ontario Hydro.
- The above-mentioned increase and other smaller increases were partially offset by the sale of Rafinerie du Sucre de Quebec by the Quebec provincial government.

Total Government

- General government and government enterprise employment totalled 672,440 employees in June 1986 compared to 659,651 in June 1985, an increase of 1.9% or 12,789 employees.

Available on CANSIM: monthly data by province or territory are located in matrix 2722.

The April-June 1986 issue of *Provincial and Territorial Government Employment* (72-007, \$15/\$60) will be released at a later date. Questions pertaining to the data should be directed to Terry Moore (613-990-8306) or Peter Dudley (613-991-1845), Public Institutions Division.

Data Availability Announcement

Steel Ingots

Week Ending November 15, 1986

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending November 15, 1986 totalled 271 042 tonnes, an increase of 1.8% from the preceding week's total of 266 225 tonnes but down 6.6% from the year-earlier level of 290 207 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1986 was 12 120 137 tonnes, a decrease of 4.6% from 12 698 480 tonnes for the same period in 1985.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

**The
Daily**

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Publication Released

**International Travel –
Advance Information,
September 1986
Catalogue number 66-001P**
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, November 21, 1986

Major Releases

Farm Cash Receipts, January-September 1986	2
• Farm cash receipts increased by 3.5% from the same period a year earlier	
Department Store Sales and Stocks, September 1986	4
• Department store sales increased 5.8% from September 1985	
Refined Petroleum Products, September 1986	6
• Seasonally adjusted sales of refined petroleum products rose 6.6% over the August level	

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings, Seven Days Ending November 7, 1986	7
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Rubber Hose and Belting Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures	8

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Major Release Dates, November 24-28, 1986 10

GDP at Factor Cost by Industry, in Constant (1981) Prices 1961-1981

Revised annual benchmarks in constant 1981 prices for Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost by industry for the period 1961-1981 are released today. The benchmarks are an anchor to the monthly Real Domestic Product by Industry as well as to the provincial estimates of GDP by Industry.

These benchmarks have been derived from the annual input-output tables in constant prices. The input-output tables for 1961-1981 have been deflated in two time periods, 1961-1971 and 1971-1981 with price indexes based on 1961 and 1971 respectively. The historical series of GDP at factor cost has been re-scaled on a 1981 time base such that the growth rates based on the original base year series are protected.

The benchmarks are available on CANSIM: matrix 4664 or directly from the Input-Output Division and will be published in the forthcoming occasional publication *The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy in Constant Prices 1961-1981* (15-511). Contact: Nugent Miller (613-991-3682), Input-Output Division.



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Major Releases

Farm Cash Receipts

January-September 1986

Farm cash receipts for the period January-September 1986 were estimated at \$14.9 billion, a 3.5% increase from the 1985 level of \$14.4 billion. Direct payments to producers made under various government programs combined with higher livestock receipts were responsible for the increase.

Highlights

Livestock and Animal Products

Livestock and animal product receipts increased 3.1% during the first nine months in 1986. The rise was attributable to higher hog and poultry receipts.

- Hog receipts increased by about 13%, due to an 18.2% increase in the year-to-date average price. Although hog prices fell slightly in September 1986, they remained 50% higher than in September 1985.
- Poultry receipts increased 3%, largely due to increased marketings of both chickens and turkeys.

Crops

Total crop receipts were down slightly from the same period a year earlier despite large increases in barley, wheat and tobacco receipts. These increases were more than offset by lower Canadian Wheat Board payments and decreases in receipts for oilseeds, corn and potatoes.

- Barley marketings rose 66% and commodity receipts from these marketings rose 39%. Wheat marketings were up 27% while commodity receipts were up 12%. Average farm prices for barley were down 16% while farm prices received for wheat were down 12%.
- Tobacco receipts were 142% above last year's level. The large increase is attributable to the fact that virtually all of the 1985 tobacco crop was sold in 1986 due to a delay in the Ontario tobacco auction.

- The combined receipts from oilseeds (flaxseed, canola and soybeans) were down 18% despite higher farm deliveries. Average prices for oilseeds have fallen about 24% from the same period a year ago.
- Lower farm prices for corn and potatoes caused the receipts from these commodities to fall.

Other Cash Receipts

Other cash receipts – which include forest and maple product receipts as well as payments provided under various government programs – totalled \$744 million, up 71% from \$436 million in 1985. The increase was almost entirely due to 1985 drought relief payments paid in 1986.

User Notes

Farm cash receipts measure the gross returns to farmers in current dollars from the sale of all agricultural products. They also include Canadian Wheat Board payments, cash advances paid on farm-stored commodities and deficiency payments made by the Agricultural Stabilization Board.

Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, is published in the new publication, *Agriculture Economic Statistics* (21-603).

(see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 175 and 450-459.

Order the January-September 1986 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, \$7/\$70), scheduled for release December 3. This publication is also available immediately on ENVOY 100, an electronic messaging system. Contact: Lambert Gauthier or Jacqueline Leblanc-Cooke (613-990-8707), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

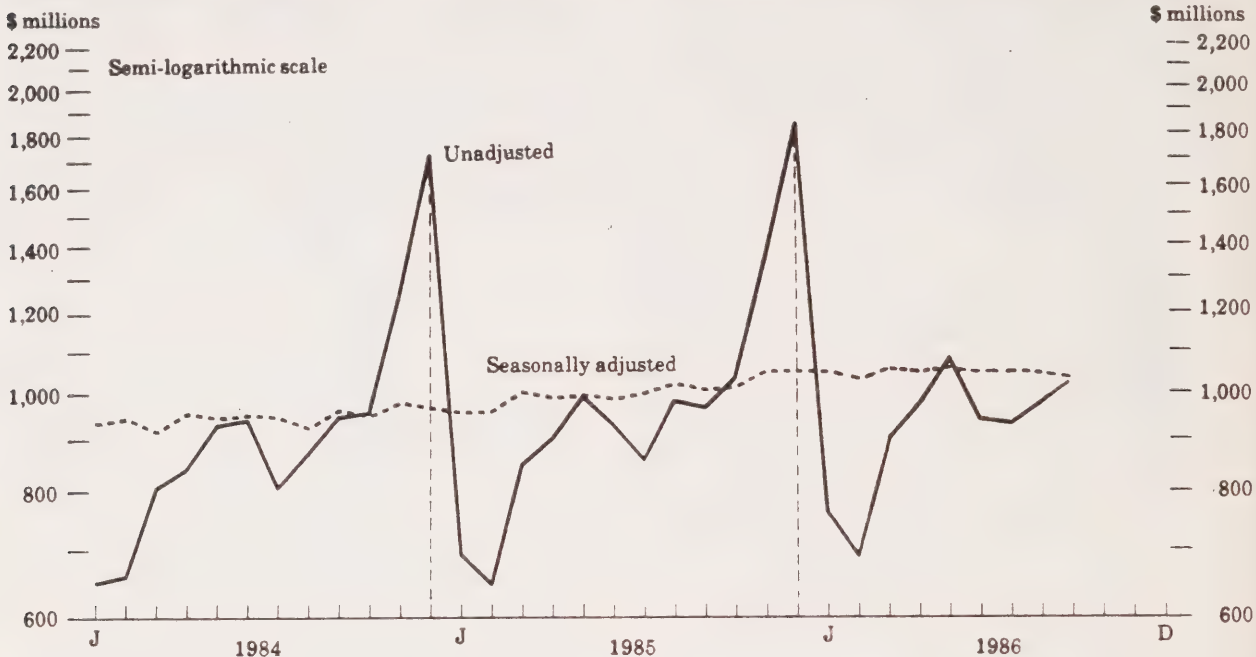
Data users should note that the January-December 1986 edition of *Farm Cash Receipts* will be the last monthly issue. The publication will thereafter only appear on a quarterly basis, beginning with the January-March 1987 issue.

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations
January-September 1986

	1985	1986	% change 1986-1985
	(millions of dollars)		
Newfoundland	31.6	32.5	2.9
Prince Edward Island	126.5	119.2	-5.7
Nova Scotia	186.8	191.6	2.5
New Brunswick	157.3	151.3	-3.8
Quebec	2,191.0	2,271.1	3.7
Ontario	3,790.1	3,933.8	3.8
Manitoba	1,409.8	1,569.4	11.3
Saskatchewan	3,021.2	3,118.6	3.2
Alberta	2,788.2	2,816.4	1.0
British Columbia	704.9	708.2	0.5
Canada	14,407.4	14,912.2	3.5

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Department Store Sales, by Month, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1984-1986



Department Store Sales and Stocks September 1986

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales declined for the second consecutive month to \$1,038 million in September 1986, a decrease of 0.8% from the previous month's revised total of \$1,046 million. Lower sales were recorded in 26 of the 40 departments.

- For the first nine months of 1986, department store sales have fluctuated significantly while showing no overall growth.
- Seasonally adjusted, department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$4,367 million at the end of September, up 8.5% from the August 1986 revised value of \$4,025 million. This increase followed decreases of 0.7% in August and 3.0% in July 1986.
- The inventories to sales ratio rose to 4.21:1 in September, the highest value in this ratio recorded in 1986, which has averaged 3.92:1.

(continued on page 5)

Unadjusted Data

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$1,021 million in September 1986, up 5.8% over the September 1985 level of \$965 million. Cumulative sales for the period January to September 1986 totalled \$8,282 million, up 6.0% over the corresponding period in 1985.
- Seven provinces posted gains in September 1986 over the corresponding month in 1985, with increases ranging from 9.6% in Ontario to 3.6% in New Brunswick. Decreases were recorded in Alberta (-2.7%), Manitoba (-0.4%) and Saskatchewan (-0.3%). Sales rose in seven of the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed.
- Sales by major department stores in September 1986 reached \$656 million, up 4.7% from the corresponding month a year

earlier, while junior department stores had sales of \$364 million, up 7.8% over the same period last year.

- Unadjusted department store stocks at month-end totalled \$4,206 million, up 24.0% over the level reached in September 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$13/\$130), available the second week of January. Contact: Lina Di Piédro (613-991-3551) or Roger Laplante (613-991-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

September 1986

Highlights

- In September, seasonally adjusted sales of refined petroleum products rose by 6.6% over August to reach 6 782 052 cubic metres. This increase is similar to the September yearly increase, which measured 6.1%. The September 1986 gain marks the first increase in total sales since June and the third since January of this year.
- Similarly, seasonally adjusted sales for the main products also recorded increases over August. Sales of motor gasoline reached 2 860 044 cubic metres (+8.6%). Diesel fuel sales rose 1.8% to 1 244 387 cubic metres. Light fuel sales recorded an

increase of 1.7% (to 716 659 cubic metres) while heavy fuel sales reached a level of 576 712 cubic metres, a gain of 37.5%.

- As a result of September's increase, cumulative seasonally adjusted sales of refined petroleum products in 1986 are now nearly equal to those for the same period in 1985.
- Within this year's total, motor gasoline sales are marginally higher (+0.3%), diesel fuel sales are up 1.2% and light and heavy fuel oils are running ahead of last year's totals by 1.9% and 3.7% respectively.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-647.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$15/\$150), available the second week of December. Contact: Gerard O'Connor (613-991-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

(thousands of cubic metres)

	September ^p 1986	August ^r 1986	September 1985	Total Jan.-Sept. 1986	Total Jan.-Sept. 1985
Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation					
Total - all products	6,790.5	6,623.0	6,396.9	57,419.8	57,505.6
Main products:					
Motor gasoline	2,953.9	3,043.2	2,757.3	24,606.7	24,515.1
Diesel fuel oil	1,391.6	1,364.2	1,395.9	11,269.7	11,163.8
Light fuel oil	352.3	249.5	280.8	4,852.3	5,193.8
Heavy fuel oil	506.5	340.0	358.6	4,245.0	4,145.9
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation					
Total - all products	6,782.0	6,359.5	6,390.4	58,357.9	58,413.9
Main products:					
Motor gasoline	2,860.0	2,633.8	2,665.9	24,648.8	24,573.8
Diesel fuel oil	1,244.4	1,222.1	1,244.1	11,378.9	11,246.4
Light fuel oil	716.7	704.8	579.6	5,561.5	5,455.7
Heavy fuel oil	576.7	419.4	410.6	4,459.7	4,300.0

^p preliminary figures.

^r revised figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending November 7, 1986

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending November 7, 1986 totalled 4.9 million tonnes, a decrease of 0.3% from the 1985 figure. Loadings decreased in the East by 8.6% but increased in the West by 7.1%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) advanced in the East by 14.3% but declined in the West by 1.4%; there was an over-all national increase of 9.7%.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings for 1986 totalled 202.3 million tonnes, a decrease of 0.8% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 3.2%.

Order the Vol. 2, No. 41 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75 a year), scheduled for release the week of November 24. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

Mineral Wool

October 1986

Manufacturers shipped 10 252 392 square metres of mineral wool (all R factors) in batts in October 1986, up 24.0% from the 8 265 940 square metres shipped the year earlier and up 3.3% from the 9 920 131 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of October 1986 were 76 135 796 square metres, an increase of 10.0% from the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

Order the October 1986 issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of December 8. Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Stocks of Frozen Meat

November 1986

Total frozen meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of November amounted to 26 641 tonnes, up from 26 299 tonnes in October but down from 37 602 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

Order the November issue of *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (32-012, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release December 5. Contact: P.L. Beerstecher (613-990-8714), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Imports by Commodities

September 1986

Commodity-country import trade statistics for September 1986 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3652-3678.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Imports by Commodities* (65-007, \$50/\$500), available the second week of December. Contact: G. L. Blaney (613-990-9647), International Trade Division.

Cereal Grain Flour Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the cereal grain flour industry (SIC 1051) totalled \$825.2 million, up 5.0% from the \$785.8 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5387 and to be released shortly in catalogue 32-250 B1051. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Rubber Hose and Belting Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the rubber hose and belting industry (SIC 1521) totalled \$213.8 million, down 1.4% from the \$216.8 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5411 and to be released shortly in catalogue 33-250 B1521. Commodity data for this industry will become available in March 1987.

Contact: Ken McSheffrey (613-990-9836), Industry Division.

Biscuit Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the biscuit industry (SIC 1071) totalled \$494.0 million, up 0.9% from the \$489.7 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5391 and to be released shortly in catalogue 32-250 B1071. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Publications Released

**Revisions to the Treatment
of Imputed House Rents in the
Canadian Farm Accounts, 1926-1979**
Catalogue number 21-601E
(Canada: \$11; Other Countries: \$12)

**Canned and Frozen Fruits
and Vegetables, July 1986**
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Factory Sales of Electric
Storage Batteries, September 1986**
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Road Motor Vehicles –
Registrations, 1985**
Catalogue number 53-219
(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11)

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Major Release Dates

Week of November 24 - 28

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date of release	Title	Reference period
November		
24	Security Transactions with Non-residents	September 1986
24	International Travel Account	Third Quarter 1986
24-25	Wholesale Trade	September 1986
25-27	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	Third Quarter 1986
26	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	September 1986
27	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production	August 1986
28	Industrial Product Price Index	October 1986
28	Raw Materials Price Index	October 1986
28	Employment, Earnings and Hours	September 1986
28	Gross Domestic Product	Third Quarter 1986
28	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	September 1986
28	Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments	Third Quarter 1986

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, November 24, 1986

Major Release

International Travel Account, Third Quarter 1986 2

- Canada posted its highest third quarter surplus ever on the travel account (\$1,062 million)

Data Availability Announcement

Chain Store Stocks, September 1986 3

Publications Released 4



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Release

International Travel Account

Third Quarter 1986

In the third quarter of 1986, preliminary estimates show that Canada registered its highest third quarter surplus ever on the international travel account (\$1,062 million). The record total was entirely due to a very large surplus of \$1,179 million with the United States on the travel account. This also represents a record level compared with previous third quarter results.

In percentage terms, the increase in travel receipts was the highest since the third quarter of 1967, during Expo 67. The improvement was brought about by the strongest advance in receipts, in absolute terms, ever recorded in a third quarter.

Payments by Canadians travelling abroad declined by 1.9% from the third quarter of 1985, the first third quarter decrease since 1982.

During the first nine months of 1986, the travel account deficit (at \$691 million) decreased by \$907 million compared with the same period in 1985. This represents the lowest deficit for the January-September period since 1975.

Revisions to the second quarter of 1986 estimates are also included in the accompanying table.

Order the July-September issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-001, \$35/\$140), available at the end of December. Contact: Paul L. Paradis (613-990-8932), International Travel Section.

Receipts and Payments on International Travel

	1985					1986 ^p		
	QI	QII	QIII	QIV	1985	QI	QII	QIII
(million \$)								
United States								
Receipts	370	876	1,795	633	3,674	457	1,109	2,252
Payments	1,230	1,091	1,055	782	4,158	1,303	1,196	1,073
Balance	-860	-215	740	-149	-484	-846	-87	1,179
All other countries								
Receipts	148	380	576	228	1,332	194	519	752
Payments	728	714	925	585	2,952	834	699	869
Balance	-580	-334	-349	-357	-1,620	-640	-180	-117
Total all countries								
Receipts	518	1,256	2,371	861	5,006	651	1,628	3,004
Payments	1,958	1,805	1,980	1,367	7,110	2,137	1,895	1,942
Balance	-1,440	-549	391	-506	-2,104	-1,486	-267	1,062

^p Preliminary estimates.

Data Availability Announcement

Chain Store Stocks

September 1986

- Retail chain store stocks totalled \$4,614 million at the end of September 1986, up 6.7% over the level reached in September 1985.
- The inventories to sales ratio stood at 1.28:1 in September 1986, up slightly from the average ratio of 1.22:1 observed in the first eight months of the year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 194.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Merchandising Inventories* (63-014, \$12/\$120), available the fourth week of December. Contact: Roger Laplante (613-991-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

**The
Daily**

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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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Publications Released

New Motor Vehicle Sales,

August 1986

Catalogue number 63-007

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

Summary of Canadian International

Trade, September 1986

Catalogue number 65-001

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

Employment, Earnings and Hours,

August 1986

Catalogue number 72-002

(Canada: \$35/\$350; Other Countries:
\$36.50/\$365)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 25, 1986

Major Release

Non-residential Construction Output Price Indexes, Third Quarter 1986 2

- Prices for non-residential construction rose 4.7% from the third quarter of 1985 – the largest yearly increase in four years

Data Availability Announcement

Air Charter Statistics, First Quarter 1986 3

Publications Released 4



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Release

Non-residential Construction Output Price Indexes

Third Quarter 1986

The price index for non-residential construction rose 4.7% in the third quarter of 1986 – the largest year-to-year increase in four years. The Canada increase mirrors fairly uniform price rises in all cities surveyed and was due to increases in the value of industrial construction (+5.1%), followed by commercial construction (+4.8%) and institutional construction (4.1%).

On a city basis, the largest quarterly increase in non-residential construction prices was recorded in Montreal (+1.8%); it was also the largest quarterly increase since the first quarter of 1982. Toronto's quarterly change of 1.7% was comparable to those which have prevailed since the third quarter of 1984. The smallest quarterly change across the country

(+0.6%) was in Ottawa, where non-residential construction prices have risen by only 2.4% on a year-to-year basis – the smallest advance in the last five years.

In Calgary, both the quarterly (0.9%) and the year-to-year (3.2%) changes were the largest since the third quarter of 1982. This marked the fourth consecutive quarter in which Calgary registered increases after 11 out of 12 quarters of declines. Changes in the Vancouver quarterly index continued a trend of increases of close to 1% per quarter, a pattern which has prevailed since the second quarter of 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 414 and 415.

Order the third quarter issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in December. Contact: the Prices Division (613-990-9608).

Output Price Indexes of Non-residential Construction

Third Quarter 1986
(1981=100)

Seven cities and composite indexes								
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Composite
Quarterly indexes								
Q3 1985	115.6	118.5	121.6	123.0	91.0	91.8	105.0	107.3
Q4 1985	116.7	119.2	122.4	124.5	91.8	92.4	105.9	108.2
Q1 1986	118.2	121.2	123.2	125.6	92.4	92.3	106.6	109.2
Q2 1986	119.7	123.0	123.7	128.1	93.1	92.1	107.0	110.7
Q3 1986	121.6	125.2	124.5	130.3	93.9	92.8	108.1	112.3
% change								
Q1'86/Q4'85	1.1	1.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.0
Q2'86/Q1'86	1.3	1.5	0.4	2.0	0.8	-0.2	0.4	1.5
Q3'86/Q2'86	1.6	1.8	0.6	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.4
Q3'86/Q3'85	5.2	5.7	2.4	5.9	3.2	1.1	3.0	4.7

Data Availability Announcement

Air Charter Statistics

First Quarter 1986

Air charter statistics show the number of passengers travelling on domestic charter services decreased to 26,703 in the first quarter of 1986, down 19.5% from a year earlier. However, the number of passengers travelling on international charters rose 1.7% relative to the same period in 1985 to 1,352,268.

Air charter traffic between Kelowna and Vancouver recorded a significant decrease of 13,805 passengers, while the city-pair Toronto-Vancouver recorded an increase of 7,785 passengers.

Increases in air charter traffic to all European (+2,275 passengers) and Southern destinations (+58,195) were partly offset by a significant drop in traffic to the United States (-40,000).

Order the Vol. 18, No. 11 issue of *the Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available the second week of December. Contact: C. Walsh (819-997-6173), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

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Publications Released

Logging Industry, 1984
Catalogue number 25-201
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, July 1986
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, August 1986
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

Prepared Flour Mixes and Prepared Cereal Foods Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures
Catalogue number 32-250 B1052
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5)

Vegetable Oil Mills (Except Corn Oil), 1985 Census of Manufactures
Catalogue number 32-250 B1061
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5)

Cane and Beet Sugar Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures
Catalogue number 32-250 B1081
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5)

Chewing Gum Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures
Catalogue number 32-250 B1082
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5)

Distillery Products Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures
Catalogue number 32-251 B1121
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5)

Leaf Tobacco Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures
Catalogue number 32-251 B1211
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5)

Man-made Fibre and Filament Yarn Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures
Catalogue number 34-250 B1811
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5)

Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries, 1984
Catalogue number 36-203
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Metal Plumbing Fixtures and Fittings Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures
Catalogue number 41-251 B3091
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5)

Other Transportation Equipment Industries, 1985 Census of Manufactures
Catalogue number 42-251 B3299
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5)

Cement Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures
Catalogue number 44-250 B3521
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5)

Lime Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures
Catalogue number 44-250 B3581
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5)

Coal and Coke Statistics, August 1986
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

Precious Metal Secondary Refining Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures
Catalogue number 47-250 B3922
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5)

Radio and Television Broadcasting, 1985
Catalogue number 56-204
(Canada: \$22; Other Countries: \$23)

Wholesale Trade, August 1986
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

Quarterly Estimates of Population for Canada, the Provinces and the Territories, April 1986
Catalogue number 91-001
(Canada: \$6/\$24; Other Countries: \$7/\$28)

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 26, 1986

Major Releases

- | | |
|---|---|
| Unemployment Insurance Statistics, September 1986 | 2 |
| • Unemployment insurance benefits for the first nine months of 1986 totalled \$8,047 million, up slightly (0.8%) from the same period in 1985 | |
| Wholesale Trade, September 1986 | 4 |
| • Wholesale merchants' sales increased 15.2% over September 1985 | |
-

Data Availability Announcements

- | | |
|---|---|
| Steel Ingots, Week Ending November 22, 1986 | 6 |
| Oilseed Crushings, October 1986 | 6 |
-

Publications Released



Major Releases

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

September 1986

Seasonally Adjusted Data

For the week ending September 20, 1986, preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 972,000, down 0.9% from the preceding month. The beneficiaries data have been relatively stable during the first nine months of 1986.

Between August and September 1986, decreases in the number of beneficiaries were observed in Manitoba (-2.3%), Quebec (-1.9%), Alberta (-1.7%), Saskatchewan (-1.3%) and Ontario (-1.1%). Increases occurred in the Northwest Territories (2.8%), the Yukon (2.6%) and Prince Edward Island (1.6%). The remaining three provinces showed little or no change.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variations

The number of persons receiving unemployment insurance benefits¹ during the week ending September 20, 1986, stood at 882,000, down 9.4% from the previous month and a decrease of 2.2% from September 1985. By sex, 51.5% of the beneficiaries were male and 48.5% were female. Between August and September 1986, the number of males who received unemployment insurance benefits declined 6.5% to 454,000 while the number of female beneficiaries decreased 12.4% to 428,000.

Benefits paid during September 1986 totalled \$765 million¹, increasing 5.4% from a month earlier and 11.6% from September 1985. The advances are the result of a greater number of days available to process benefit payments during September 1986 as compared with the previous month or the same month in 1985. For the first three quarters of 1986 unemployment insurance payments amounted to \$8,047 million, up 0.8% over the same period in 1985. The change in the year-to-date payments is the result of a 5.8% increase in the average weekly benefit (to \$179.92 from \$170.12) which was offset by a 4.6% decrease in the number of benefit weeks (to 44.7 million from 46.9 million).

A total of 289,000 claims¹ were received for unemployment insurance benefits during September 1986, up 34.1% from a month earlier and an increase of 6.1% over September 1985; however, the number of claims received in September are still below the level of two months ago. (Increases in the number of claims are commonly observed between August and September.) Since January 1986, a total of 2.33 million claims have been received, 0.8% more than during the same period last year. (see table on page 3)

1 The count of beneficiaries cannot be directly related to the benefit payments made during any one month. Whereas the latter figure covers all disbursements during a month, the count of beneficiaries represents the number of persons who qualified for benefits during a specific week of a month. The number of days available during a month to process claims and to pay benefits influences the levels and trends of the benefits and claims data. However, the beneficiaries count is not affected since it relates to a single week. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between the beneficiaries data and the other data series.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6) and 5700-5717.

Data for the months of July, August and September 1986 will be published in the September 1986 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$12/\$120), available at the beginning of December. Unpublished beneficiaries data are also available on request, including statistics for small areas as defined by data users. For special tabulations and further information contact H. Stiebert or J.-P. Maynard (613-990-9900), Labour Division.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	Sept. 1986	August 1986	July 1986	Sept. 1985	% change from	
					August 1986	Sept. 1985
Benefits¹						
Amount paid (\$000)	764,563	725,323	800,742	685,164	5.4	11.6
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,240	4,065	4,509	4,035	4.3	5.1
Average weekly benefit (\$)	179.94	178.04	177.31	169.26	1.1	6.3
Claims received (000)	289	215	298	272	34.1	6.1
Beneficiaries² (000)						
Total	882 ^p	974 ^p	991 ^r	902 ^r	-9.4	-2.2
Regular benefits	777 ^p	879 ^p	891 ^r	798 ^r	-11.6	-2.6
Regular benefits - Seasonally adjusted	972 ^p	981 ^p	989 ^r	997 ^r	-0.9	
	January to September				% change	
	1986		1985		1986/1985	
Benefits¹						
Amount paid (\$000)	8,046,575		7,981,995			0.8
Weeks of benefit (000)	44,730		46,909			-4.6
Average weekly benefit (\$)	179.92		170.12			5.8
Claims received (000)	2,334		2,315			0.8
Beneficiaries - Year-to-date average² (000)	1,108 ^p		1,176 ^r			-5.8

¹ Amount paid and weeks of benefit include work sharing and job creation. However, average weekly benefit excludes these amounts in order to maintain comparability with previous data.

² The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a few seasonal fishermen and a small number of work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Wholesale Trade

September 1986

Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales for September 1986 advanced 15.2% above the September 1985 level. This year-over-year rise follows a gain of 8.5% registered between August 1985 and August 1986. In the first nine months of 1986, sales were up 12.0% compared to the corresponding period in 1985.
- In September 1986, all major trade groups registered increased sales from a year earlier. The trade groups having the most significant impact on the overall sales increase were wholesalers of electrical and non-electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (+17.8%) and lumber and building materials (+28.3%).
- Wholesale trade increases between September 1985 and September 1986 were posted in all regions, ranging from 20.3% in Ontario to 9.5% in the Atlantic provinces.

Inventories

- Inventory levels in September 1986 were 8.5% higher than those reported in September 1985. In each of the first nine months of 1986 the inventory levels reported have been higher than those for the corresponding months of 1985.
- The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of September 1986 stood at 1.44:1, down from the 1.53:1 recorded a year earlier. For the first nine months of 1986, this ratio has averaged 1.59:1, down from the 1.63:1 registered for the corresponding months in 1985; this decline in the ratio is due to the higher relative increases in sales as compared to those for inventories over this period.
(see table on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 44.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$5/\$50), available the third week of December. Contact: Gilles Berniquez (613-991-3537), Wholesale Trade Section, Industry Division.

Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for September 1986/1985

Major trade groups - Regions	Sales			Inventories		Stocks/Sales Ratios	
	Aug. 1986/85 ^r	Sept. 1986/85 ^p	Jan.-Sept. 1986/85 ^p	Aug. 1986/85 ^r	Sept. 1986/85 ^p	Sept. 1985 ^r	Sept. 1986 ^p
Total all trades	8.5	15.2	12.0	8.8	8.5	1.53	1.44
Food	-4.7	4.6	1.8	-5.0	-3.8	0.74	0.68
Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations	4.9	8.3	12.4	11.7	8.7	0.89	0.89
Apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise	11.5	24.6	12.6	3.1	2.2	2.04	1.67
Motor vehicles and accessories	5.2	15.0	15.6	14.3	13.0	1.78	1.75
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	29.1	39.7	24.2	-7.2	-6.4	3.99	2.67
Other machinery, equipment and supplies ¹	14.0	17.8	15.6	15.5	16.6	1.78	1.76
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	2.4	9.4	3.6	6.3	6.3	1.60	1.55
Lumber and building materials	22.9	28.3	24.8	11.4	6.3	1.34	1.11
Other wholesalers ²	8.8	12.9	9.9	11.6	10.5	1.47	1.44
Regions							
Atlantic provinces	1.7	9.5	3.5	4.8	8.4	1.38	1.36
Quebec	6.6	13.2	7.9	12.5	11.5	1.37	1.35
Ontario	12.6	20.3	17.1	10.6	11.1	1.50	1.39
Prairie provinces	4.9	10.6	7.5	5.2	3.8	2.07	1.94
B.C., Yukon and Northwest Territories	7.1	11.0	13.0	3.7	2.6	1.35	1.25

¹ Includes: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; and machinery and equipment, n.e.s.

² Includes: farm products (excluding grain); paper and paper products; scrap and waste materials; and wholesalers, n.e.s.

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots

Week Ending November 22, 1986

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending November 22, 1986 totalled 298 478 tonnes, an increase of 10.1% from the preceding week's total of 271 042 tonnes but down 1.3% from the year-earlier level of 302 258 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1986 was 12 418 615 tonnes, a decrease of 4.5% from 13 000 738 tonnes for the same period in 1985.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Oilseed Crushings

October 1986

Domestic crushings of vegetable oilseeds and the subsequent production of oil and meal for the latest periods were as follows:

- Canola-rapeseed, October 1986: 137 917 tonnes of crushings, with 56 215 tonnes of oil and 80 529 tonnes of meal produced.
- Soybeans, October 1986: 84 745 tonnes of crushings, with 13 782 tonnes of oil and 65 389 tonnes of meal produced.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release at the end of December. Contact: Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or A. Dupuis (613-991-3871), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Ottawa.

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Publications Released

Current Economic Indicators,

Vol. 2, No. 10, November 1986

Catalogue number 13-005

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

Pulpwood and Wood Residue

Statistics, September 1986

Catalogue number 25-001

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

Monthly Production of Soft

Drinks, October 1986

Catalogue number 32-001

(Canada: \$2/\$20; Other Countries: \$3/\$30)

Footwear Statistics,

September 1986

Catalogue number 33-002

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Particleboard, Waferboard and

Hardboard, September 1986

Catalogue number 36-003

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Corrugated Boxes and

Wrappers, September 1986

Catalogue number 36-004

(Canada: \$4/\$40; \$5/\$50)

Production and Shipments of

Steel Pipe, Tubing and

Fittings, September 1986

Catalogue number 41-011

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Production and Sales of
Phonograph Records and Pre-**

recorded Tapes in Canada,

September 1986

Catalogue number 47-004

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Shipments of Plastic Film

and Bags Manufactured from

Resin, Quarter Ended

September 30, 1986

Catalogue number 47-007

(Canada: \$5/\$20; Other Countries: \$6/\$24)

Railway Carloadings, 10-day

Period Ending October 31, 1986

Catalogue number 52-005

(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100)

Industrial Corporations: Financial

Statistics, Second Quarter 1986

Catalogue number 61-003

(Canada: \$50/\$200; Other Countries: \$60/\$240)

Industry Price Indexes,

September 1986

Catalogue number 62-011

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

Exports by Commodities,

September 1986

Catalogue number 65-004

(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 27, 1986



Data Availability Announcements

Trucking in Canada, 1985	2
Railway Carloadings, Week Ending November 14, 1986	2
Gypsum Products, October 1986	2
Sawmills East of the Rockies, September 1986	2
Sawmills in B.C., September 1986	3
Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt, September 1986	3

Publications Released

4



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Data Availability Announcements

Trucking in Canada

1985

Preliminary data¹ for 1985 motor carrier freight and household goods movers show:

- The financial position of firms in the industry was little changed from 1984 when measured by financial ratios. However, there was a large increase in operating revenue and operating expenses, both up 14% from 1984. The average salary of employees in the industry increased by only 1.9%, while more considerable increases were noted for fuel (14%) and insurance costs (21%). There was a small rise in employment costs (6%) while a substantial increase was recorded in the cost of truck drivers obtained on contract (23%).

Order *Trucking in Canada* (53-222, \$32), scheduled for release the week of April 15, 1987. Contact: the Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division (613-991-2489).

¹ Survey – for the largest 50 early respondents.

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending November 14, 1986

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending November 14, 1986 totalled 4.4 million tonnes, a decrease of 4.8% from the 1985 figure. Loadings decreased in the East by 12.8% and increased in the West by 3.4%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) increased in the East by 3.7% and decreased in the West by 6.6%; there was an over-all national increase of 0.9%.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings totalled 206.7 million tonnes, a decrease of 0.9% from 1985. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 3.0%.

Order the Vol. 2, No. 42 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75 a year), scheduled for release the week of December 1. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

Gypsum Products

October 1986

Manufacturers shipped 27 745 988 square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in October 1986, up 14.2% from the 24 305 714 square metres shipped in October 1985 and up 1.3% from the 27 393 971 square metres shipped in September 1986. Year-to-date shipments were 244 286 960 square metres, an increase of 24.7% over the January to October 1985 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11 and 12).

Order the October 1986 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of December 8. Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Sawmills East of the Rockies

September 1986

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 11.0% to 2 025 022 cubic metres (858,156,000 feet board measure) in September 1986 from 1 824 457 cubic metres (773,161,000 feet board measure) after revisions in September 1985.

Year-to-date production amounted to 16 173 335 cubic metres (6,853,872,000 feet board measure), up 5.2% from 15 367 329 cubic metres (6,512,306,000 feet board measure) after revisions for the same period in 1985.

Stocks on hand at the end of September 1986 totalled 1 949 064 cubic metres (825,968,000 feet board measure), a decrease of 10.5% compared to 2 178 285 cubic metres (923,105,000 feet board measure) in September 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2) and 122 (series 2).

Order the September 1986 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$8/\$80), to be released the week of December 15. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Sawmills in British Columbia September 1986

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 1 919 300 cubic metres (813.4 million board feet) of lumber and ties in September 1986, a decrease of 31.8% from the 2 815 200 cubic metres (1,193.0 million board feet) produced in September 1985.

January to September 1986 production was 25 120 900 cubic metres (10,646.3 million board feet), an increase of 1.0% over the 24 874 500 cubic metres (10,541.2 million board feet) produced during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2).

Order the September 1986 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$6/\$60), to be released the week of December 8. Contact: Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), B.C. and Yukon Regional Office, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt

Customs exports of wheat flour and barley malt during September 1986 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

● Wheat flour	13.1
● Malt	13.7

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5612 (series 1) and 5613.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release at the end of November. Contact: Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or Anthony Dupuis (613-991-3871), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Ottawa.

**The
Daily**

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, November 28, 1986

Major Releases

Industrial Product Price Index, October 1986 2

- The IPPI rose 0.5% from the previous month, while the yearly change was 0.7%

Raw Materials Price Index, October 1986

- Higher crude oil prices caused the RMPI to increase 1.1% from the September level

Crude Oil and Natural Gas, August 1986

- Exports of crude oil climbed 44.6% from August 1985

Net Farm Income, 1985

- Realized net farm income fell 10% to \$3.9 billion

Employment, Earnings and Hours, September 1986 8

- Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$432.32, up 1.9% from a year earlier

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Major Releases

Industrial Product Price Index

October 1986

Preliminary estimates show the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981=100) rose 0.5% in October 1986. This monthly advance resulted primarily from increased prices of woodpulp, newsprint and motor vehicles. However, price decreases registered for meat products and in the wood products and primary metals sectors had a moderating effect on the overall index.

The IPPI rose 0.7% from October 1985, a year-over-year advance comparable to that observed in September. Following a decrease of 2.2% between January and May 1986 – largely owing to a decline in petroleum products prices – the IPPI has since posted a 1.2% increase.

As a result of price increases observed on both the domestic and export markets, woodpulp rose by 6.2% in October and newsprint went up 4.2%. Prices for motor vehicles rose

3.0%, largely due to price increases for passenger cars (3.6%) and for trucks (2.8%). These increases are estimates of the price change for the 1987 model-year.

Prices for meat products posted a decrease of 1.1%, lower prices being observed for chickens (-4.4%), pork (-2.7%) and bacon (-9.2%). Softwood lumber declined by 2.6%, counterbalancing a 1.7% price increase for softwood veneer and plywood. Primary metal products went down 0.5%, largely a result of decreases for aluminium products (-2.0%) and for copper and copper alloy products (-1.0%). (see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150), available towards the end of December. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Industrial Product Price Indexes
(1981 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance ¹	Index ² Oct. '86	% Change	Index
			Oct. '86/ Sept. '86	Oct. '86/ Oct. '85
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	100.0	119.8	0.5	0.7
Intermediate goods	61.6	115.1	0.3	0.2
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	104.3	1.0	2.2
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	118.4	0.2	-0.4
Finished goods	38.4	127.4	0.6	1.5
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	130.4	-0.1	6.6
Capital equipment	10.2	130.3	0.9	3.9
All other finished goods	17.9	124.0	1.0	-2.7
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	124.9	-0.4	8.8
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	116.4	0.3	3.4
Beverages	1.9	140.0	-0.1	4.2
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	149.7	1.6	10.5
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	117.4	-0.1	2.3
Textile products	2.4	111.6	0.1	1.3
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	117.5	0.1	2.7
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	123.3	-0.8	12.0
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	128.0	0.2	3.6
Paper and paper products	8.1	121.8	3.0	8.2
Printing and publishing	2.4	134.9	0.4	5.0
Primary metal products	8.8	108.2	-0.5	3.7
Metal fabricated products	5.3	123.3	0.2	2.8
Machinery and equipment	4.8	123.3	0.1	2.5
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	135.2	1.7	4.6
Electrical and communication products	5.0	123.2	0.1	2.6
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	130.5	0	4.6
Petroleum and coal products ³	10.7	96.5	0	-27.8
Chemicals, chemical products	7.1	115.0	0.1	-0.2
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	128.3	0.7	5.5
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	100.1	0.7	5.1

¹ *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.*

² *Indexes are preliminary.*

³ *This index is estimated for the current month.*

Raw Materials Price Index

October 1986

Preliminary estimates show the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981 = 100) increased 1.1% in October 1986 from its September level. Most of this increase was attributable to an estimated 3.3% increase for mineral fuels. Despite the monthly increase, the RMPI was still 17.9% lower in October than its year-earlier level. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component showed a 0.3% decrease over the month but stood 6.0% higher than in October 1985. Of the seven components making up the Raw Materials Price Index, four registered increases, two decreased and one showed no change.

Despite the 3.3% increase for the mineral fuels component in October, this index remained 39.1% below its level of a year ago. While crude oil prices were estimated to have increased 4.2% over the month, the crude oil index remained 45.5% lower than a year ago.

The component index for vegetable products decreased 1.1% in October, but was still 0.9% higher than its October 1985 level. This monthly decline resulted mainly from price decreases for oilseeds (-4.6%) and cacao, coffee and tea (-4.7%).

Lower prices for hogs (-4.1%) and for poultry (-2.8%) were the main reasons for the 0.5% drop for the animals and animal products component index in October. Nonetheless, the index remains 9.6% above its year-earlier level. Higher prices for fish (5.7%) and for eggs (2.5%) partially offset the lower prices for hogs and poultry.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150), available towards the end of December. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1981 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index Oct. '86 ¹	% Change	
			Oct. '86/ Sept. '86	Oct. '86/ Oct. '85
Raw materials total	100	94.8	1.1	-17.9
Mineral fuels	45	82.1	3.3	-39.1
Vegetable products	11	86.0	-1.1	0.9
Animal and animal products	20	117.9	-0.5	9.6
Wood products	8	109.4	0.6	3.2
Ferrous materials	2	110.3	0.0	0.5
Non-ferrous metals	11	91.6	0.1	7.4
Non-metallic minerals	3	128.0	0.1	2.2
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	105.4	-0.3	6.0

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

August 1986

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in Canada in August amounted to 8 003.8 thousand cubic metres, a 5.6% increase from August 1985. On a cumulative basis, production stood at 60 290.6 thousand cubic metres, up 0.3% from the January-August 1985 period.
- Crude oil exports for the first eight months in 1986 reached 22 261.6 thousand cubic metres, up 22.3% from the same period in 1985, while imports - at 13 229.1 thousand cubic metres - were up by 36.6%. (It should be noted that exports are primarily through pipe-line systems, while imports are primarily by boat, a single arrival of which can materially influence the import data.)

- Marketable production of natural gas fell 7.9% between August 1985 and August 1986, while year-to-date production was off 7.2%. Sales in Canada showed a marked 14.6% decrease from August 1985, but year-to-date totals were little different from last year's levels. Export deliveries were down 17.3% for the month and 23.4% for the January-August period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$8/\$80), to be released the third week of December. Contact: G. O'Connor (613-991-3562), Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

		% Change		% Change
	Aug. 1986	Aug. 1986/ Aug. 1985	Jan.-Aug. 1986	Jan.-Aug. 1986/ Jan.-Aug. 1985
(thousand cubic metres)				
Crude oil and equivalent				
Production	8 003.8	5.6	60 290.6	0.3
Exports	2 929.0	44.6	22 261.6	22.3
Imports	2 033.5	41.3	13 229.1	36.6
Refinery receipts	7 198.6	-0.1	51 916.5	-0.3
(million cubic metres)				
Natural gas				
Marketable production	4 642.0	-7.9	46 126.5	-7.2
Exports	1 420.4	-17.3	13 164.6	-23.4
Canadian sales	2 225.9	-14.6	31 976.7	-2.3

Net Farm Income (Revised) 1985

Realized net farm income fell 10% from the previous year to \$3.9 billion in 1985. This decline was almost entirely due to lower farm cash receipts.

However, total net farm income, which takes into account the value of inventory change, increased 29% to \$4.3 billion in 1985 and was surpassed only by the 1981 level of \$4.6 billion. Higher year-end grain and oilseed inventories were responsible for this increase.

Total Farm Cash Receipts

Despite a substantial increase in direct program payments, total farm cash receipts fell 2% to \$19.9 billion in 1985. A decrease in crop receipts was largely responsible for this reduction, as livestock and animal products receipts were virtually unchanged from the previous year.

- Crop receipts decreased by 4% to \$9.4 billion in 1985 due mainly to reduced farm marketings of wheat, barley and tobacco.
- Increases in receipts for cattle, dairy products and poultry were, for the most part, offset by decreases in hog and calf receipts.
- Direct payments to producers made under various federal and provincial programs, including those paid as a result of adverse weather conditions in the Prairies, helped to moderate the decline in total cash receipts.

Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges

Farm operating expenses and depreciation charges were \$16.3 billion in 1985, up less than 1% from 1984. This represented the smallest rate of increase in almost 30 years.

- Major expense categories which increased were wages, crop insurance premiums, fertilizer and pesticides.
- Major expense categories which decreased were interest and depreciation charges and commercial feed.

Value of Inventory Change

The value of inventory change in 1985 was +\$437 million compared to an historic low of -\$963 million in 1984.

- An increase in farm-held inventories of grain and oilseeds at year-end was responsible for the positive value of inventory change.
(see table on page 7)

Note to Users:

Realized net farm income is farm cash receipts (including supplementary payments), plus income-in-kind, less operating expenses and depreciation charges.

Revised 1984 and 1985 estimates are available on CANSIM: matrices 155, 159, 162-172, 175, 208-217, 220, 225, 229-235, 238, 244 and 263-272 and 450-459.

Order Supplement III of *Agriculture Economic Statistics* (21-603, \$60, series 86-003, \$5), scheduled for release in late December. Contact: Jacqueline LeBlanc-Cooke or George Beelen (613-990-8706), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Farm Net Income

1984 and 1985

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
(millions of dollars)											
1985 (Revised)											
Farm cash receipts	42.6	176.4	256.6	222.7	3,061.6	5,161.6	1,993.9	4,055.7	3,786.9	1,006.5	19,764.4
Income-in-kind	0.6	2.7	6.1	3.8	59.7	65.5	16.9	40.5	35.8	19.9	251.4
Supplementary payments	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.3	0.0	4.0	45.0	63.9	4.0	148.8
Realized gross income	43.7	179.1	262.7	226.5	3,152.6	5,227.1	2,014.8	4,141.2	3,886.6	1,030.3	20,164.6
Expenses	33.4	144.4	194.0	175.0	2,237.5	4,245.3	1,646.6	3,442.3	3,341.7	814.1	16,274.5
Realized net income	10.4	34.6	68.7	51.5	915.0	981.8	368.1	698.9	544.9	216.2	3,890.1
Value of inventory change	0.0	-3.2	-3.2	13.7	-13.2	91.3	294.3	173.8	-88.1	-28.6	436.9
Total gross income	43.7	175.9	259.5	240.2	3,139.3	5,318.4	2,309.1	4,315.1	3,798.5	1,001.7	20,601.5
Total net income	10.4	31.5	65.5	65.2	901.8	1,073.1	662.5	872.7	456.8	187.6	4,327.0
1984 (Revised)											
Farm cash receipts	41.4	195.9	256.7	227.5	3,049.1	5,316.1	1,948.2	4,316.1	3,935.7	976.7	20,263.5
Income-in-kind	0.5	3.0	6.2	4.1	59.1	70.4	19.4	40.7	39.3	23.2	266.0
Supplementary payments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	29.9	17.4	0.0	50.3
Realized gross income	41.9	198.9	262.9	231.6	3,108.2	5,386.5	1,970.6	4,386.7	3,992.4	1,000.0	20,579.8
Expenses	31.1	142.7	201.2	170.4	2,279.9	4,290.8	1,616.8	3,346.1	3,356.7	814.7	16,250.4
Realized net income	10.9	56.2	61.7	61.2	828.4	1,095.6	353.8	1,040.6	635.7	185.3	4,329.4
Value of inventory change	0.5	15.6	0.8	1.2	9.9	74.0	14.5	-714.7	-350.8	-13.9	-962.9
Total gross	42.5	214.5	263.8	232.9	3,118.1	5,460.5	1,985.1	3,672.0	3,641.6	986.1	19,616.9
Total net	11.4	71.8	62.5	62.4	838.2	1,169.6	368.3	325.9	284.9	171.4	3,366.5

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

September 1986 (data not seasonally adjusted)

Preliminary data for September 1986 showed an estimated 9,338,000 employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level¹, an increase of 136,000 (+1.5%) from the previous month (not adjusted for seasonal variation). This represents a slightly larger than usual increase for this time of year, leaving industrial aggregate employment 1.7% above the estimate of a year ago.

Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$432.32 for September, slightly higher than in August and 1.9% above the level of September 1985 (not adjusted for inflation).

Employment

Estimated employment in September in the goods-producing industries was 0.8% lower than in August. This represents a slightly larger than usual decline for this time of the year, and is due in part to labour disputes in the forestry industry. The number of employees in the service-producing industries increased by 2.3% between August and September, an increase larger than that observed between the same months in previous years. Employment increases were noted in trade and in finance, insurance and real estate.

The total number of employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level increased by an estimated 154,000 (+1.7%) from September of last year. The yearly rate of change in the goods-producing industries, -0.9% in September, has been declining steadily since January 1986 when it was 5.2%. The year-over-year rate of change in mines, quarries and oil wells declined for the eighth consecutive month while forestry recorded its lowest rate of growth this year. For the second consecutive month, yearly growth rates in manufacturing remained low compared with those in the first half of the year. The year-over-year growth rate

in the service-producing industries was 2.6% in September, the highest it has been this year. The year-to-year growth rate in trade has been increasing steadily since March while transportation, communication and other utilities has been declining during the same period.

At the provincial level, estimated employment rose between August and September in all provinces and territories with Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario registering larger than usual increases for this time of year. The year-to-year rate of change declined to its lowest level this year in Alberta while in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick it reached its highest level of the year.

Earnings

Average weekly earnings for all employees in the Canada industrial aggregate rose slightly (+0.5%) between August and September 1986. Increases in average weekly earnings in both the goods-producing and service-producing industries were slightly lower than usual for this time of year. At the industry division level, increases were smaller than usual in forestry, mines, quarries and oil wells and construction.

Compared to September 1985, total average weekly earnings increased by \$8.01 (+1.9%). Average weekly earnings in the goods-producing industries rose by 1.4% from September 1985 while the yearly rate of change in the service-producing industries was 2.4%. These are the lowest yearly rates of change observed since the beginning of the year.

At the provincial level, average weekly earnings increased less than usual between August and September in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario. In Newfoundland, where an increase usually occurs at this time of year, average weekly earnings decreased from the previous month. The yearly rate of change in British Columbia has been declining steadily since the beginning of the year. Year-over-year growth rates reached their lowest level this year in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Ontario.

(continued on page 9)

¹ The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture; fishing and trapping; religious organizations; private households and military personnel.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

At the Canada industrial aggregate level, the average weekly hours for full-time and part-time employees paid by the hour (who account for approximately 49% of industrial aggregate employment) were estimated at 32.4 hours in September 1986, little changed from August but down slightly from the level of a year earlier. The average weekly hours in September for the goods-producing industries (estimated at 38.8 hours) and service-producing industries (estimated at 29.0 hours) were little changed from August 1986.

Average hourly earnings in September of employees paid by the hour were virtually unchanged from August 1986 at \$10.74, with the goods-producing industries estimated at \$12.60 and the service-producing industries at \$9.41.

(see table on pages 10 and 11)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$35/\$350), available at the end of December. Contact: R. Arsenault (613-990-9900), Labour Division.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

September 1986

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry group - Canada (1970 SIC)	All employees					
	Number			Average weekly earnings		
	Sept. 1986 ^p	Aug. 1986 ^r	July 1986 ^r	Sept. 1986 ^p	Aug. 1986 ^r	July 1986 ^r
	thousands			dollars		
Forestry	53.9	57.9	59.5	534.39	514.14	539.12
Mines, quarries and oil wells	143.2	145.1	148.4	697.80	694.39	693.30
Manufacturing	1,746.5	1,758.3	1,772.5	505.35	495.81	496.43
Durables	823.6	825.9	844.4	539.97	526.57	527.71
Non-durables	922.9	932.4	928.0	474.45	468.55	467.97
Construction	450.8	452.6	444.3	518.79	516.50	514.20
Building	371.4	373.2	370.5	491.62	489.14	488.67
Indust. and heavy	79.4	79.4	73.8	645.80	645.14	642.32
Goods-producing industries	2,394.5	2,413.9	2,424.7	520.05	512.06	512.79
Transportation, communication and other utilities	805.6	801.5	809.1	560.95	561.86	559.22
Transportation	452.7	447.8	455.8	517.66	524.07	520.67
Storage	11.1	11.9	11.8	534.08	535.53	549.35
Communication	219.5	221.4	221.5	585.42	580.40	578.81
Electric power, gas and water utilities	122.2	120.4	120.0	679.77	670.97	670.48
Trade	1,687.8	1,661.9	1,649.5	318.53	319.45	320.92
Wholesale	498.1	497.3	496.4	435.45	432.09	435.03
Retail	1,189.7	1,164.5	1,153.1	269.58	271.35	271.79
Finance, insurance and real estate	585.9	585.2	586.7	454.24	452.69	460.92
Community, business and personal services	3,175.5	3,050.1	3,058.3	367.02	361.47	363.69
Public administration	688.4	689.2	689.3	538.23	539.38	538.57
Service-producing industries	6,943.2	6,787.9	6,792.8	402.07	400.77	402.74
Industrial aggregate	9,337.7	9,201.7	9,217.5	432.32	429.97	431.69
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	133.0	132.7	136.1	400.57	405.10	406.39
Prince Edward Island	33.9	33.0	32.6	344.98	339.42	340.37
Nova Scotia	268.9	266.2	265.6	390.59	391.82	392.65
New Brunswick	206.9	206.0	205.0	397.24	396.86	397.66
Quebec	2,308.9	2,299.2	2,281.9	421.92	421.92	422.57
Ontario	3,867.8	3,800.2	3,816.0	442.24	439.66	442.82
Manitoba	376.6	369.0	369.1	408.26	403.97	403.70
Saskatchewan	284.7	275.8	275.1	406.97	398.48	396.74
Alberta	863.7	856.5	864.7	450.30	450.33	448.09
British Columbia	964.0	934.1	943.5	440.63	431.78	435.99
Yukon	9.7	9.7	9.5	523.74	513.58	531.45
Northwest Territories	19.5	19.4	18.4	595.45	598.96	585.72
Canada	9,337.7	9,201.7	9,217.5	432.32	429.97	431.69

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

Employment, Earnings and Hours - Concluded

September 1986

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry group - Canada (1970 SIC)	Employees paid by the hour					
	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Sept. 1986 ^p	Aug. 1986 ^r	July 1986 ^r	Sept. 1986 ^p	Aug. 1986 ^r	July 1986 ^r
	number			dollars		
Forestry	38.5	37.3	38.6	15.07	14.52	15.40
Mines, quarries and oil wells	39.5	39.1	39.0	15.73	15.46	15.48
Manufacturing	38.8	38.3	38.2	11.95	11.82	11.89
Durables	40.2	39.3	39.2	12.52	12.38	12.47
Non-durables	37.5	37.2	37.2	11.35	11.26	11.26
Construction	38.3	39.1	39.1	14.04	13.72	13.68
Building	37.2	37.8	38.1	13.75	13.46	13.41
Indust. and heavy	43.5	44.8	44.0	15.16	14.75	14.84
Goods-producing industries	38.8	38.5	38.4	12.60	12.43	12.48
Transportation, communication and other utilities	38.2	38.6	38.5	13.90	13.79	13.75
Transportation	37.9	38.3	38.4	13.39	13.33	13.29
Storage	37.3	37.4	35.7	13.31	13.96	14.43
Communication	37.1	37.4	37.0	14.35	14.18	14.03
Electric power, gas and water utilities	40.5	40.5	40.4	15.65	15.37	15.41
Trade	28.8	29.6	29.7	8.31	8.17	8.18
Wholesale	35.6	35.9	36.3	9.69	9.55	9.55
Retail	27.3	28.2	28.2	7.90	7.77	7.77
Finance, insurance and real estate	...	...	...	...	...	...
Community, business and personal services	27.5	28.1	28.1	8.98	8.84	8.87
Public administration	...	...	...	...	...	...
Service-producing industries	29.0	29.7	29.7	9.41	9.28	9.30
Industrial aggregate	32.4	32.8	32.8	10.74	10.58	10.62
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	34.6	35.4	35.8	9.49	9.26	9.33
Prince Edward Island	33.1	33.6	33.1	7.01	6.92	7.00
Nova Scotia	33.2	33.7	33.9	9.33	9.18	9.21
New Brunswick	34.2	34.6	35.0	9.59	9.46	9.45
Quebec	33.6	33.3	33.5	10.44	10.48	10.44
Ontario	32.7	33.4	33.3	10.81	10.53	10.62
Manitoba	32.4	32.6	32.7	10.13	9.96	9.97
Saskatchewan	29.6	29.9	30.1	10.39	10.22	10.24
Alberta	30.5	31.1	30.9	10.92	10.75	10.58
British Columbia	30.0	30.4	30.5	12.37	12.13	12.29
Yukon	34.2	34.1	33.4	14.16	13.93	15.41
Northwest Territories	35.5	36.1	35.4	14.46	14.53	14.27
Canada	32.4	32.8	32.8	10.74	10.58	10.62

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Data Availability Announcements

Oil Pipeline Transport

September 1986

Highlights

- Net receipts of crude oil and refined products into Canadian pipelines during September 1986 increased 4.1% from September 1985 to 12 528 581m³ (cubic metres). Year-to-date receipts, at 74 477 940m³, were up 2.1%.
- Pipeline exports of crude oil and equivalent amounted to 2 743 231m³, bringing the year-to-date total to 24 261 850m³, up 21.4% from the 1985 figure.
- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries, at 5 242 907m³, were up 0.2% from the same month last year. Year-to-date deliveries were 47 183 264m³, down 6.8% from 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$8/\$80), available the third week of December. Contact: G. O'Connor (613-991-3562), Industry Division.

Honey Production and Value

1985 and 1986 Preliminary Production Estimates

Canadian honey production in 1986 is estimated at 72,909 thousand pounds, a decrease of 8.4% from the 1985 production level of 79,630 thousand pounds.

The average yield per colony, at the national level, is expected to be 104 pounds, compared to 115 pounds in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1056.

Order *Honey Production and Value, 1985 and 1986 Preliminary Production Estimate* (23-210, \$10/\$11), available mid-December. Contact: L. Magahay (613-990-8727), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Exports of Major Grains

September 1986

Export clearances of the major grains during September 1986 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

● Total wheat,	1 152.9;
● Oats,	5.0;
● Barley,	651.4;
● Rye,	16.2;
● Flaxseed,	20.2;
● Canola (rapeseed),	163.6.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2650-2656.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release early in December. Contact: Allister B. Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or T. Depuis (613-991-3871) Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables

November 1986

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, in storage and factories at the opening of the first business day of November, totalled 21 372 tonnes compared with 26 784 tonnes last year. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, totalled 88 024 tonnes (87 708 in 1985).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9537-9543.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables* (32-010, \$8/\$80), scheduled for release on December 11. Contact: Dave Burroughs, (613-990-8714), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Newsprint Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the newsprint industry (SIC 2712) totalled \$6,631.0 million, up 7.1% from the \$6,191.1 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5484 and to be released shortly in catalogue 36-250 B2712. Commodity data for this industry will become available in March 1987.

Contact: Bruno Pépin (613-990-9837), Industry Division.

Asphalt Roofing Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the asphalt roofing industry (SIC 2721) totalled \$367.1 million, up 3.6% from the \$354.2 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5488 and to be released shortly in catalogue 36-250 B2721. Commodity data for this industry will become available in March 1987.

Contact: Bruno Pépin (613-990-9837), Industry Division.

Motor Vehicle Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle industry (SIC 3231) totalled \$23,722.6 million, up 14.3% from the \$20,755.5 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5550 and to be released shortly in catalogue 42-251 B3231. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: G.W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Miscellaneous Agricultural Chemical Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the miscellaneous agricultural chemical industry (SIC 3729) totalled \$317.1 million, down 19.4% from \$393.5 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6874 and to be released shortly in catalogue 46-250 B3729. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: T. Raj Sehdev (613-991-3513), Industry Division.

Publications Released

**Canadian Statistical
Review, November 1986
Catalogue number 11-003E**

(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries:
\$21/\$21.50)

This issue features the following article:

*Adjusting Net Worth for Price Changes with
Reference to the Canadian System of National
Accounts.*

**Directory of Industrial
Research and Development
Facilities in Canada, 1986
Catalogue number 88-205E**

(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31)

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chased by mail order from Publication Sales,
Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada,
Ottawa K1A 0T6.*

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Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls,
Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and
Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore
agents or other booksellers.*

**The
Daily**

**Statistics Canada's Official Release Vehicle
for Statistical Information**

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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Major Release Dates: December 1986

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
December		
2	Gross Domestic Product	Third Quarter 1986
2	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry	September 1986
2	Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments	Third Quarter 1986
4	Housing Starts	October 1986
5	Labour Force Survey	November 1986
5	New Housing Price Index	October 1986
5	Financial Activity in Canada	Third Quarter 1986
8	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	October 1986
9	Therapeutic Abortions	1985
9-10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	October 1986
9-10	Estimates of Labour Income	September 1986
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	October 1986
10	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	October 1986
11	Help-wanted Index	November 1986
12	Farm Cash Receipts	January-October 1986
12	Farm Prices of Agriculture Products	October 1986
15-16	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	September 1986
16	Building Permits	September 1986

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
December		
17	Retail Trade	October 1986
18	Department Store Sales and Stocks	October 1986
18	Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada	August 1986
18-19	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	October 1986
18-19	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries	Third Quarter 1986
19	The Consumer Price Index	November 1986
19	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	October 1986
22	Security Transactions with Non-residents	October 1986
23	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	October 1986
23	Major Release Dates	January 1987

The January 1987 release schedule will be published on December 23, 1986. **Users Note:** This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES.

Contact: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103), Communications Division.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, December 1, 1986

Major Release

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics, Third Quarter 1986

2

- Seasonally adjusted pre-tax profits increased 0.9% from the previous quarter

Data Availability Announcement

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, October 1986

4

Publications Released

5

Index to Data Releases, November 1986



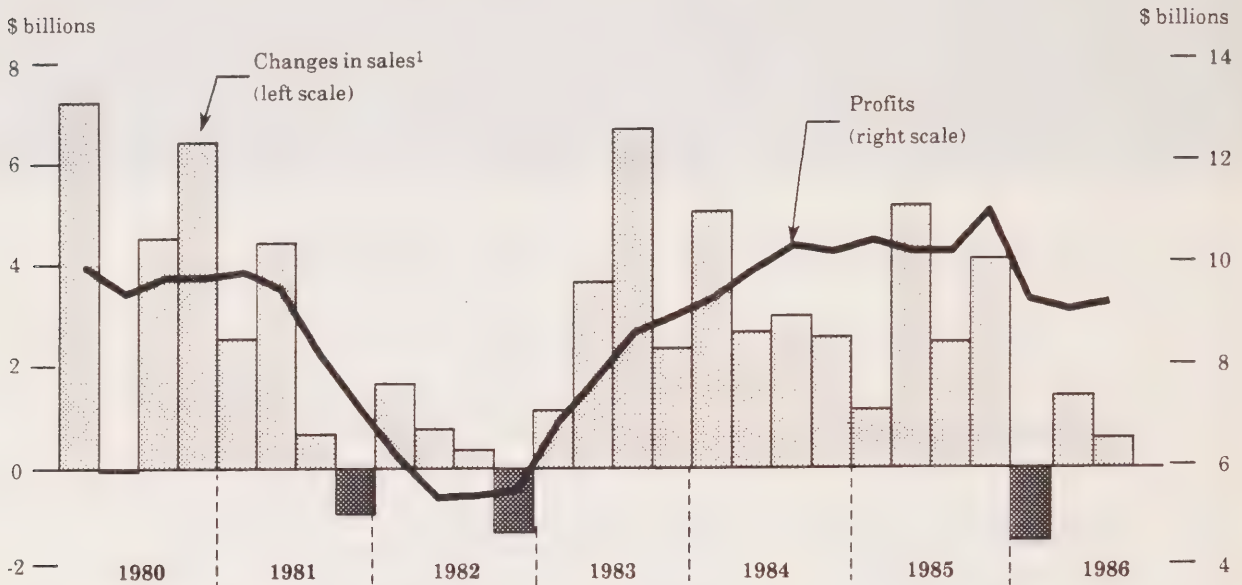
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Major Release

All Industries (Seasonally Adjusted)



¹ Changes are measured as quarter-to-quarter differences in level of sales.

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics

Third Quarter 1986, Preliminary Data

Seasonally adjusted pre-tax profits of industrial corporations, at \$9.1 billion in the third quarter of 1986, remained at about the same level as the first and second quarters, but some 10% below the average level recorded in 1985.

There were notable offsetting changes in the latest quarter:

- Unusually large foreign dividend receipts were responsible for two major increases in pre-tax profits, \$492 million in distilleries and \$150 million in printing and publishing.
- The largest decreases in pre-tax profits were registered by the transportation equipment industry (-\$234 million) and in the mineral fuels industry (-\$115 million).

Industry Highlights (Seasonally Adjusted)

- **Distilleries:** the increase in foreign dividend receipts caused the industry's pre-tax profits to rise to \$547 million in the third quarter from \$55 million in the second. But operating income - a measure of profit which excludes investment income - averaged only \$7 million per quarter in 1986, down from the average of \$12 million for the 1982 to 1985 period. Prior to 1982, operating income of the industry was substantially higher, averaging \$33 million per quarter in the 1977 to 1981 period.
- **Printing and publishing:** pre-tax profits increased to \$393 million from \$243 million in the previous quarter. Most of the gain was due to foreign dividends received. The

(continued on page 3)

operating income of the industry continued to rise gradually, reaching a level of \$217 million in the third quarter compared to an average of \$166 million in 1985.

- **Transportation equipment:** pre-tax profits at \$461 million in the third quarter were down substantially from the second quarter level of \$695 million and were about the same as the \$472 million recorded in the first quarter. This contrasted with 1984 and 1985, when quarterly profits generally were between \$800 and \$900 million. Profit margins (operating income as a percentage of sales) for the first nine months of 1986 were 3.1% compared to 5.0% in 1985 and 6.2% in 1984.
- **Mineral fuels:** pre-tax profits continued a downward trend, falling by \$115 million in the third quarter, following declines of \$534 million in the second and \$929 million in

the first quarter of 1986. The smaller decrease in the third quarter reflects a slowdown in the rate of decline in crude oil prices. Industry profits in the third quarter were \$187 million compared to \$1.8 billion in the fourth quarter of 1985.

The data cover non-government owned corporations in Canada except those in the agriculture, fishing and finance industries. More detailed statistics for the 47 industry groups are now available on CANSIM: matrices 4780-4921 and 4928-4942.

Order *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (61-003P, \$15/\$60), available the second week of December. Contact: Gail Campbell or Bill Potter (613-990-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics Third Quarter 1986

	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted		
	1986 1 st Quarter	1986 2 nd Quarter	1986 3 rd Quarter	1984 3 rd Quarter	1985 3 rd Quarter	1986 3 rd Quarter
(millions of dollars)						
Sales:						
All industries	184,359	185,713	186,263	169,753	181,153	185,771
Mining	8,813	7,379	7,364	8,154	8,668	6,868
Manufacturing	69,005	69,540	68,339	62,915	66,357	66,818
Other	106,541	108,794	110,560	98,684	106,128	112,085
Profit before taxes:						
All industries	9,056	9,014	9,099	10,176	10,104	9,068
Mining	891	398	373	1,547	1,531	250
Manufacturing	4,088	4,556	4,722	4,245	4,029	4,625
Other	4,077	4,060	4,004	4,384	4,544	4,193
Net profit after taxes (excluding extraordinary items):						
All industries	5,343	5,616	5,779	6,067	6,239	5,805
Mining	236	214	154	555	527	74
Manufacturing	2,541	2,857	3,124	2,543	2,586	3,056
Other	2,566	2,545	2,501	2,969	3,126	2,675

Data Availability Announcement

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

October 1986

Canadian manufacturers shipped 186 861 thousand square metres of corrugated boxes and wrappers in October 1986, an increase of 1.5% from the 184 027 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to October 1986 shipments totalled 1 785 785 thousand square metres, up 3.2% from 1 729 963 thousand square metres for the same period in 1985.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of December 8. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

**The
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Publications Released

The Dairy Review,

September 1986

Catalogue number 23-001

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

Oils and Fats,

September 1986

Catalogue number 32-006

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Paper Box and Bag

Industries, 1984

Catalogue number 36-216

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Index Numbers of Farm

Prices of Agricultural

Products, September 1986

Catalogue number 62-003

(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70)

Farm Input Price Index,

Third Quarter 1986

Catalogue number 62-004

(Canada: \$10/\$40; Other Countries: \$11/\$44)

Restaurant, Caterer and

Tavern Statistics,

September 1986

Catalogue number 63-011

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

Teachers in

Universities, 1984-85

Catalogue number 81-241

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Index to Data Releases November 1986

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Agricultural Chemicals Industry, Miscellaneous	1985 Census of Manufactures	November 28, 1986
Agricultural Products, Farm Prices	September 1986	November 12, 1986
Air Charter Statistics	First Quarter 1986	November 25, 1986
Air Passenger Origin and Destination Statistics - Domestic Report	Second Quarter 1986	November 18, 1986
Appliances, Electrical	September 1986	November 6, 1986
Appliances, Major	September 1986	November 7, 1986
Asphalt Roofing	September 1986	November 6, 1986
Asphalt Roofing Industry	1985 Census of Manufactures	November 28, 1986
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	August 1986	November 7, 1986
Aviation in Canada		November 14, 1986
Barley Malt, Exports	September 1986	November 27, 1986
Batteries, Electric Storage	September 1986	November 13, 1986
Belting Industry	1985 Census of Manufactures	November 21, 1986
Births and Birth Rates	1985	November 14, 1986
Biscuit Industry	1985 Census of Manufactures	November 21, 1986
Biscuits, Production	Third Quarter 1986	November 13, 1986
Boxes, Corrugated	September 1986	November 4, 1986
Building Board Industry	1985 Census of Manufactures	November 14, 1986
Building Construction Activity, Leading Indicator	July 1986	November 20, 1986
Building Material Price Index, Non-residential Construction	September 1986	November 5, 1986
Building Material Price Index, Residential Construction	September 1986	November 5, 1986



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Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Building Permits	August 1986	November 18, 1986
Bus, Passenger	September 1986	November 12, 1986
Business Conditions Survey	October 1986	November 10, 1986
Caterers	September 1986	November 6, 1986
Cement	September 1986	November 4, 1986
Cereal Grain Flour Industry	1985 Census of Manufactures	November 21, 1986
Chain Store Stocks	September 1986	November 24, 1986
Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Indexes	Third Quarter 1986	November 13, 1986
Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Indexes	Third Quarter 1986	November 13, 1986
Chemicals, Industrial	September 1986	November 13, 1986
Class of 1982		November 19, 1986
Coastwise Shipping Statistics	Second Quarter 1986	November 4, 1986
Colleges, Community - Educational Staff	1983-84 and 1984-85	November 4, 1986
Commodities, Exports	September 1986	November 17, 1986
Commodities, Imports	September 1986	November 21, 1986
Community Colleges, Educational Staff	1983-84 and 1984-85	November 4, 1986
Composite Leading Indicator	August 1986	November 17, 1986
Construction Activity, Building	July 1986	November 20, 1986
Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential	September 1986	November 5, 1986
Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential	September 1986	November 5, 1986
Construction Output Price Indexes, Non-residential	Third Quarter 1986	November 25, 1986
Consumer Price Index	October 1986	November 14, 1986
Corporation Financial Statistics	1984	November 13, 1986
Crude Oil	August 1986	November 28, 1986
Current Publications Index	1986	November 17, 1986
Dairy Review	September 1986	November 4, 1986
Department Store Sales and Stocks	September 1986	November 21, 1986
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	September 1986	November 10, 1986
Disease Summary	Four-week Period Ending October 25, 1986	November 19, 1986
Distillery Products	1985 Census of Manufactures	November 7, 1986
Drinks, Soft	October 1986	November 19, 1986
Earnings, Employment and Hours	September 1986	November 28, 1986
Educational Staff of Community Colleges and Vocational Schools	1983-84 and 1984-85	November 4, 1986
Eggs, Production	September 1986	November 12, 1986
Employment Local Government	Second Quarter 1986	November 19, 1986
Employment, Earnings and Hours	September 1986	November 28, 1986

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Employment, Government –		
Provincial and Territorial	Second Quarter 1986	November 20, 1986
Equipment Price Index	Third Quarter 1986	November 5, 1986
Export and Import Price Indexes	September 1986	November 7, 1986
Exports by Commodities	September 1986	November 17, 1986
Farm Cash Receipts	January-September 1986	November 21, 1986
Farm Income, Net	1985 (revised)	November 28, 1986
Farm Input Price Index	Third Quarter 1986	November 3, 1986
Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, Index Numbers	September 1986	November 12, 1986
Fats	September 1986	November 19, 1986
Fittings, Steel	September 1986	November 17, 1986
Flour Industry, Cereal Grain	1985 Census of Manufactures	November 21, 1986
Flour, Wheat – Exports	September 1986	November 27, 1986
Footwear Statistics	September 1986	November 13, 1986
Fruit Production	November 1986	November 12, 1986
Fruit Stocks	November 1986	November 28, 1986
GDP at Factor Cost by Industry, in Constant (1981) Prices – Note to Users	1961-1981	November 21, 1986
Gas, Natural (Sales)	September 1986	November 20, 1986
Gas, Natural	August 1986	November 28, 1986
Government Employment, Local	Second Quarter 1986	November 19, 1986
Government Employment, Provincial and Territorial	Second Quarter 1986	November 20, 1986
Grain Marketing Situation Report	October 1986	November 12, 1986
Grains, Exports of Major	September 1986	November 28, 1986
Gypsum Products	October 1986	November 27, 1986
Hardboard	September 1986	November 14, 1986
Help-wanted Index	October 1986	November 13, 1986
Honey Production and Value	1985 and 1986 Preliminary Estimates	November 28, 1986
Hose, Rubber Belting Industry	1985 Census of Manufactures	November 21, 1986
Hours, Employment and Earnings	September 1986	November 28, 1986
Housing Price Index, New	September 1986	November 4, 1986
Housing Starts	September 1986	November 13, 1986
Import and Export Price Indexes	September 1986	November 7, 1986
Imports by Commodities	September 1986	November 21, 1986
Industrial Product Price Index	October 1986	November 28, 1986
Ingots, Steel	September 1986	November 18, 1986
	October 1986	November 17, 1986
	Week Ending November 1, 1986	November 6, 1986
	Week Ended November 8, 1986	November 14, 1986
	Week Ending November 22, 1986	November 26, 1986
Insulating Board, Rigid	September 1986	November 6, 1986
Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	September 1986	November 20, 1986

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Iron, Pig	October 1986	November 17, 1986
Labour Force Survey	October 1986	November 7, 1986
Labour Income, Estimates	August 1986	November 7, 1986
Leaf Tobacco Industry	1985 Census of Manufactures	November 14, 1986
Local Government Employment	Second Quarter 1986	November 19, 1986
Machinery and Equipment Price Index	Third Quarter 1986	November 5, 1986
Malt, Barley - Exports	September 1986	November 27, 1986
Meat, Frozen	November 1986	November 21, 1986
Mineral Process Plant Price Indexes	Third Quarter 1986	November 13, 1986
Motor Vehicle Industry	1985 Census of Manufactures	November 28, 1986
Motor Vehicle Sales, New	September 1986	November 10, 1986
Natural Gas	August 1986	November 28, 1986
Natural Gas, Sales	September 1986	November 20, 1986
Newsprint Industry	1985 Census of Manufactures	November 28, 1986
Non-residential Construction, Building Material Price Index	September 1986	November 5, 1986
Non-residential Construction Output Price Indexes	Third Quarter 1986	November 25, 1986
Occupational Trends Among Women in Canada	1976 to 1985	November 19, 1986
Oil Pipeline Transport	August 1986	November 3, 1986
Oil, Crude	September 1986	November 28, 1986
Oils	August 1986	November 28, 1986
Oilseed Crashings	September 1986	November 19, 1986
Orders, Manufacturing Industries	October 1986	November 26, 1986
Output Price Indexes, Non-residential Construction	September 1986	November 20, 1986
Particleboard	Third Quarter 1986	November 25, 1986
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics	September 1986	November 14, 1986
Petrochemical Plant Price Indexes	September 1986	November 12, 1986
Petroleum Products, Refined	Third Quarter 1986	November 13, 1986
Phonograph Records	September 1986	November 21, 1986
Pig Iron	September 1986	November 13, 1986
Pipe, Steel	October 1986	November 17, 1986
Pipeline, Oil	September 1986	November 17, 1986
Plumbing Fixtures and Fittings Industry, Metal	August 1986	November 3, 1986
Plywood, Construction Type	1985 Census of Manufactures	November 14, 1986
Population, Canada, Provinces and Territories - Post-censal Annual Estimates	September 1986	November 12, 1986
Poultry Products, Frozen	June 1, 1986	November 14, 1986
Pre-recorded Tapes	November 1, 1986	November 18, 1986
	September 1986	November 13, 1986

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Provincial and Territorial Government		
Employment	Second Quarter 1986	November 20, 1986
Publications, Selected		November 3, 1986
Publications Index, Current	1986	November 17, 1986
Pulpwood	September 1986	November 6, 1986
Railway Carloadings	September 1986	November 4, 1986
	Seven Days Ending October 21, 1986	November 3, 1986
	10 Days Ending October 31, 1986	November 19, 1986
	Seven Days Ending November 7, 1986	November 21, 1986
	Week Ending November 14, 1986	November 27, 1986
Raw Materials Price Index	October 1986	November 28, 1986
Records, Phonograph	September 1986	November 13, 1986
Refined Petroleum Products	September 1986	November 21, 1986
Residential Construction, Building		
Material Price Index	September 1986	November 5, 1986
Residue, Wood	September 1986	November 6, 1986
Resins, Synthetic	September 1986	November 13, 1986
Restaurants	September 1986	November 6, 1986
Retail Trade	September 1986	November 18, 1986
Rigid Insulating Board	September 1986	November 6, 1986
Roofing, Asphalt	September 1986	November 6, 1986
Roofing, Asphalt	1985 Census of Manufactures	November 28, 1986
Rubber Hose and Belting Industry	1985 Census of Manufactures	November 21, 1986
Sawmills East of the Rockies	August 1986	November 4, 1986
	September 1986	November 27, 1986
Sawmills in B.C.	September 1986	November 27, 1986
Schools, Vocational - Educational		
Staff	1983-84 and 1984-85	November 4, 1986
Selected Publications, Statistics		
Canada		November 3, 1986
Shipments, Manufacturing Industries	September 1986	November 20, 1986
Shipping Statistics, Coastwise	Second Quarter 1986	November 4, 1986
Soft Drinks, Production	October 1986	November 19, 1986
Steel Ingots	September 1986	November 18, 1986
	October 1986	November 17, 1986
	Week Ending November 1, 1986	November 6, 1986
	Week Ended November 8, 1986	November 14, 1986
	Week Ending November 22, 1986	November 26, 1986
Steel Pipe	September 1986	November 17, 1986
Steel, Rolled	September 1986	November 18, 1986
Store Sales, Department (by Province		
and Metropolitan Area)	September 1986	November 10, 1986
Store Stocks, Chain	September 1986	November 24, 1986
Sugar Sales	October 1986	November 14, 1986
Tapes, Pre-recorded	September 1986	November 13, 1986

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Taverns	September 1986	November 6, 1986
Telephone Statistics	September 1986	November 19, 1986
Tobacco Products	October 1986	November 19, 1986
Tobacco Products Industry	1985 Census of Manufactures	November 14, 1986
Tourism and Recreation, A Statistical Digest	1986	November 18, 1986
Trade, Preliminary Statement of Canadian International	September 1986	November 7, 1986
Trade, Wholesale	September 1986	November 26, 1986
Transit, Urban	September 1986	November 12, 1986
Travel Account, International	Third Quarter 1986	November 24, 1986
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Travel, Canadian Domestic	Second Quarter 1986	November 6, 1986
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Unemployment Insurance Statistics	September 1986	November 26, 1986
Vegetable Production	November 1986	November 12, 1986
Vegetable Stocks	November 1986	November 28, 1986
Vehicle Sales, New Motor	September 1986	November 10, 1986
Vehicle, Motor Industry	1985 Census of Manufactures	November 28, 1986
Vocational Schools - Educational Staff	1983-84 and 1984-85	November 4, 1986
Waferboard	September 1986	November 14, 1986
Wheat Flour, Exports	September 1986	November 27, 1986
Wholesale Trade	September 1986	November 26, 1986
Wire, Steel and Specified Wire Products	September 1986	November 18, 1986
Women in Canada, Occupational Trends	1976 to 1985	November 19, 1986
Wood Residue	September 1986	November 6, 1986
Wool, Mineral	October 1986	November 21, 1986
Wrappers, Corrugated	September 1986	November 4, 1986

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, December 2, 1986

Major Releases

Gross Domestic Product, Third Quarter 1986 2

- Real GDP rose 0.3% in the third quarter of 1986.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry, September 1986

- Real GDP advanced 0.7% from the previous month

Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, Third Quarter 1986 8

- Canada posted a current account deficit of \$2.2 billion, compared to \$2.0 billion in the second quarter

CPI "Regulated" Prices, April 1973-June 1986 11

- Regulated prices during this period increased by an average of 0.7% per month, compared to an increase of 0.6% for non-regulated prices

Union Formation and Dissolution: Results from the Family History Survey, 1984 12

- Family history survey results suggest that marriages preceded by a common-law union appear to have a slightly higher rate of break up than those not preceded by a common-law union

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents, September 1986 13

- Japanese investment in outstanding Canadian bonds continued to climb to record levels

Data Availability Announcements

Population of Canada, the Provinces and Territories, July 1, 1986 15

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Major Releases

Gross Domestic Product

Third Quarter 1986

Gross domestic product at market prices grew by 1.5% to a level of \$509.4 billion, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, in the third quarter. After allowing for price changes, real GDP expanded by 0.3%, following growth of 0.6% and 0.8% in the first and second quarters respectively.

The growth in real GDP reflected a sharp gain in final domestic demand, spearheaded by higher household spending, and increased exports, up 3.0% in volume. Most of the increase, however, was met by higher imports and a decline in inventory accumulation. Output in the goods producing industries declined for the second consecutive quarter while output in the service producing industries continued to rise.

Components of Demand

Consumer demand for goods and services continued to accelerate, rising 1.8% in volume in the third quarter. Purchases of goods jumped by 2.2%, fuelled by a 4.5% increase in durable goods. New car and truck sales rose 10.6%, while outlays for furniture and appliances also strengthened in line with the gain in housing. Spending on semi- and non-durable goods rose by about 1%, while consumption of services rose at the same rate as in the second quarter (1.4%). The sharp increase in demand for motor vehicles was met by a rundown of motor vehicle inventories.

Investment in housing grew by 3.9% in volume. The increase was led by sharply higher transfer costs on sales of existing homes, along with further gains in new construction. The concentration of higher housing demand in central Canada, where price increases have been relatively higher than in the rest of Canada, led to a 3.4% increase in the implicit price index for housing.

Business investment in plant and equipment decreased by 1.3% in volume, following a drop of 3.9% in the second quarter. Outlays for machinery and equipment rose by 3%, after marginal gains in the first half of the year. Increased spending on transportation equipment accounted for much of the upturn. Expen-

ditures on non-residential construction decreased by 6.8%, after a 9% drop last quarter. A sharp drop in spending on exploration and development for oil and gas was concentrated early in the quarter.

Total non-farm inventories recorded a sharply reduced rate of accumulation in the third quarter, up \$3.5 billion compared to \$5.0 billion in the second. The slowdown was largely attributable to the rundown in motor vehicle stocks at the retail and wholesale level in line with strong final demand and a decline in domestic production. In addition, there were large decumulations of lumber inventories at the manufacturing and wholesale level. This coincides with strong domestic demand for lumber products as a result of the increase in residential construction and lower production at the sawmills (attributable to strike activity during the quarter).

Growth in real merchandise imports was widespread. In particular, there was a large increase recorded in refined petroleum products. Smaller, but widespread, gains of imports of household goods were in line with strong personal spending. The 2.7% increase in real merchandise exports accompanied a pick-up in growth in the U.S. economy. On the service side, travel receipts increased sharply reflecting the effect of EXPO 86.

Production by Industry

On an industry basis, virtually all of the growth in the third quarter originated among the service producing industries, as was the case in the second quarter. In both the second and third quarters, goods producing industries posted declines in output, marking the first occasion in the current expansion that consecutive quarterly output decreases were recorded.

Most of the growth in the third quarter occurred in those community, business and personal service industries particularly affected by EXPO 86, as well as in wholesale and retail trade, in line with the strength in final domestic demand. The most notable output declines were recorded in the mining, manufacturing and non-residential construction industries.

(continued on page 3)

Components of Income

Both labour income and corporate profits rose about 1% in the third quarter. These gains in income were partly offset by a sharp drop in net farm income. The weakness in farm income slowed the growth of personal income, while disposable income was virtually unchanged in the quarter. Together with the sharp gain in personal spending, the personal savings rate dropped from 11.6% to 9.1% in the quarter, its lowest level since 1974.

The government sector deficit, on a national accounts basis, decreased \$6.4 billion to a seasonally adjusted rate of \$22.2 billion in the third quarter. Revenues advanced 2.7%, due to higher returns from personal direct taxes and indirect taxes. Total expenditures declined slightly as increases in spending on goods and services and transfers to persons

were more than offset by lower outlays for agricultural subsidies from the irregularly high second quarter level, and for interest on the public debt.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6701-6741, 6641-6642.

A printout containing all tables is also available on the day of release from the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division (\$35/\$140).

Order the third quarter 1986 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-001, \$15/\$60) scheduled for release the third week of December, 1986, or contact Barbara Clift (613-990-9158), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Gross Domestic Product, Income Based

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1985 III	IV	1986 I	II	III	II'86 I'86	III'86 II'86
	(\$ millions)					% Change	
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income ¹	258,092	261,636	265,460	268,900	271,808	1.3	1.1
Corporation profits before taxes ²	47,548	50,776	43,752	44,684	45,296	2.1	1.4
Interest and miscellaneous investment income ²	39,480	41,848	42,816	38,172	40,292	-10.8	5.6
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	3,372	3,716	4,804	6,972	3,664	45.1	-47.4
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	29,500	30,316	30,532	31,460	32,196	3.0	2.3
Inventory valuation adjustment	-1,392	-2,452	-1,332	876	-240	2,208 ³	-1,116 ³
Net domestic income at factor cost	376,600	385,840	386,032	391,064	393,016	1.3	0.5
Indirect taxes less subsidies	47,340	49,360	52,264	52,840	57,572	1.1	9.0
Capital consumption allowances	54,172	54,616	56,064	56,648	57,932	1.0	2.3
Statistical discrepancy	2,068	1,044	1,520	1,448	860		
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	480,180	490,860	495,880	502,000	509,380	1.2	1.5

¹ Includes military pay and allowances

² These aggregates differ from those shown in earlier tables in that they are on a "domestic" basis and thus include interest and dividends paid to non-residents and exclude interest and dividends received from non-residents.

³ Actual change in millions of dollars.

Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure Based (Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1985 III	IV	1986 I	II	III	II'86 I'86	III'86 II'86
	At current prices (\$ millions)					% Change	
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	278,540	284,420	288,244	293,700	301,728	1.9	2.7
Durable goods	41,012	42,156	42,504	43,316	45,800	1.9	5.7
Semi-durable goods	28,864	29,748	29,924	30,664	31,332	2.5	2.2
Non-durable goods	81,356	83,184	83,728	84,040	85,980	0.4	2.3
Services	127,308	129,332	132,088	135,680	138,616	2.7	2.2
Government current expenditure on goods and services	94,648	97,372	98,260	98,956	100,144	0.7	1.2
Government investment in fixed capital	11,796	11,832	11,792	11,816	11,872	0.2	0.5
Government investment in inventories	-132	-76	56	-16	-284	-72 ¹	-268 ¹
Business investment in fixed capital	82,952	85,476	86,532	85,908	87,764	-0.7	2.2
Residential	26,260	28,516	28,188	29,552	31,736	4.8	7.4
Plant and equipment	56,692	56,960	58,344	56,356	56,028	-3.4	-0.6
Business investment in inventories	4,684	1,244	7,144	6,156	3,840	-988 ¹	-2,316 ¹
Exports of goods and services ²	134,392	141,084	139,868	134,396	138,336	-3.9	2.9
Deduct: Imports of goods and services ³	124,632	129,448	134,500	127,472	133,164	-5.2	4.5
Statistical discrepancy	-2,068	-1,044	-1,516	-1,444	-856		
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	480,180	490,860	495,880	502,000	509,380	1.2	1.5
Final Domestic Demand	467,936	479,100	484,828	490,380	501,508	1.1	2.3
	At 1981 prices (\$ millions)						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	217,580	219,992	220,512	223,116	227,180	1.2	1.8
Durable goods	35,812	36,700	36,608	36,440	38,076	-0.5	4.5
Semi-durable goods	24,028	24,612	24,568	25,012	25,268	1.8	1.0
Non-durable goods	61,608	62,220	61,892	62,900	63,716	1.6	1.3
Services	96,132	96,460	97,444	98,764	100,120	1.4	1.4
Government current expenditure on goods and services	73,520	74,700	74,468	74,544	74,616	0.1	0.1
Government investment in fixed capital	10,216	10,096	9,964	9,944	9,892	-0.2	-0.5
Government investment in inventories	-108	-48	44	-12	-220	-56 ¹	-208 ¹
Business investment in fixed capital	72,408	73,748	73,504	72,204	72,528	-1.8	0.4
Residential	22,904	24,664	23,968	24,620	25,568	2.7	3.9
Plant and equipment	49,504	49,084	49,536	47,584	46,960	-3.9	-1.3
Business investment in inventories	3,968	1,308	6,732	7,004	5,036	272 ¹	-1,968 ¹
Exports of goods and services ²	122,068	128,544	129,044	126,016	129,752	-2.3	3.0
Deduct: Imports of goods and services ³	108,532	111,100	114,292	109,812	115,044	-3.9	4.8
Statistical discrepancy	-1,660	-824	-1,220	-1,156	-676		
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	389,460	396,416	398,756	401,848	403,064	0.8	0.3
Final Domestic Demand	373,724	378,536	378,448	379,808	384,216	0.4	1.2
	Implicit price indexes						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	128.0	129.3	130.7	131.6	132.8	0.7	0.9
Durable goods	114.5	114.9	116.1	118.9	120.3	2.4	1.2
Semi-durable goods	120.1	120.9	121.8	122.6	124.0	0.7	1.1
Non-durable goods	132.1	133.7	135.3	133.6	134.9	-1.2	1.0
Services	132.4	134.1	135.6	137.4	138.4	1.3	0.8
Government current expenditure on goods and services	128.7	130.4	131.9	132.7	134.2	0.6	1.1
Government investment in fixed capital	115.5	117.2	118.3	118.8	120.0	0.4	1.0
Business investment in fixed capital	114.6	115.9	117.7	119.0	121.0	1.1	1.7
Residential	114.7	115.6	117.6	120.0	124.1	2.1	3.4
Plant and equipment	114.5	116.0	117.8	118.4	119.3	0.6	0.7
Exports of goods and services ²	110.1	109.8	108.4	106.6	106.6	-1.6	-0.0
Deduct: Imports of goods and services ³	114.8	116.5	117.7	116.1	115.8	-1.4	-0.3
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	123.3	123.8	124.4	124.9	126.4	0.5	1.2
Final Domestic Demand	125.2	126.6	128.1	129.1	130.5	0.8	1.1

¹ Actual change in millions of dollars.

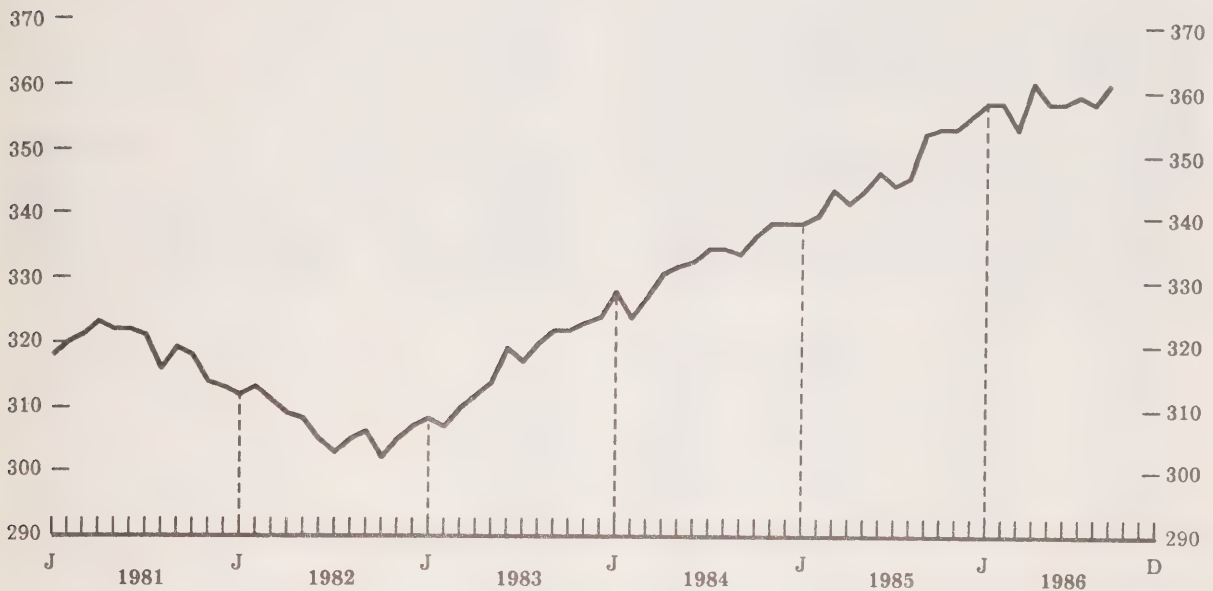
² Excludes investment income received from non-residents.

³ Excludes investment income paid to non-residents.

Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry at Factor Cost, in 1981 Prices

(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)

(Millions of dollars)



Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry September 1986

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, in 1981 prices, advanced 0.7% in September, following a decline of 0.3% in August and a 0.7% gain in July. With advances in five of the first nine months of this year, GDP now stands 2.3% above the level of September 1985.

Services-producing Industries

Output of services-producing industries advanced 1.4% in September, following a slight 0.3% decline in August. This represents the second largest monthly increase of the year after a 1.8% gain in April. Much of the September increase originated in the finance and real estate industries due to increased activity among banking and other financial institutions, significant trading on the Canadian stock exchanges, and an active resale housing market.

Wholesale trade industries also contributed to the September growth, with significant gains recorded among wholesalers of industrial machinery and equipment, food products, motor vehicles and agricultural machinery and equipment. Retail trade activity advanced for the third consecutive month. Most of the September growth was due to increased sales by new motor vehicle dealers. Also contributing to the September increase in services were communication industries and community, business and personal service industries.

Goods-producing Industries

Production among the goods-producing industries declined 0.4% in September, following a 0.4% drop the previous month. Output of goods-producing industries now stands 3.7% below its last peak level of April 1986. Most of the decline among goods-producing industries this month was attributed to sharp cutbacks in (continued on page 6)

oil and gas exploration and development and in construction of oil and gas facilities.

Manufacturing output fell 0.1% in September to its lowest level of the year. Much of the decline in manufacturing was due to production cutbacks among manufacturers of chemicals, paper products, machinery, food products and furniture and fixtures. These declines were offset to some degree by production increases among producers of transportation equipment, clothing and wood products. Elsewhere in the goods-producing industries output increased in utilities and forestry operations.
(see table on page 7)

Note to Users

It should be noted that the monthly estimates for agriculture, construction and finance, insurance and real estate have been revised back to January 1986.

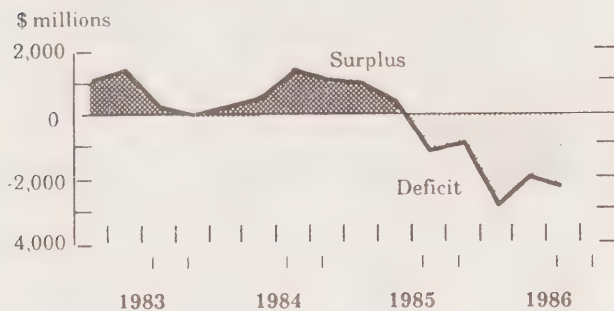
Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (61-005, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release in the first half of January 1987. Contact: Richard Martel (613-990-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

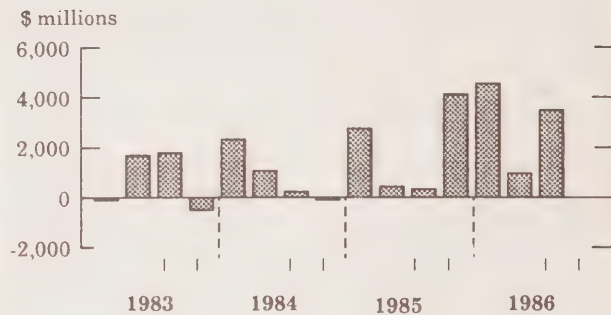
Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry at Factor Cost, in 1981 Prices, Monthly
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
(\$ millions)

	1985	1986			
	September	June	July	August	September
Total Economy	353,712.0	358,168.8	360,650.1	359,436.0	361,998.0
Business Sector					
Agricultural and related services industries	10,701.6	11,625.6	11,746.8	11,613.6	11,529.6
Fishing and trapping industries	552.0	478.8	500.4	496.8	483.6
Logging and forestry industry	2,040.0	2,182.8	2,464.8	2,583.6	2,734.8
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	19,917.6	18,540.0	18,132.0	18,912.0	18,358.8
Manufacturing industries	66,516.0	65,054.4	66,674.1	64,561.2	64,468.8
Construction industries	24,913.2	22,964.4	22,766.4	23,620.8	23,466.0
Transportation and storage industries	15,895.2	16,335.6	16,123.2	16,050.0	16,148.4
Communication industries	9,832.8	10,395.6	10,527.6	10,294.8	10,494.0
Other utility industries	10,915.2	10,897.2	10,924.8	10,896.0	11,060.4
Wholesale trade industries	16,330.8	17,281.2	17,988.0	17,566.8	18,260.4
Retail trade industries	22,628.4	23,026.8	23,457.6	23,584.8	23,770.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	54,634.8	55,444.8	55,040.4	55,192.8	56,802.0
Community, business and personal services	36,607.2	39,933.6	40,380.0	40,202.4	40,450.8
Non-business sector					
Mining industries	55.2	68.4	85.2	19.2	55.2
Manufacturing industries	64.8	66.0	68.4	63.6	60.0
Forestry services industry	284.4	286.8	252.0	262.8	236.4
Transportation industries	1,568.4	1,569.6	1,557.6	1,542.0	1,540.8
Communication industries	52.8	55.2	52.8	51.6	51.6
Water systems industry	525.6	574.8	547.2	546.0	556.8
Insurance and other finance industry	304.8	332.4	333.6	340.8	340.8
Government service industry	23,198.4	23,428.8	23,239.2	23,236.8	23,288.4
Community and personal services	36,172.8	37,626.0	37,788.0	37,797.6	37,839.6
Special aggregations					
Business sector:	291,484.8	294,160.8	296,726.1	295,575.6	298,028.4
- goods	135,555.6	131,743.2	133,209.3	132,684.0	132,102.0
- services	155,929.2	162,417.6	163,516.8	162,891.6	165,926.4
Non-business sector	62,227.2	64,008.0	63,924.0	63,860.4	63,969.6
- goods	645.6	709.2	700.8	628.8	672.0
- services	61,581.6	63,298.8	63,223.2	63,231.6	63,297.6
Goods-producing industries	136,201.2	132,452.4	133,910.1	133,312.8	132,774.0
Services-producing industries	217,510.8	225,716.4	226,740.0	226,123.2	229,224.0
Industrial production	97,994.4	95,200.8	96,431.7	94,998.0	94,560.0
Non-durable manufacturing industries	30,636.0	30,920.4	31,495.2	30,806.4	30,618.0
Durable manufacturing industries	35,880.0	34,134.0	35,178.9	33,754.8	33,850.8

Current Account Balance (seasonally adjusted)



Capital Account - Net Flow



Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments

Third Quarter 1986

Current account transactions, on a seasonally adjusted basis, resulted in a large deficit for the third consecutive quarter. During the current quarter, merchandise trade transactions produced the lowest surplus in the last five years. The decline in the merchandise surplus was largely reduced by higher receipts on dividend and travel accounts. The higher receipts on travel, which were mostly generated by Expo 86, along with lower payments abroad, virtually eliminated the customary deficit on travel.

Among capital account transactions, which are not seasonally adjusted, a record net inflow was recorded from bond borrowings abroad, of which 40% originated from Japan. The total net inflow for this year is already much larger than the previous record set in 1982. A net inflow was also recorded for foreign direct investment in Canada. This represented a sharp increase from the previous quarter when there were offsetting outflows related to residents purchasing foreign interests in Canada. Among claims on non-residents, substantial net outflows arose from residents increasing both their direct investment and their deposits abroad.

Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted The main quarterly features were:

- A current account deficit of \$2.2 billion, compared to \$2.0 billion in the previous quarter. There was a drop in the merchandise trade surplus (-\$664 million) to \$1.9 billion; this was largely offset by a decline of \$441 million in the deficit on non-merchandise transactions to \$4.1 billion;
- An increase of \$1.4 billion (5%) in merchandise imports, reversing a large decline in the previous quarter. Increases were widespread: automotive products, office machines and other communication equipment, apparel and metal ores and alloys;
- A relatively moderate increase of \$697 million (2.4%) in merchandise exports, following declines in the first half of the year. Increases were recorded in metal alloys, aircraft engines and parts, fish and coal. Decreases were recorded in metal ores, lumber, wheat and electricity;
- Among non-merchandise transactions, a virtual balance on international travel compared to a deficit of \$263 million in the previous quarter. Receipts increased by a substantial 13%, whereas payments edged (continued on page 9)

down for the second consecutive quarter. The decline in payments was with countries other than the United States;

- A reduction of \$405 million in the deficit on investment income to \$3.6 billion. This was attributable to dividends, where both higher receipts and lower payments were recorded.

Current and Capital Accounts Not Seasonally Adjusted

The main quarterly features were:

- A more than doubling of the current account deficit compared with the third quarter of 1985, to \$1.2 billion. This increase in the deficit stemmed from merchandise trade transactions where the surplus was sharply reduced;
- A large net inflow of \$5.7 billion from transactions in Canadian bonds, compared to \$3.7 billion in the previous quarter. Half of this increase went into the secondary market where Japanese investors continued to be major investors. There was also a substantial decline in bond retirements from the high level of the previous quarter when favourable market conditions led to major refinancing;
- A net inflow of \$1.1 billion for foreign direct investment in Canada, mostly to the manufacturing and petroleum sectors;
- A net outflow of \$2.6 billion from the foreign currency transactions of the chartered banks, up from \$2.1 billion in the previous quarter. The current quarter net outflow, which reflected a reduction in deposit liabilities, was partly offset by sizeable debenture borrowings in foreign markets;

- For Canadian direct investment abroad, a net outflow of \$1.2 billion, similar to the net outflow of the previous quarter. The current investments were from all industries, as opposed to the previous quarter when they originated mainly from the financial industry;
- A shift to a net outflow of \$935 million as residents other than banks increased their deposits abroad. For the year-to-date, these deposits abroad increased by more than \$5 billion, of which almost 70% were channelled to the United States;
- A decline of \$442 million in reserve assets, which was partly related to a net repayment (\$652 million) of foreign currency liabilities by the Government of Canada;
- A statistical discrepancy (the balancing item between the recorded estimates of current and capital accounts) equivalent to a net debit of \$2.1 billion;
- A relatively stable Canadian dollar against the United States currency, continuing to hover around 72 U.S. cents for the second consecutive quarter. The Canadian dollar, however, depreciated against major overseas currencies (except for the pound sterling).
(see table on page 10)

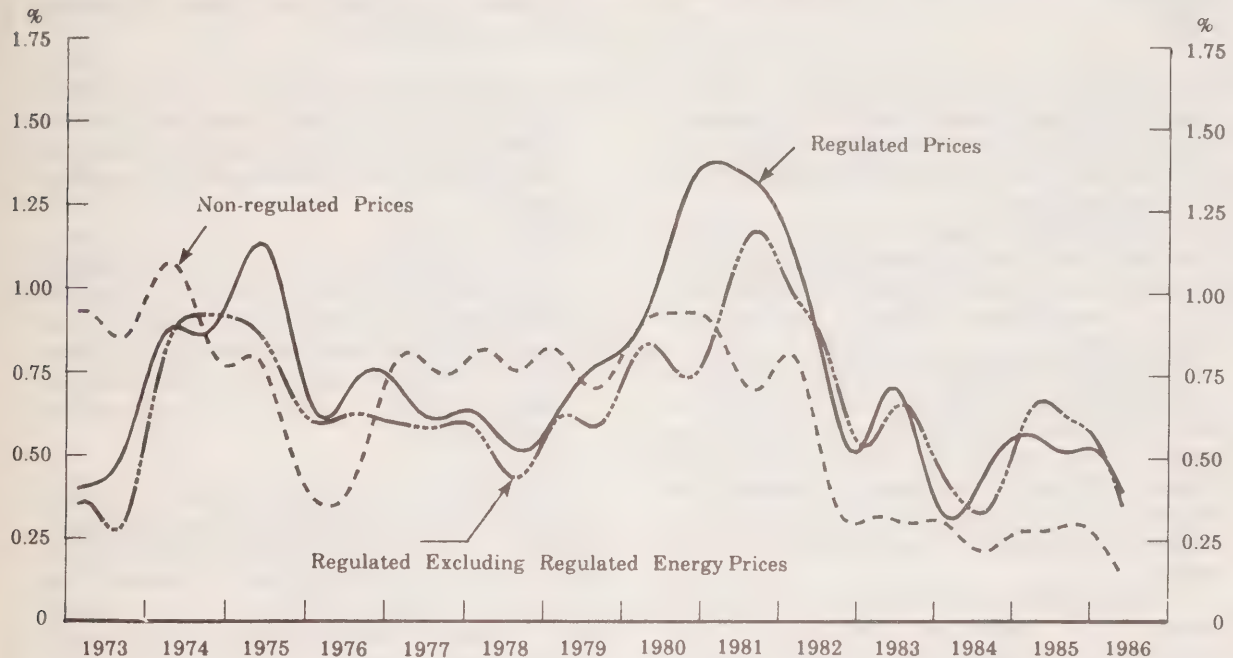
Available on CANSIM: matrices 147, 279-280, 1363, 1364, 2343, 2344 and 2353.

Order the third quarter 1986 issue of *Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments* (67-001P, \$8/\$32), now available. Contact: Lucie Laliberté (613-990-9050), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

The Canadian Balance of International Payments – Summary
 (\$ millions)

	1985		1986			1984	1985
	III	IV	I	II	III		
Seasonally adjusted							
Current account balances							
Merchandise	3,494	4,014	2,460	2,601	1,937	20,726	17,475
Non-merchandise:							
Services	-1,055	-1,106	-1,118	-869	-644	-4,384	-4,298
Investment income	-3,665	-4,063	-4,466	-3,969	-3,564	-13,794	-14,598
Transfers	88	243	405	259	71	813	836
Total non-merchandise	-4,631	-4,926	-5,179	-4,578	-4,137	-17,364	-18,060
Total current account	-1,137	-912	-2,720	-1,977	-2,200	3,362	-584
Not seasonally adjusted							
Current account balance	-548	-90	-4,392	-2,444	-1,250	3,362	-584
Capital account							
Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows:							
Direct investment	-1,234	-1,137	-1,098	-1,083	-1,158	-3,300	-5,100
Portfolio securities	12	-951	82	-814	-59	-2,037	-1,208
Other	-113	2,675	-4,411	-49	-927	-6,537	119
Total Canadian claims, net flow	-1,334	586	-5,427	-1,947	-2,144	-11,874	-6,189
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows:							
Direct investment	-2,550	-36	1,117	13	1,082	1,698	-2,950
Portfolio securities	3,909	3,010	6,340	3,345	6,028	8,215	12,964
Other	312	552	2,386	-594	-1,603	5,557	3,859
Total Canadian liabilities, net flow	1,671	3,527	9,843	2,764	5,506	15,470	13,873
Total net capital flow	337	4,113	4,416	817	3,362	3,597	7,684
Statistical discrepancy	212	-4,023	-24	1,627	-2,112	-6,958	-7,100

CPI "Regulated" Prices - Filtered Monthly Percentage Changes



CPI "Regulated" Prices

April 1973 to June 1986

From April 1973 to June 1986, regulated prices increased by an average of 0.7% per month. This compares with an increase of 0.6% for non-regulated prices.

As defined in a study released today, "Regulated Prices" includes CPI commodities whose prices are reviewed by a government agency and commodities that have a portion of their price set by legislation. The study examines the behaviour of aggregates of those prices, but not the effects of regulation on the level of the CPI.

Data for the period covered by the study (see above chart) show that the cyclical movements of the changes in regulated prices tend to lag those of non-regulated prices. They

also show that, as expected, regulated energy prices have a strong influence on regulated prices as a whole.

Rent and university tuition fees have been included in the aggregate of regulated prices for the provinces and periods in which they were regulated. The regulated commodities over the period examined accounted for from more than 20% to nearly 30% of the weight of the CPI basket.

More data and information about regulated prices are included in the study, CPI "Regulated" Prices, which will be contained, as a supplement, in the July-September 1986 issue of *Consumer Prices and Price Indexes* (62-010, \$15/\$60), available mid-December. Contact: Keith Hannett and John Degan (613-993-4777/6), Prices Division.

Union Formation and Dissolution: Results from the Family History Survey 1984

Results from the Family History Survey suggest that marriages preceded by a common-law union appear to have a slightly higher rate of break up than those not preceded by a common-law union.

Union Formation and Dissolution: Results from the 1984 Family Survey, indicates the relatively high break up rates seem to be a result of commitment levels in common-law relationships.

The Family History Survey also points out that while most common-law unions tend to be short-lived (less than five years), they have become a temporary alternative for many Canadians in the 18 to 29-year age group. The couples involved either marry, or end the relationship quickly. The majority of them marry.

The Family History Survey, undertaken in February 1984, addressed questions about the occurrences and timing of different family events such as marriage, living together,

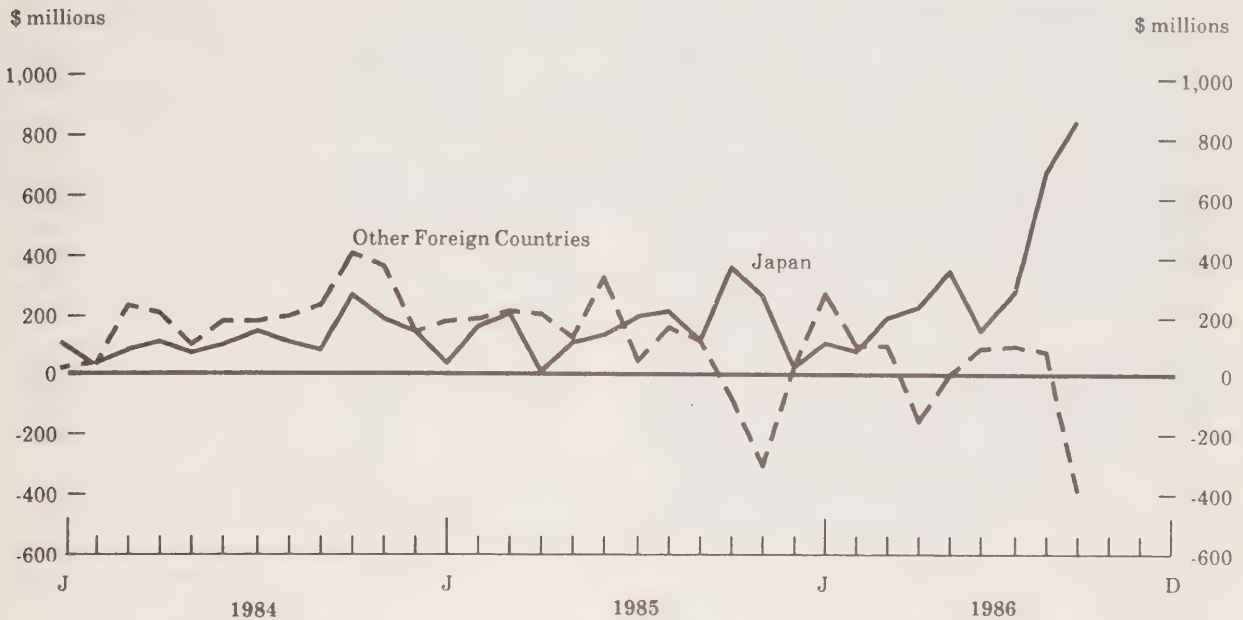
childbirth, adoption, divorce, remarriage and labour force participation.

Other highlights from *Union Formation and Dissolution* include:

- Among Canadians 18 to 29 years, 25% of men and 29% of women participating in the Family History Survey reported that they had entered into a common-law union by age 25.
- Young Canadians are postponing formal marriages, but this is being offset by common-law unions. If the data for marriages and common-law unions are combined, it appears that young Canadians are forming "unions" at about the same rate as their parents.

Union Formation and Dissolution: Results from the 1984 Family History Survey (99-963, \$16/\$17), prepared for Statistics Canada by Dr. Thomas K. Burch and Ashok K. Madan of the University of Western Ontario is now available. Contact: Boriss Mazikins (613-991-2542), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

**Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Bonds With Japan and All Other Foreign Countries
(Net Sales + / Net Purchases-)**



**Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents
September 1986**

Outstanding Canadian Securities

Net sales to non-residents of outstanding Canadian bonds remained high (\$469 million), although some \$300 million lower than the record set in August. These net sales were largely due to Japanese investments, which climbed to record levels for the second month. The net inflow from Japan amounted to some \$900 million in September and included sizeable investments in provincial bonds. This was partly offset by a sharp reduction in holdings of Canadian bonds by residents of the United States.

Outstanding Foreign Securities

Residents reduced their holdings of outstanding foreign bonds by a substantial \$255 million in September. Net purchases of foreign stocks amounted to \$118 million, and were more than accounted for by investments directed to overseas countries. Net purchases of overseas stocks have been rising throughout the year (exceeding \$600 million for the year-to-date), whereas holdings of United States stocks have been declining in recent months. (see table on page 14)

Order the September 1986 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, \$15/\$150), available in December. Contact: J. Motala (613-990-9052), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

September 1986

(\$ millions)

Type of security	Sales to Non-residents	Purchases from Non-residents	Net Sales (+)
Canadian securities:			
Bonds	3,008	2,539	+ 469
Common and preferred stocks	1,037	933	+ 104
Total - September 1986	4,045	3,472	+ 573
Total - August 1986	3,759	2,910	+ 850
Foreign securities:			
Bonds	2,643	2,388	+ 255
Common and preferred stocks	1,458	1,575	- 118
Total - September 1986	4,101	3,964	+ 137
Total - August 1986	3,536	3,338	+ 198

Data Availability Announcements

Postcensal Quarterly Estimates of Population – Canada, the Provinces and Territories July 1, 1986

The estimates of population for Canada, the provinces and territories at July 1, 1986 as well as current quarterly figures on immigration and interprovincial migration are now available on CANSIM: quarterly population estimates, matrix 1; immigration, matrices 2, 3 and 397; interprovincial migration (Revenue Canada), matrix 6981; interprovincial migration (family allowances), matrices 5731 and 6982.

These postcensal estimates will appear in catalogue 91-001 (\$6/24), available in the next few weeks. Contact: Lise Champagne (613-991-2320), Demography Division.

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

October 1986

Production of process cheese in October 1986 totalled 5 381 347 kilograms, down 25.3% from September 1986 and down 1.2% from October 1985. The 1986 cumulative year-to-date production totalled 58 801 397 kilograms, down from the corresponding 1985 amount of 61 553 335 kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 399 276 kilograms – a decrease of 5.0% from September 1986 and a decrease of 26.0% from October 1985. The 1986 cumulative year-to-date production totalled 4 943 756 kilograms, down from the 5 546 964 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

Order the October 1986 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of December 8. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Publications Released

**Industrial Chemicals and
Synthetic Resins, September 1986**
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

**Quarterly Estimates of the
Canadian Balance of International
Payments, Third Quarter 1986**
Catalogue number 67-001P
(Canada: \$8/\$32; Other Countries: \$9/\$36)

**Federal Government Employment,
April-June 1986**
Catalogue number 72-004
(Canada: \$20/\$80; Other Countries: \$21/\$84)

**Union Formation and
Dissolution – Results from
the 1984 Family History Survey**
Catalogue number 99-963
(Canada: \$16; Other Countries: \$17)

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

**The
Daily**

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, December 3, 1986

Major Releases

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential, October 1986 2

- The index increased 0.2% from September and advanced 8.1% from a year earlier

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential, October 1986 3

- The index rose 0.1% from the previous month and 5.3% from October 1985

Data Availability Announcements

Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products, Third Quarter 1986 4

Electric Lamps, October 1986 4

Cement, October 1986 4

Publications Released 5

Major Releases

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential

October 1986

The price index for residential construction building materials (1981 = 100) rose to 131.4 in October, up 0.2% from the previous month and up 8.1% from a year earlier.

Amongst the price changes reported between September and October, the largest increases were for certain types of plywood, which more than offset several price decreases - mainly for lumber and mineral wool.

Between October 1985 and October 1986, prices for structural materials rose 15.0%, due

primarily to increases in lumber and related products along with increases in concrete products. This was followed by an increase in architectural materials (6.7%), due mainly to increases in prices for gypsum wallboard and plywood. Mechanical materials increased 5.0% and electrical materials rose 2.0%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423.

Order the fourth quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in March 1987. Contact: the Information Service (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Residential

October 1986

(1981 = 100)

	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	% Change	
				Oct. 1986/ Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986/ Oct. 1985
Total materials	131.4	131.2	121.6	0.2	8.1
Architectural materials	131.1	130.7	122.9	0.3	6.7
Structural materials	136.5	136.9	118.7	-0.3	15.0
Mechanical materials	128.5	128.2	122.4	0.2	5.0
Electrical materials	118.0	118.1	115.7	-0.1	2.0

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential

October 1986

The non-residential construction building material price index rose to 126.8 in October 1986, up 0.1% from the previous month and up 5.3% from the year-earlier level of 120.4.

Between September and October 1986, there were several small price decreases, which were just about enough to offset the price increases.

Between October 1985 and October 1986, prices for structural materials increased 8.2%;

architectural materials 5.2%; mechanical materials 4.1% and electrical materials 2.1%. Increases which had the most notable effect were for ready-mix concrete, concrete bricks and blocks, colorless plate and sheet glass, and metal roofing and siding.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423.

Order the fourth quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in March 1987. Contact: the Information Service (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Non-residential

October 1986
(1981 = 100)

	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	% Change	
				Oct. 1986/ Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986/ Oct. 1985
Total materials	126.8	126.7	120.4	0.1	5.3
Architectural material	128.8	128.6	122.4	0.2	5.2
Structural materials	126.1	126.1	116.5	-	8.2
Mechanical materials	128.4	128.1	123.3	0.2	4.1
Electrical materials	119.2	119.3	116.8	-0.1	2.1

- Nil or zero.

Data Availability Announcements

Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products

Third Quarter 1986

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled \$21.0 million for the third quarter of 1986, an increase of 134.7% from the \$8.9 million shipped during the previous quarter.

Year-to-date shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled \$38.4 million.

Manufacturers' shipments of Canadian-made solid fuel-burning heating products are now available, as are data on the number of units shipped. Order the third quarter 1986 issue of *Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products* (25-002, \$3/\$12), scheduled for release the week of December 15. Contact: Michel J. Cormier (613-991-3522), Industry Division.

Electric Lamps

October 1986

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 27,870,440 light bulbs and tubes in October 1986, a decrease of 3.4% from the 28,811,776 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1986 amounted to 206,692,733 light bulbs and tubes, down 6.5% from the 220,212,098 sold during the January-October period in 1985.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$4/\$40), available the week of December 8. Contact: J. P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Cement

October 1986

Manufacturers shipped 1 207 561 tonnes of cement in October 1986, an advance of 10.9% from the 1 088 791 tonnes shipped a year earlier and an increase of 13.6% from the 1 062 535 tonnes shipped in September 1986.

January to October 1986 shipments reached 8 794 831 tonnes, an increase of 7.2% from the 8 204 303 tonnes (revised figures) shipped during the first 10 months of 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 13).

Order the October 1986 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$4/\$40), available the week of December 15. Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Survey Methodology,
Vol. 12, No. 1, June 1986
Catalogue number 12-001
(Canada: \$10/\$20; Other Countries:
\$11.50/\$23)

Field Crop Reporting Series,
No. 8: **Estimate of Production of**
Principal Field Crops, Canada,
November 1986
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: \$7/\$48; Other Countries: \$8/\$54)
Available today at 15:00 hours.

Mineral Wool Including
Fibrous Glass Insulation,
October 1986
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Railway Carloadings, 7-day
Period Ending November 14, 1986
Catalogue number 52-005
(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100)

Directory of Federal Government
Scientific and Technological
Establishments, 1986
Catalogue number 88-206E
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, December 4, 1986

Major Releases

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| Lone Parenthood, 1984 | 5 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female lone parents are currently more disadvantaged than wives in terms of education and workforce experience | |
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Data Availability Announcements

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| Truck Use Survey (Private Trucking), 1985 | 6 |
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Major Releases

Household Facilities and Equipment

May 1986

Labour-saving and leisure-time consumer durables continue to increase in popularity. This has been led, since the early 1980s, by the growth in video cassette recorders (VCRs) and microwave ovens.

The latest *Household Facilities and Equipment Survey*, conducted in May 1986, also found that after years of substantial shifts from oil to both gas and electricity as the main heating fuel, little change occurred between 1985 and 1986. In 1986, piped gas is the top primary heating fuel, followed by electricity and oil.

Selected dwelling improvements were made by one-third of homeowners during the two years prior to the survey. Improvements were more likely made to older homes or by younger homeowners.

Highlights from the report *Household Facilities and Equipment*, May 1986, released today, include:

- In 1986, piped gas is used as the principal heating fuel in 45.0% of homes, electricity in 28.3% and oil in 20.1%. (Oil, predominant during the 1970s, was surpassed by gas in 1980 and subsequently by electricity in 1985.) The rate of decline in recent years in the usage of oil has slowed (1.7 percentage points in 1986 and 3.4 percentage points in 1985).
- The proportion of homes with video cassette recorders (VCRs) increased to 35.1% in 1986 from 23.4% in 1985. As recently as 1983 only 6.4% of households had this item. VCRs are most popular in Alberta (39.5% of households).

- Microwave ovens are found in 33.6% of dwellings in 1986, up from 22.9% in 1985. They are found most frequently in the western provinces, led by Alberta at 48.6% and Saskatchewan at 48.3%.
- Owners of older dwellings were more likely to have made improvements during the previous two years. For homeowners with a dwelling built before 1941, 40.5% made improvements, compared to only 15.3% for those with a dwelling built after 1980.
- Dwelling improvements were most commonly made by homeowners under 35 years of age (36.6%). As the age of the household head increased, the proportion making improvements decreased – to 28.6% for those aged 65 and over.

The accompanying table (see pages 3 and 4) provides selected provincial data.

Available on CANSIM: table 00900101.

For both national and provincial estimates, order the May 1986 issue of *Household Facilities and Equipment* (64-202, \$20), now available. For more information concerning this data or on the availability of special request tabulations, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-990-9775), Household Surveys Division.

A microdata tape containing information on household income from the Survey of Consumer Finances linked with household facilities and equipment data is being prepared for later release.

Household Facilities and Equipment

May 1986

	Canada	New-found-land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
Average number of:						
Persons per household	2.73	3.48	3.09	2.90	2.93	2.71
Rooms per dwelling	5.70	6.00	6.01	5.95	5.74	5.29
				%		
Tenure:						
Owned	62.6	83.0	79.1	73.5	73.8	53.6
With mortgage	49.7	27.7	44.1	40.4	42.9	54.5
Without mortgage	50.3	71.5	55.9	60.0	57.1	45.5
Rented	37.4	17.0	18.6	26.5	26.3	46.4
Dwelling type:						
Single detached	56.1	78.8	74.4	69.6	70.0	41.5
Apartment or flat	32.8	9.7	14.0	20.6	20.0	51.6
Heating fuel:						
Oil or other liquid fuel	20.1	33.9	69.8	64.4	36.3	24.8
Piped gas	45.0	--	--	--	1.7	11.3
Electricity	28.3	37.0	--	15.0	40.4	57.7
Wood	5.7	29.1	25.6	17.0	21.7	6.0
Households with:						
Video recorders	35.1	36.4	27.9	38.9	31.7	34.1
Microwave ovens	33.6	18.2	23.3	27.1	25.0	26.7
Colour televisions	93.2	87.3	88.4	90.8	91.3	92.8
One	74.5	82.6	84.2	79.1	77.6	74.5
Two or more	25.5	17.4	18.4	20.9	22.4	25.5
Black and white only	5.4	11.2	8.6	7.9	7.2	6.2
Cable television	64.9	47.3	44.2	58.8	54.6	56.2
Pay television	9.6	4.2	--	7.2	6.3	7.3
Home computers	10.3	10.3	--	12.1	9.6	8.7
Automobiles:						
One	77.4	63.0	83.7	75.5	77.5	72.6
Two or more	68.8	79.8	66.7	74.9	75.8	73.6
Vans and trucks	31.2	20.1	33.4	25.1	24.2	26.3
	22.7	31.5	30.2	25.2	28.3	12.6
Smoke detectors:	73.9	78.2	83.7	72.9	78.3	75.1
Homeowners	81.0	77.4	88.2	77.3	80.8	85.0
Renters	61.9	82.1	75.0	60.5	71.4	63.7
Portable fire extinguishers:						
Homeowners	36.9	41.2	37.2	38.9	34.6	37.5
Renters	48.7	42.3	41.2	44.9	41.2	55.7
	17.1	35.7	--	22.2	15.9	16.7
Owner-occupied dwellings with selected improvements ¹	33.2	27.0	26.5	34.7	31.6	32.9

Household Facilities and Equipment – Concluded

May 1986

	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Average number of:					
Persons per household	2.73	2.62	2.70	2.71	2.60
Rooms per dwelling	5.84	5.41	5.77	5.99	5.88
			%		
Tenure:					
Owned	64.1	66.5	71.8	61.3	65.7
With mortgage	49.8	45.1	42.2	55.8	49.6
Without mortgage	50.2	55.3	57.8	44.0	50.4
Rented	35.9	33.5	28.2	38.7	34.3
Dwelling type:					
Single detached	57.0	66.5	74.8	60.8	61.2
Apartment or flat	29.5	24.4	17.4	24.8	25.7
Heating fuel:					
Oil or other liquid fuel	18.4	8.3	10.5	2.1	16.3
Piped gas	58.9	59.9	78.6	93.1	53.6
Electricity	18.7	27.5	5.4	2.2	21.2
Wood	3.0	3.0	2.4	0.7	8.2
Households with:					
Video recorders	35.2	37.8	30.6	39.5	33.7
Microwave ovens	33.1	41.1	48.3	48.6	37.3
Colour televisions	94.0	92.7	92.8	93.6	94.0
One	74.3	72.3	72.3	71.4	75.4
Two or more	25.7	28.0	27.5	28.6	24.7
Black and white only	4.7	5.2	5.5	4.7	4.4
Cable television	69.7	64.2	48.5	65.9	81.4
Pay television	13.1	3.3	6.2	10.8	9.0
Home computers	11.5	9.1	8.8	12.2	9.6
Automobiles:					
One	78.8	79.6	79.6	82.0	80.7
Two or more	65.3	69.3	71.7	65.5	66.9
Vans and trucks	34.8	30.7	28.3	34.5	33.0
Smoke detectors:					
Homeowners	72.0	78.8	72.1	81.3	68.3
Renters	81.3	79.9	79.5	80.8	75.4
	55.3	76.7	53.3	82.0	54.6
Portable fire extinguishers:					
Homeowners	34.9	38.5	39.7	39.0	37.5
Renters	45.4	50.4	47.8	51.0	48.2
	16.1	15.0	19.0	19.8	17.0
Owner-occupied dwellings with selected improvements ¹	34.4	33.0	31.0	33.2	32.1

¹ Within the last two years.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

Lone Parenthood

1984

Just over three-quarters of lone parents in 1984 were female according to the Family History Survey. Overall, these women are currently more disadvantaged than wives in terms of education and workforce experience, lending support to the theory that along with widowhood, lone parenthood is leading to a feminization of poverty in Canada.

Female lone parents are also more likely to have begun work at a later age than wives. These women have a greater tendency to enter marriage or other unions at younger ages than wives. They are more likely to have had their first birth before the age of 20, and are more likely to have had it before or during the year of entering their first union.

The publication *Lone Parenthood: Characteristics and Determinants*, now available, also discusses the relationships between lone parenthood and education, occupation, and labour force participation. It also seeks to identify any important differences in the demographic characteristics of lone parents and couple parents.

Other highlights from the publication include:

- One-quarter of female lone parents have achieved some postsecondary education.
- Of four million families with children under the age of 25, some 16% are lone-parent families.
- About 70% of female lone parents are separated or divorced from a common-law or marital partner.
- There is not a strong link between participation in common-law unions and propensity to become a lone parent.

Order *Lone Parenthood: Characteristics and Determinants* (99-961, \$20), now available. This publication was undertaken by Dr. Ian Pool of the University of Waikato in Hamilton, New Zealand and completed by Maureen Moore of Statistics Canada. For more information, contact Maureen Moore (613-991-2573), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Direct Selling in Canada

1985

Highlights

- Direct sales to Canadian household consumers totalled \$2,506.0 million in 1985, an increase of 2.8% from 1984 sales of \$2,437.7 million. (Direct sales refer to the retail marketing of consumer goods by channels other than retail stores.)
- Personal selling was the most popular method of direct salesmanship at \$813.8 million or 32.5% of all 1985 direct sales. (This method includes individual canvassing as well as group demonstrations such as house-parties.) Sales by mail order were \$624.0 million (24.9%); by home delivery, \$588.6 million (23.5%); and from manufacturing premises, \$344.0 million (13.7%). All other marketing methods accounted for \$135.6 million or 5.4% of total direct sales.
- The main commodities sold by direct methods were books, newspapers and magazines (\$760.5 million); food products (\$543.9 million); cosmetics and jewellery (\$243.4 million); and electrical appliances and household cleaners (\$242.7 million). Other commodities accounted for \$715.5 million.

Order the 1985 issue of *Direct Selling in Canada* (63-218, \$15), available in mid-January 1987. Contact: the Retail Trade Section, Industry Division (613-990-9656).

Truck Use Survey – Private Trucking

1985

Preliminary data from the 1985 Truck Use Survey reveal that there were 4,698 firms with a fleet size of 15 or more vehicles involved in private trucking. These firms had operating expenses of \$5,029 million. In 1984 there were 4,273 firms with the same fleet size and annual operating expenses totalled \$4,768 million.

Some 50% of the total number of carriers were located in Ontario and Quebec. They accounted for 58.4% of total industry operating expenses.

Contact: Ray Forcier (613-991-2528), Transportation Division.

Electric Power Statistics

August 1986

Highlights

Net generation of electric energy in Canada in August 1986 increased to 34 552 gigawatt hours (gwh), up 0.04% from the corresponding month in 1985. Exports decreased 16.2% to 3 870 gwh, while imports climbed to 246.0 gwh from 94.0 gwh.

Year-to-date figures show net generation at 298 495 gwh, up 2.0% over the 1985 period. Exports at 25 754 gwh were down 10.8% and imports at 3 523 gwh were up 87.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$8/\$80), available the second week in December. Contact: Dave Madsen (613-991-3565), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Major Appliances

October 1986

Canadian firms produced 252,667 major appliances in October 1986, an increase of 15.1% from the 214,563 units produced in the previous month and an increase of 26.2% from the 186,512 units produced in October 1985.

Year-to-date production to October 1986 amounted to 2,010,431 units, an increase of 13.6% from 1,736,067 units for the same period in 1985.

Domestic sales of major appliances by these Canadian firms decreased to 219,729 units in October 1986, down 0.1% from 220,014 units in September 1986 but up 5.0% from the 208,765 units sold in the same month of 1985.

Year-to-date domestic sales to October 1986 amounted to 1,813,158 units, an 8.5% rise from 1,659,648 units for the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

Order the October 1986 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of December 15. Contact: J.P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending November 21, 1986

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending November 21, 1986 totalled 4.8 million tonnes, a decrease of 4.0% from the 1985 figure. Loadings decreased in the East by 5.5% and decreased in the West by 2.8%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) declined in the East by 2.6% and advanced in the West by 6.0%; there was an over-all national decrease of 0.1%.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings for 1986 totalled 211.5 million tonnes, a decrease of 1.0% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 2.9%.

Order the Vol. 2, No. 43 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75 a year), scheduled for release the week of December 8. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Vehicle for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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Publications Released

**Sash, Door and Other
Millwork Industries, 1984**
Catalogue number 35-205
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

**Miscellaneous Wood
Industries, 1984**
Catalogue number 35-208
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

**Passenger Bus and Urban
Transit Statistics,**
September 1986
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries:
\$7.50/\$75)

**Wholesale Trade Statistics –
Wholesale Merchants: Agents
and Brokers, 1984**
Catalogue number 63-226
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26)

Building Permits,
August 1986
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21/\$210)

**Household Facilities and
Equipment, May 1986**
Catalogue number 64-202
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Labour Force Information,
November 1986
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)
Available December 5, 1986 at 7:00 a.m.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics,
September 1986
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: \$12/\$120; Other Countries: \$13/\$130)

**Lone Parenthood – Characteristics
and Determinants, Results from the
1984 Family History Survey,**
Catalogue number 99-961
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 5, 1986

Major Release

Labour Force Survey, November 1986	2
• Survey estimates indicate little change in overall labour market characteristics in November	

Data Availability Announcements

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Clay Products Industry (from Domestic Clay), 1985 Census of Manufactures	6

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Major Release

Labour Force Survey

November 1986

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for November 1986 showed little change in the labour market conditions for the second consecutive month. Employment and unemployment were virtually unchanged and the unemployment rate remained at 9.4. Overall, survey data continue to indicate little change in labour market conditions since the beginning of the year.

Employment

For the week ending November 15, 1986 the seasonally adjusted level of employment was estimated at 11,667,000, virtually unchanged since October. The employment level rose to 2,397,000 among persons aged 15 to 24, entirely as the result of a gain of 14,000 among young males. Employment declined by an estimated 9,000 among persons aged 25 and over, to 9,270,000.

The estimate for full-time employment changed little (9,843,000), with a gain of 12,000 among males having offset a loss of 11,000 among females. However, part-time employment rose by 11,000 - reaching 1,824,000.

The estimated level of employment rose by 9,000 in construction and 19,000 in trade. It declined by 7,000 in agriculture and 10,000 in public administration. There was little change in employment levels in the other sectors.

The seasonally adjusted level of employment dropped by 7,000 in Manitoba and by 12,000 in British Columbia. There was little change in employment levels in the other provinces. It should be noted that the changes in employment and unemployment for Manitoba are likely due in large measure to the major snow storm which struck the province during the survey reference week (November 9-15).

Unemployment

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment in November 1986 was estimated at 1,214,000.

Unemployment declined by 15,000 among persons aged 15 to 24 and increased by 19,000 among those aged 25 and over. Males accounted for all of the decrease in unemployment among young people and for all of the increase in unemployment among adults.

The estimated level of unemployment went up by 8,000 in Manitoba and by 18,000 in British Columbia. It decreased by 3,000 in Newfoundland and by 13,000 in Ontario. There was little or no change in the remaining provinces.

Unemployment Rate

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained unchanged at 9.4 in November 1986. The rate declined by 0.6 among persons aged 15 to 24 (14.3) and increased by 0.2 among persons aged 25 and over (8.1).

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate declined by 1.2 in Newfoundland (19.6), by 0.1 in Nova Scotia (13.4) and New Brunswick (13.8), and by 0.2 in Quebec (10.6), Ontario (6.7) and Alberta (10.0). It rose by 0.9 in Prince Edward Island (13.5), by 1.5 in Manitoba (8.4) and by 1.2 in British Columbia (13.3). The rate remained unchanged at 7.5 in Saskatchewan.

Participation Rate

The seasonally adjusted participation rate remained at 65.5 in November 1986. It rose by 0.1 among males and females aged 15 to 24, reaching 67.9. The rate declined by 0.1 among persons aged 25 and over (64.8), with a gain of 0.2 among males offsetting the decline of 0.2 among females.

Employment/Population Ratio

For November 1986, the employment/population ratio remained stable at 59.3. It increased by 0.5 among persons aged 15 to 24 (58.2), with an increase of 0.8 among young males. The rate for persons aged 25 and over was 59.6, with declines of 0.1 for both males and females in this age group.

(continued on page 3)

Unadjusted Data

The unadjusted estimate of employment in November 1986 was 11,607,000, an increase of 180,000 (1.6%) from a year before. The unemployment level was estimated at 1,173,000, a decrease of 73,000 (-5.9%) from November 1985. The unemployment rate was 9.2, a drop of 0.6 from November 1985. Since last year, the participation rate declined by 0.2, with a figure of 65.0 for November 1986. During the same period, the employment/population ratio rose by 0.3, reaching 59.0 in November.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Order the November 1986 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$20/\$200), available the third week of December. Contact: Ken Bennett (613-991-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, \$5/\$50).

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	November 1986	October 1986	November 1985
Seasonally adjusted data			
Labour force ('000)	12,881	12,872	12,774
Employment ('000)	11,667	11,662	11,475
Unemployment ('000)	1,214	1,210	1,299
Unemployment rate (%)	9.4	9.4	10.2
Participation rate (%)	65.5	65.5	65.7
Employment/population ratio (%)	59.3	59.3	59.0
Unadjusted data			
Labour force ('000)	12,781	12,835	12,673
Employment ('000)	11,607	11,720	11,427
Unemployment ('000)	1,173	1,116	1,246
Unemployment rate (%)	9.2	8.7	9.8
Participation rate (%)	65.0	65.3	65.2
Employment/population ratio (%)	59.0	59.6	58.7

Data Availability Announcements

Film and Video Distribution Survey 1984

Pay television and home video are becoming increasingly more important sources of revenue for film and video distributors. Revenues have increased for these sectors to nearly \$59 million in 1984 from less than \$16 million in 1982.

This 169% increase contrasts sharply with a 14% decline in revenues from the distribution of films to theatres and drive-ins. It is likely that these two trends are directly related: VCR purchases have been doubling on an annual basis while attendance at theatres dropped 18% between 1982 and 1984.

There is no evidence, however, that Canadian films and videos are sharing in the growth of the pay television and home video markets; the proportion of revenues, as well as actual revenues, dropped for Canadian products. Only 2% of home video and 11% of pay television revenues earned by distributors were from Canadian films.

Order the 1984 issue of *Culture Statistics: Film Industry Tables* (87-204, \$15), available mid-January, 1987. Contact: Bob Anderson (613-991-1566), Culture Subdivision, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Steel Ingots

Week ending November 29, 1986

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending November 29, 1986 totalled 296 649 tonnes, a decrease of 0.6% from the preceding week's total of 298 478 tonnes and down 0.2% from the year-earlier level of 297 300 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1986 was 12 712 264 tonnes, a decrease of 4.4% from 13 298 038 tonnes for the same period in 1985.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Railway Carloadings October 1986

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 21.7 million tonnes in October 1986, a decrease of 4.9% from the previous year. The carriers received an additional 1.2 million tonnes from United States connections, an increase of 7.3% from October 1985.

The total loadings in Canada for the year-to-date were 197.9 million tonnes, while receipts from United States connections decreased by 3.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$7.50/\$75), to be released the second week of December. For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact the Rail Unit (613-990-6154), Transportation Division.

Government Finance in Accordance with the System of National Accounts

Third Quarter 1986

Estimated (third quarter of 1986) and revised data (first and second quarter of 1986) are available at 10:00 today on CANSIM: matrices 2711-2713.

Contact: R.J. Sauvé (613-990-8561), Public Institutions Division.

The Dairy Review

October 1986

In October 1986, creamery butter production in Canada totalled 8 301 tonnes, an increase of 11.4% from October 1985. The October 1986 production of cheddar cheese in Canada amounted to 8 756 tonnes, a decrease of 5.3% compared to the previous year.

Some 591 429 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in September 1986, a decrease of 0.5% from September 1985. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first nine months of 1986 to 5 579 647 kilolitres, an increase of 1.0% over the January-September 1985 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5632-5638, 5650-5663, 5666 and 5667.

Order the October 1986 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release December 19. Contact: Dave Burroughs (613-991-2550), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Deliveries of Major Grains

October 1986

Producer deliveries of major grains by Prairie farmers during October 1986, were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

● Wheat (excluding durum),	1 342.6;
● Durum wheat,	337.8;
● Total wheat,	1 680.4;

● Oats,	30.2;
● Barley,	1 001.2;
● Rye,	30.6;
● Flaxseed,	191.0;
● Canola (rapeseed),	464.5.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release in late December. Contact: Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or Anthony Dupuis (613-991-3871), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Rigid Insulating Board

October 1986

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 5 392 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in October 1986, an increase of 5.4% compared to 5 115 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in October 1985.

For January to October 1986, year-to-date shipments amounted to 46 048 thousand square metres compared to 42 099 thousand square metres for the same period in 1985, an increase of 9.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 and 122 (series 4-7).

Order the October 1986 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of December 15. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Paper Consumer Products Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the paper consumer products industry (SIC 2793) totalled \$441.8 million, up 19.4% from \$370.0 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5494 and to be released shortly in catalogue 36-250 B2793. Commodity data for this industry will become available in March 1987.

Contact: Bruno Pépin (613-990-9837), Industry Division.

Clay Products Industry (From Domestic Clay)

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the clay products industry totalled \$141.4 million, up 2.2% from \$138.4 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6849 and to be released shortly in catalogue 44-250 B3511. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Publications Released

**Manufacturing Industries
of Canada: National and
Provincial Areas, 1984**
Catalogue number 31-203
(Canada: \$50; Other Countries: \$60)

Gypsum Products,
October 1986
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Canned and Frozen Fruits
and Vegetables, August 1986**
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

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Major Release Dates

Week of December 8 - 12

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated
date of
release

Title

Reference period

December

8	Housing Starts	October 1986
8	New Housing Price Index	October 1986
8	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	October 1986
8	Financial Activity in Canada	Third Quarter 1986
9	Therapeutic Abortions	1985
9-10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	October 1986
9-10	Estimates of Labour Income	September 1986
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	October 1986
10	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	October 1986
11	Help-wanted Index	November 1986
12	Farm Cash Receipts	January-October 1986
12	Farm Prices of Agricultural Products	October 1986

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, December 8, 1986

Major Releases

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, October 1986

2

- The number of long-term visits to Canada by residents of the United States reached the highest October level since 1973

New Housing Price Index, October 1986

- New housing prices continued to rise – up 0.9% from September and 11.2% from a year earlier



Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts, October 1986	6
Fruit and Vegetable Production, December 1986	6
Asphalt Roofing, October 1986	6

Publications Released

7



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Releases

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

October 1986

Total Travel

Visits to Canada by residents of the United States reached the highest October total since 1980. The number of visits by residents of countries other than the United States increased to an unprecedented level for this period of the year. Total foreign visits to Canada have shown spectacular increases since the beginning of the year.

Other highlights from the October issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* include:

- A sixth consecutive monthly decline in the number of re-entries by Canadian residents returning from visits to countries other than the United States. This follows a period of sustained growth that started in November 1984.
- Following a decrease in September, the number of visits by Canadian residents to the United States increased from October 1985.
- Coinciding with the last month of Expo 86 in Vancouver, the number of entries by United States residents into British Columbia showed an increase of 113% compared with October 1985.

Long-term Travel

Long-term visits to Canada by residents of the United States reached the highest October level since 1973. The comparable figure for residents of other countries increased to an unsurpassed level for the month.

- Long-term travel by Canadian residents to the United States in October represented 91% of the flow of long-term trips made by residents of the United States to Canada. Compared with past results for the month of October, this represents the lowest ratio in a decade.
- Long-term re-entries from overseas countries by Canadian residents exceeded the comparable figure for overseas entries into Canada, but by a smaller margin than in the previous three years for October.

The accompanying table shows traveller entries and re-entries for October 1986 covering total and long-term traffic as well as percentage changes from 1985.
(see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2694.

Order the October 1986 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, \$5/\$50), available mid-December. Contact: Paul L. Paradis (613-990-8933), International Travel Section, International and Financial Economics Division.

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

October 1986

Residence of travellers	Total trips				Long-term trips ¹			
	October		January-October		October		January-October	
	Number 1986	% Change from '85	Number 1986	% change from '85	Number 1986	% change from '85	Number 1986	% change from '85
Non-residents								
All countries	2,934,691	13.7	36,065,577	12.5	1,037,043	14.3	14,961,279	18.6
United States	2,775,303	12.8	34,013,110	11.8	897,605	12.3	13,099,835	17.7
Other countries	159,388	32.2	2,052,467	25.5	139,438	28.5	1,861,444	25.6
Residents of Canada								
All countries	3,142,417	2.1	34,903,922	1.2	965,491	1.6	11,709,941	-0.2
United States	2,990,202	2.4	32,904,334	1.4	813,276	2.7	9,710,353	0.3
Other countries	152,215	-3.8	1,999,588	-2.5	152,215	-3.8	1,999,588	-2.5

¹ Figures for the "United States" include auto and bus one or more nights, and total plane, train and boat flows. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude entries by land same day via the U.S.A.

New Housing Price Index

October 1986

The New Housing Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada stood at 108.2 in October, up 0.9% from September, the 17th consecutive monthly increase. This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices stands 11.2% higher than the year-earlier level. Between September and October 1986 the estimated house only index increased 1.3%, while the estimated land only index showed no movement.

The highest monthly increase in new housing prices was in Toronto (2.0%), which is now recording its largest annual increase (24.1%) since 1974. Throughout 1986, large monthly and yearly gains have generally prevailed in southwestern Ontario cities. These increases can be attributed in large part

to higher costs of building materials and labour, but in addition lower interest rates and the strong performance of the local economy have stimulated demand and resulted in higher prices. In Quebec, price increases have been almost as large as in Ontario.

In the Prairie cities and Vancouver, prices in October were marginally higher than in the previous month. However, new housing prices in Victoria declined by 1.0%, as contractors continued to lower selling prices to stimulate sales.

(see table on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

Order the fourth quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in February 1987. Contact: Prices Division (613-990-9601).

New Housing Price Indexes

October 1986
(1981 = 100)

	Weights ¹ 1986	October 1986	September 1986	October 1985	% change	
					Oct. 1986/ Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986/ Oct. 1985
Canada Total²	100.0	108.2	107.2	97.3	0.9	11.2
Canada						
(House only)		113.4	111.9	100.1	1.3	13.3
Canada						
(Land only)		98.9	98.9	93.1	-	6.2
St. John's	0.94	108.2	108.3	105.7	-0.1	2.4
Halifax	2.42	124.7	124.6	122.4	0.1	1.9
Saint John-Moncton	0.91	127.7	127.7	123.6	-	3.3
Quebec City	2.38	136.9	135.7	126.9	0.9	7.9
Montreal	9.97	136.1	134.8	125.3	1.0	8.6
Ottawa-Hull	6.26	131.5	131.1	126.9	0.3	3.6
Toronto	30.44	126.3	123.8	101.8	2.0	24.1
Hamilton	2.75	137.7	136.5	125.6	0.9	9.6
St. Catharines-Niagara	1.06	146.9	144.9	128.2	1.4	14.6
Kitchener-Waterloo	1.65	143.0	143.0	129.5	-	10.4
London	1.26	131.9	131.2	115.1	0.5	14.6
Windsor	0.49	114.9	114.9	105.6	-	8.8
Winnipeg	2.92	129.0	129.0	121.4	-	6.3
Regina	1.10	113.7	113.2	110.3	0.4	3.1
Saskatoon	1.50	107.1	106.8	102.7	0.3	4.3
Calgary	5.29	91.1	91.0	86.1	0.1	5.8
Edmonton	5.79	86.2	86.1	81.1	0.1	6.3
Vancouver	19.53	74.3	74.2	72.8	0.1	2.1
Victoria	2.54	68.8	69.5	73.3	-1.0	-6.1

¹ Surveys in Sudbury and Thunder Bay account for the remaining weight and are secured due to insufficient sample size. The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.

² It should be noted that the linking method and annually updated cityweights are such that aggregate indexes cannot be considered as the direct average of their respective associated indexes. In exceptional cases, this may cause the level of an aggregate index and its corresponding percentage change figures to fall slightly outside the range of those exhibited by the associated indexes.

- Nil or zero.

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts

October 1986

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates, October housing starts decreased 7.5% from September to 223,000 units. However, in spite of this decline, construction activity remained buoyant in all provinces when compared to levels in recent years.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 25, 29, 4091 and 4092.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, \$15/\$150), scheduled for release the first week of January 1987. Contact: P. Pichette (613-990-9689), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Fruit and Vegetable Production

December 1986

Estimates of the 1986 area and production for fruits and vegetables are now available for several provinces as well as updates to certain potato production estimates.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1044, 1372, 1375-1378, 1380-1381, 1383, 1385, 1392-1395, 1397-1398, 1401-1406, 5619.

Order the December issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, \$8/\$60), available at the beginning of January. Contact: L. Magahay, Agriculture and Natural Resources Division (613-990-8727).

Asphalt Roofing

October 1986

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 3 164 335 bundles in October 1986, an increase of 32.3% from the 2 391 814 bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to October 1986 shipments reached 30 941 021 bundles, up 12.5% from the 27 504 952 bundles shipped during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

Order the October 1986 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of December 15. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

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Director: Tim Davis (613-990-8224)

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Publications Released

Farm Cash Receipts,
January-September 1986
Catalogue number 21-001

(Canada: \$7/\$70; Other Countries: \$8/\$80)

Fruit and Vegetable
Production, November 1986
Catalogue number 22-003

(Canada: \$8/\$60; Other Countries: \$9/\$68)

Production and Stocks
of Eggs and Poultry,
September 1986

Catalogue number 23-003

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

Stocks of Frozen Meat
Products, November 1986
Catalogue number 32-012

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

Production, Shipments and
Stocks on Hand of Sawmills
in British Columbia,
September 1986

Catalogue number 35-003

(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70)

Primary Iron and
Steel, September 1986
Catalogue number 41-001

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Gas Utilities, July 1986
Catalogue number 55-002

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

Merchandising Inventories,
August 1986

Catalogue number 63-014

(Canada: \$12/\$120; Other Countries: \$13/\$130)

Imports by Commodities,
September 1986

Catalogue number 65-007

(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, December 9, 1986

Major Releases

Therapeutic Abortions, 1985

2

- The therapeutic abortion rate for Canada was 16.2 in 1985, down from 16.5 in both 1984 and 1983

Estimates of Labour Income, September 1986

- Labour income rose 5.1% from a year earlier

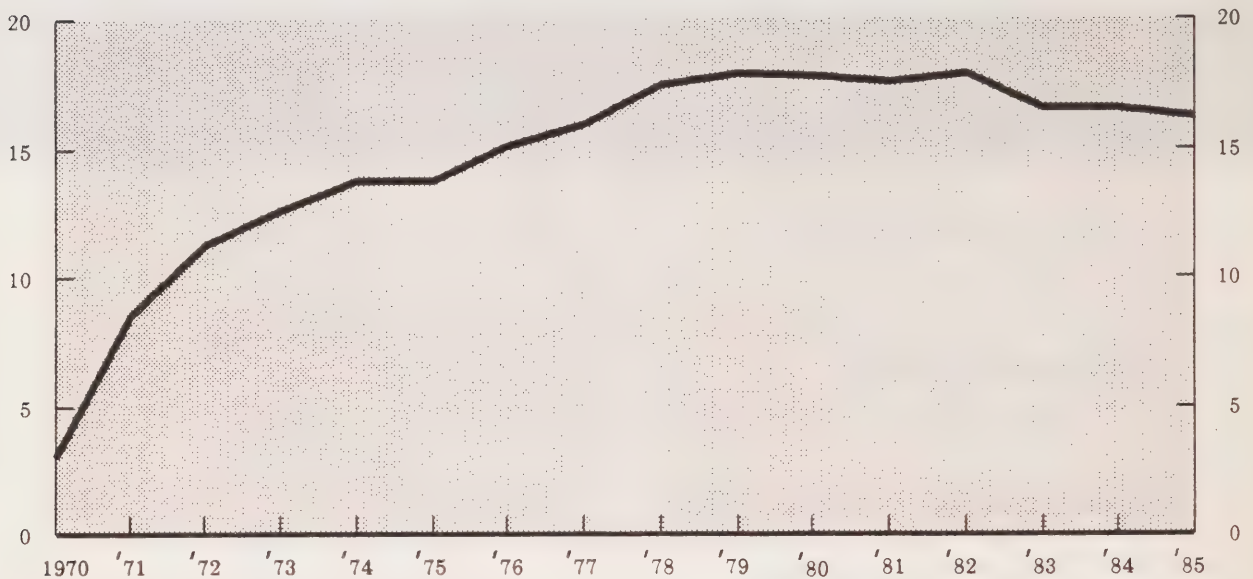


Publications Released

7

Major Releases

Therapeutic Abortion Rates ¹, Canada, 1970-1985



¹ Rate is therapeutic abortions per 100 live births

Therapeutic Abortions 1985

Canada reported a total of 60,956 therapeutic abortions for 1985, a decrease of about 2% from the 62,291 therapeutic abortions for 1984 and a decrease of more than 8% from the peak level of 66,319 therapeutic abortions for 1982.

The therapeutic abortion rate (number of therapeutic abortions per 100 live births) was 16.2 for 1985 compared to 16.5 for both 1984 and 1983. The 1985 therapeutic abortion rate was down about 9% from the highest rate of 17.8 for 1982. (See Table 1 and Chart 1.)

Of the 60,518 therapeutic abortions in 1985 for Canadian women, 22.9% related to teenagers, 55% to women between 20 and 29 years and the remaining 22.1% to women 30 years of age and over. In terms of the marital status, 66.8% of the therapeutic abortions were to single women, 21.8% for married women and the remaining 11.3% to women who were separated, divorced, widowed, living common law or marital status not reported.

An analysis of the information in relation to selected demographic and medical characteristics of Canadian women obtaining therapeutic abortions from 1975 to 1985 indicates that:

Age

- For teenage women (under 20 years) the proportion of therapeutic abortions decreased from an all-time high of 31.3% in 1975 to 29.7% in 1980 and to its lowest level - 22.9% in 1985.
- For women 20-34 years the proportion increased steadily from 59.2% in 1975 to 63% in 1980 and to 68% in 1985.
- For women 35 years and over the proportion decreased from 9.5% in 1975 to 7.3% in 1980 before returning to 9.1% in 1985.

(continued on page 3)

Marital Status

- For married women, the proportion of therapeutic abortions decreased consistently from its highest level of 31.4% in 1975 to 23.7% in 1980 and to its lowest level of 21.8% in 1985.
- For single women the proportion increased from 58.4% in 1975 to 65.2% in 1980 and to 66.8% in 1985.
- For other than single and married women the proportion increased slightly from 10.9% in 1975 to a high of 11.7% in 1982 before declining to 11.3% in 1985.

Data show there is an increasing trend for therapeutic abortions to be performed during earlier stages of pregnancy. The proportion of under 13-week pregnancy duration (gestation) abortions increased from 81.3% in 1975 to 86.0% in 1980 and to 89.0% in 1985. This may,

in part, be responsible for a reduction in risk of abortion complication(s) from 3.2% of therapeutic abortion cases in 1975 to 2.1% in 1985.

Provincial Rates

The 1985 therapeutic abortion rates (with 1984 rates in brackets) for the provinces and territories in descending order were: British Columbia, 26.1 (26.1); Ontario, 20.7 (21.5); Yukon, 20.5 (16.8); Northwest Territories 17.7 (15.7); Alberta, 14.9 (15.1); Nova Scotia, 13.6 (13.8); Manitoba, 13.4 (13.4); Quebec, 11.0 (11.1); Saskatchewan 6.5 (6.7); Newfoundland 4.9 (4.5); New Brunswick 3.1 (2.7) and Prince Edward Island 0.5 (0.6). (see Table 2 page 4)

Order the 1985 issue of *Therapeutic Abortions, Canada* (82-211, \$20), now available. Contact: S. Wadhwa (613-991-1764) or J. Silins (613-990-8553), Vital Statistics and Health Status Section, Health Division.

Table 1

Total Therapeutic Abortions,¹ Numbers and Rates of Therapeutic Abortions Obtained by Canadian Residents, Canada, 1980-1985

Year	Total therapeutic abortions ¹	Therapeutic abortions for Canadian residents	
		Number	Rate per 100 live births
1980	65,855	65,751	17.7
1981	65,127	65,053	17.5
1982	66,319	66,254	17.8
1983	61,800	61,750	16.5
1984	62,291	62,247	16.5
1985	60,956	60,928	16.2

¹ Information relates to therapeutic abortions authorized under section 18 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1969. These pregnancy terminations were carried out in accredited (provisionally accredited) hospitals and hospitals approved for this purpose by the provinces (territories).

Table 2

Numbers and Rates of Therapeutic Abortions by Province¹, Canada, 1983 to 1985

	Number of therapeutic abortions per 100 live births			Therapeutic abortion rate		
	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985
Canada Total	61,750	62,247	60,928	16.5	16.5	16.2
Newfoundland	483	382	415	5.4	4.5	4.9
Prince Edward Island	14	12	11	0.7	0.6	0.5
Nova Scotia	1,678	1,703	1,698	13.5	13.8	13.6
New Brunswick	277	278	310	2.6	2.7	3.1
Quebec	9,406	9,720	9,527	10.7	11.1	11.0
Ontario	28,404	28,276	27,335	22.4	21.5	20.7
Manitoba	1,689	2,226	2,285	10.2	13.4	13.4
Saskatchewan	1,398	1,214	1,173	7.8	6.7	6.5
Alberta	6,484	6,668	6,547	14.2	15.1	14.9
British Columbia	11,597	11,449	11,264	27.0	26.1	26.1
Yukon	113	87	95	20.9	16.8	20.5
Northwest Territories	205	226	254	13.7	15.7	17.7
Residence not reported	2	6	14	-	-	-

¹ Relates to province (territory) of residence of the Canadian women, who obtained therapeutic abortion(s) in Canada.
- Nil or zero.

Estimates of Labour Income

September 1986

The preliminary estimate of labour income for September 1986 was \$22,861 million, an increase of 5.1% from September 1985. This increase was slightly less than the 6.0% average year-over-year growth for the first eight months of 1986.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries¹ for September 1986 was virtually unchanged (-0.2%) from the previous month, compared to the average monthly percentage change in 1986 of +0.3%.

Goods-producing Industries

Wages and salaries in the goods-producing industries declined slightly (-0.3%) in September from the previous month. Declines in wages and salaries in forestry and manufacturing were partially offset by an increase in construction. Wages and salaries in the remaining industries within this industrial grouping were little changed in September 1986 from the previous month.

On a yearly basis, wages and salaries declined in forestry, and mines, quarries and oil wells. Wages and salaries in manufacturing have shown smaller rates of increase since July 1986 than those in the first half of the year.

¹ Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.

Service-producing Industries

The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries in the service-producing industries increased marginally (+0.4%) in September from the previous month. This is similar to the monthly changes observed throughout 1986. Increases in wages and salaries were noted in transportation, communications and other utilities, finance, insurance and real estate and commercial services, while the remaining industries (except for federal administration which declined) were little changed between August and September 1986.

On a year-over-year basis, all service-producing industries experienced marginal change in yearly growth in wages and salaries.

Provincially, the seasonally adjusted estimates of wages and salaries were little changed in September 1986 from August 1986 in each of the provinces, except for British Columbia which registered its second consecutive monthly decrease.

Data users should note that the monthly estimates of labour income have been revised back to January 1986.
(see table on page 6)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

Order the July-September 1986 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$15/\$60), available in January 1987. Contact: Georgette Gauthier (613-990-9900), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	September 1986 ^p	August 1986 ^r	July 1986 ^f	September 1985
Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	234.2	260.3	231.7	228.4
Forestry	141.7	147.5	168.1	186.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	496.8	490.8	517.2	552.8
Manufacturing industries	4,245.1	4,203.2	4,406.8	4,074.4
Construction industry	1,316.2	1,305.9	1,275.8	1,267.9
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,178.0	2,166.9	2,186.6	2,115.4
Trade	2,797.1	2,786.6	2,801.1	2,562.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,612.4	1,604.3	1,626.9	1,491.7
Commercial and personal services	2,690.0	2,712.3	2,687.5	2,559.5
Education and related services	1,789.3	1,469.3	1,514.8	1,707.4
Health and welfare services	1,383.9	1,406.5	1,411.7	1,273.7
Federal administration and other government offices	757.1	784.6	815.3	695.9
Provincial administration	550.3	560.9	559.2	533.1
Local administration	444.2	449.0	464.5	418.2
Total wages and salaries	20,636.4	20,348.0	20,667.2	19,667.3
Supplementary labour income	2,224.8	2,194.7	2,229.1	2,085.2
Labour income	22,861.2	22,542.7	22,896.3	21,752.5
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	166.1	166.3	166.3	162.9
Forestry	113.6	126.6	151.7	153.6
Mines, quarries and oil wells	488.3	482.0	500.4	551.2
Manufacturing industries	4,235.8	4,265.4	4,345.4	3,993.0
Construction industry	1,132.4	1,113.6	1,101.9	1,095.2
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,142.9	2,126.6	2,146.3	2,081.7
Trade	2,788.6	2,792.1	2,771.3	2,555.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,611.9	1,584.4	1,586.8	1,491.6
Commercial and personal services	2,652.5	2,628.2	2,593.8	2,525.2
Education and related services	1,777.6	1,778.4	1,775.0	1,684.8
Health and welfare services	1,392.6	1,394.3	1,384.6	1,281.2
Federal administration and other government offices	759.6	770.4	779.0	698.1
Provincial administration	537.7	535.3	534.6	521.0
Local administration	446.0	441.3	449.2	419.9
Total wages and salaries	20,135.2	20,180.5	20,335.0	19,193.4
Supplementary labour income	2,170.1	2,175.0	2,191.7	2,036.1
Labour income	22,305.4	22,355.5	22,526.6	21,229.5

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

^f Final estimates.

Publications Released

The National Balance

Sheet Accounts,

1961-1985

Catalogue number 13-214

(Canada: \$40; Other Countries: \$41.50)

Cereals and Oilseeds Review,

September 1986

Catalogue number 22-007

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

Other Converted Paper

Products Industries, Including

Asphalt Roofing Industry, 1984

Catalogue number 36-215

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Operating Results – Retail

Jewellery Stores, 1983

Catalogue number 63-609

(Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16)

Preliminary Statement

of Canadian International

Trade, October 1986

Catalogue number 65-001P

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

Available December 10 at 7:00 a.m.

Therapeutic Abortions, 1985

Catalogue number 82-211

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21.50)

Births and Deaths – Vital

Statistics, Volume I, 1985

Catalogue number 84-204

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Culture Communiqué,

Vol. 9, No. 9: Public

Libraries in Canada, 1983

Catalogue number 87-001

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, December 10, 1986

Major Releases

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, October 1986

2

- Canada's year-to-date merchandise trade surplus is half the January-October 1985 level

Earnings of Men and Women, 1984

- While women working full-time throughout 1984 earned on average \$18,136 – males working full-time earned \$27,675

Financial Activity in Canada, Third Quarter 1986

8

- Government borrowing fell sharply from the year-earlier period

Farm Debt Outstanding, December 31, 1985

11

- Farm debt outstanding reached \$23.1 billion, an increase of 7% from the 1984 year-end level

Construction Union Wage Rate Index, October 1986

12

- The index rose 3.0% from a year earlier

Data Availability Announcements

University Enrolment, 1985-86

13

The Mechanical, Electrical and Special Trades Contracting Industries, 1984

13

Steel Ingots, Week Ending December 6, 1986

13

Steel Ingots, October 1986

13

Export and Import Price Indexes, October 1986

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Electrical Appliances, October 1986

14

Selected Financial Indexes, October 1986

14

Production of Eggs, October 1986

14

Publications Released

15



Major Releases

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis
October 1986

Month-to-month Overview

Preliminary estimates for October of total exports were \$10.3 billion, unchanged from the September level. Imports, following two monthly declines, rose \$507 million (+5.7%) to \$9.5 million. As a result, the trade surplus declined by an equivalent amount to a level of \$823 million.

Short-term Trend (excludes the latest month)

Total Exports

Total exports are in their third month of growth following seven monthly declines. Major advances were observed in automotive products, especially passenger cars, industrial goods and materials, principally precious metals, and machinery and equipment. Partly offsetting these gains were the trends for trucks and other motor vehicles and metal ores which posted modest declines.

Imports

Contrary to the October data, imports registered their first decline after four consecutive advances. The largest drop occurred in motor vehicle parts with small declines observed in petroleum and coal products and industrial and agricultural machinery.

Commodity Highlights

Total Exports

Although total exports remained unchanged from the September level, several large offsetting movements were recorded. Advances were registered for automotive products (\$165 million), especially passenger cars and motor vehicle parts, wheat (\$118 million) and wood-pulp and other wood products (\$72 million). Offsetting these gains was a decline in industrial goods and materials (\$321 million), principally in precious metals (\$153 million),

other crude non-metallic minerals (\$78 million) and iron ore (\$49 million). Lumber exports also fell by \$59 million.

Imports

Several large advances were registered for imports. Increases occurred in machinery and equipment (\$265 million), primarily due to aircraft (\$151 million), motor vehicle parts (\$155 million), and crude petroleum (\$105 million). Declines were less prominent – \$38 million in precious metals and \$36 million in passenger autos and chassis.

Trading Partner Highlights

Total Exports

Export trade reversals occurred with all country groupings except the United Kingdom, where exports continued to increase for the third month. Exports to "Other Countries" increased \$152 million while declines were registered in exports to the United States, \$114 million and Japan, \$77 million.

Imports

Further gains were registered for imports from the United States (\$254 million) and the United Kingdom (\$118 million). Advances were also registered for Japan (\$130 million) and "Other OECD Countries" (\$44 million) while small cutbacks occurred in imports from "Other EEC Countries" and "Other Countries". (see tables and charts on pages 3, 4 and 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3651-3678, 3685-3713, 3718 and 3719.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$15/\$150), available the fourth week of December. Contact: G. Blaney (613-990-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Rosemarie Schipizky (613-990-9786), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order the *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, \$5/\$50).

Table 1
Merchandise Trade of Canada

October 1986

Balance of Payments Basis

	Total exports ¹ raw	Imports raw	Total exports ¹ S.A. ³	Imports S.A. ³	Balance S.A. ³	Period-to-period change ²		
						Total exports ¹ S.A. ³	Imports S.A. ³	Balance S.A. ³
						%	%	\$ millions
1980	76,680	67,903	76,680	67,903	8,778	16.9	11.0	4,354
1981	84,432	77,140	84,432	77,140	7,292	10.1	13.6	-1,486
1982	84,560	66,739	84,560	66,739	17,822	0.2	-13.5	10,529
1983	90,702	73,054	90,702	73,054	17,648	7.3	9.5	-174
1984	112,218	91,492	112,218	91,492	20,726	23.7	25.2	3,078
1985	120,258	102,783	120,258	102,783	17,475	7.2	12.3	-3,251
1984								
First quarter	25,764	21,813	26,344	21,900	4,444	5.9	5.0	408
Second quarter	29,442	24,162	27,714	22,527	5,187	5.2	2.9	743
Third quarter	27,657	22,723	29,139	23,791	5,348	5.1	5.6	161
Fourth quarter	29,356	22,794	29,021	23,274	5,747	-0.4	-2.2	399
1985								
First quarter	28,926	23,668	29,662	24,175	5,487	2.2	3.9	-260
Second quarter	31,652	27,169	29,759	25,280	4,479	0.3	4.6	-1,008
Third quarter	28,133	25,392	29,678	26,184	3,494	-0.3	3.6	-985
Fourth quarter	31,547	26,554	31,158	27,143	4,014	5.0	3.7	520
1986								
First quarter	29,576	27,275	30,802	28,348	2,454	-1.1	4.4	-1,560
Second quarter	31,390	29,227	29,313	26,686	2,627	-4.8	-5.9	173
Third quarter	28,353	27,143	29,945	28,042	1,903	2.2	5.1	-724
1985								
January	9,145	7,695	9,654	8,218	1,436	0.7	3.5	-209
February	9,177	7,569	9,685	7,921	1,764	0.3	-3.6	329
March	10,604	8,403	10,323	8,036	2,287	6.6	1.5	523
April	10,453	9,029	10,050	8,050	2,000	-2.6	0.2	-287
May	10,863	9,155	10,040	8,487	1,553	-0.1	5.4	-447
June	10,335	8,986	9,669	8,742	927	-3.7	3.0	-626
July	8,561	8,622	9,086	8,564	522	-6.0	-2.0	-405
August	8,983	8,203	10,083	8,770	1,313	11.0	2.4	791
September	10,589	8,567	10,510	8,850	1,660	4.2	0.9	347
October	11,206	9,245	10,710	8,841	1,869	1.9	-0.1	209
November	10,373	9,118	10,146	9,221	925	-5.3	4.3	-944
December	9,969	8,191	10,302	9,081	1,221	1.5	-1.5	296
1986								
January	10,201	9,145	10,987	9,786	1,201	6.6	7.8	-20
February	9,540	9,481	10,161	9,954	207	-7.5	1.7	-994
March	9,835	8,650	9,654	8,608	1,046	-5.0	-13.5	839
April	10,765	10,246	10,192	8,848	1,344	5.6	2.8	298
May	10,332	9,387	9,679	8,799	880	-5.0	-0.6	-464
June	10,293	9,594	9,441	9,038	403	-2.5	2.7	-477
July	9,241	9,683	9,781	9,807	-26	3.6	8.5	-429
August	8,707	8,513	9,869	9,270	599	0.9	-5.5	626
September	10,405	8,948	10,295	8,966	1,329	4.3	-3.3	730
October	10,644	9,694	10,297	9,474	823	0.0	5.7	-507
Year-to-date								
1985	99,917	85,474	99,810	84,481	15,329	7.4	11.3	-1,670
1986	99,963	93,339	100,357	92,550	7,806	0.5	9.6	-7,523

¹ Total Exports = Domestic Exports + Re-exports.

² Year-to-year, quarter-to-quarter, month-to-month.

³ Seasonally Adjusted.

Note: Due to rounding monthly data may not add up to quarterly data and quarterly data may not add up to annual data.

Table 2
Merchandise Trade by Principal Trading Areas

October 1986

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

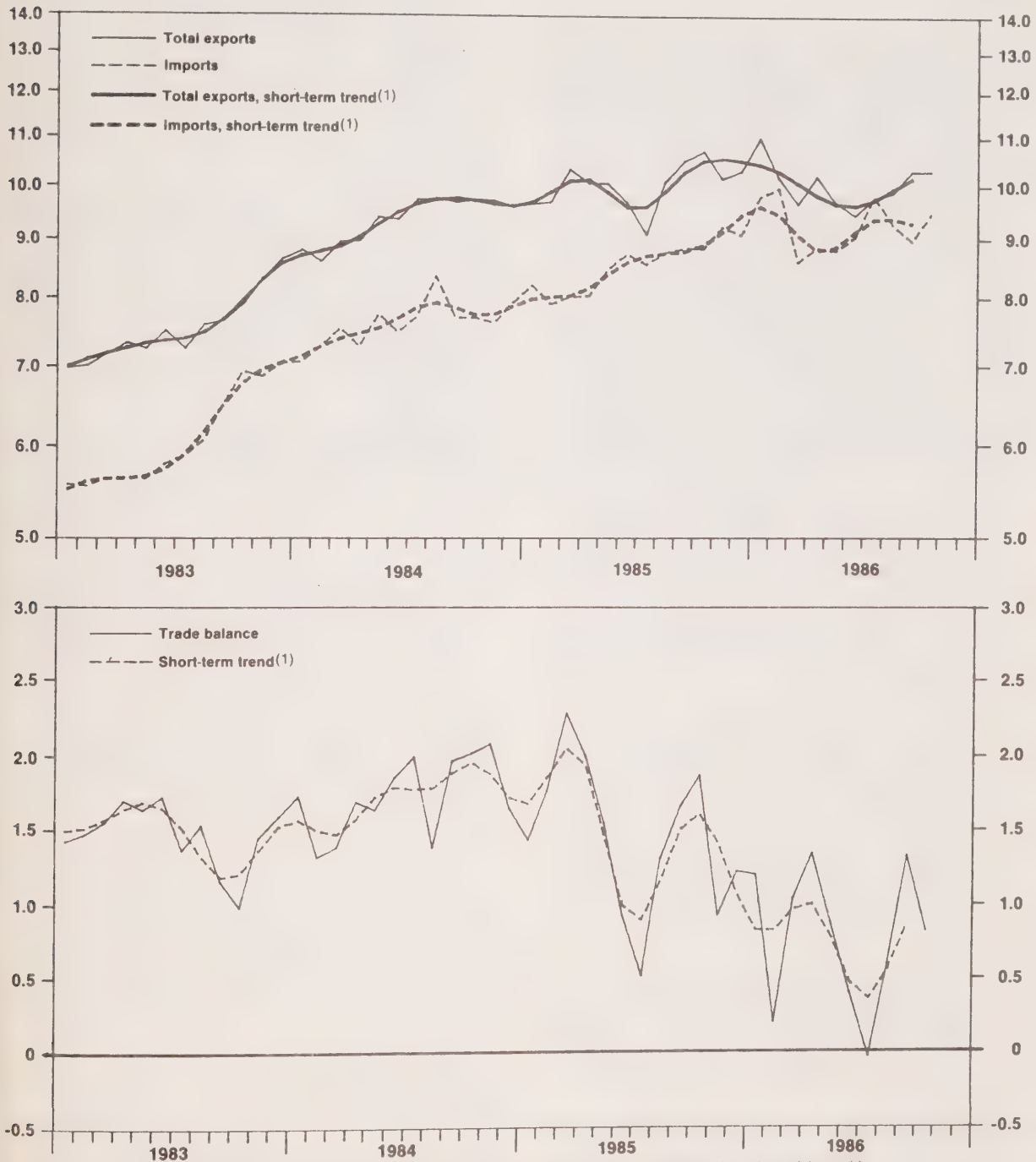
	Sept.	Oct.	Period-to-period change				Year-to-date	Change over previous year	
			Sept.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.		%	\$ millions
	\$ millions		%	%	\$ millions		\$ millions	%	\$ millions
Total exports to:									
United States	8,181.0	8,067.3	6.6	-1.4	503.4	-113.7	78,036.9	-0.2	-186.7
Japan	548.3	471.7	0.4	-14.0	2.2	-76.6	5,110.2	1.5	73.5
United Kingdom	234.0	268.5	1.7	14.7	3.9	34.4	2,225.5	11.3	226.6
Other EEC Countries	440.0	456.0	-5.3	3.6	-24.8	15.9	4,414.9	20.8	759.4
Other OECD Countries	196.7	186.9	1.2	-5.0	2.3	-9.8	1,779.4	-10.3	-205.0
Other Countries	694.9	846.4	-8.1	21.8	-61.5	151.5	8,789.7	-1.4	-121.0
Total	10,295.0	10,296.7	4.3	0.0	425.6	1.7	100,356.5	0.5	546.8
Imports from:									
United States	6,332.8	6,586.7	0.6	4.0	39.2	253.9	64,540.6	6.4	3,887.6
Japan	542.3	672.4	-19.7	24.0	-132.8	130.1	6,311.6	28.6	1,402.7
United Kingdom	276.5	394.4	9.2	42.7	23.2	118.0	3,033.4	25.3	613.2
Other EEC Countries	769.5	747.3	-1.8	-2.9	-14.1	-22.2	7,388.3	28.3	1,629.5
Other OECD Countries	186.5	230.8	-37.7	23.8	-112.6	44.4	2,300.7	-3.9	-92.9
Other Countries	858.2	842.3	-11.1	-1.8	-107.0	-15.9	8,975.6	7.5	629.5
Total	8,965.7	9,474.1	-3.3	5.7	-304.1	508.3	92,550.2	9.6	8,069.7
Balance with:									
United States	1,848.2	1,480.6			464.3	-367.6	13,496.3		-4,074.3
Japan	6.0	-200.8			135.1	-206.8	-1,201.4		-1,329.2
United Kingdom	-42.4	-126.0			-19.3	-83.5	-807.9		-386.6
Other EEC Countries	-329.5	-291.3			-10.7	38.1	-2,973.4		-870.1
Other OECD Countries	10.2	-44.0			115.0	-54.2	-521.3		-112.1
Other Countries	-163.3	4.1			45.5	167.4	-185.9		-750.5
Total	1,329.2	822.6			729.7	-506.6	7,806.3		-7,522.9

Note: Prior to 1986 Portugal and Spain were not included in the EEC.

Imports, Total Exports, and Trade Balance, All Countries, Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis

Billions of dollars

Billions of dollars



(1) The short-term trend gives a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change of trade by averaging the substantial monthly fluctuations which frequently occur in trade. The trend for the last month is not shown in the charts above since it frequently changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

Earnings of Men and Women 1984

In 1984, women working full-time throughout the year earned on average \$18,136 – representing 66% of the earnings of men who worked full-time all year. In 1967, the first year for which such data were published, the earnings of women working full-time all year were 58% of the earnings of men. The results for 1984 continue an upward trend in female earnings relative to male earnings.

Earnings of Men and Women, 1984 is the latest report showing annual earnings by sex. The data are drawn from the Survey of Consumer Finances conducted in April 1985. This report compares 1984 earnings of men and women by such characteristics as age, education, occupation and marital status. Also presented are data on the earnings contributions of husbands and wives to family income. Highlights from the report include:

- Among women employed full-time throughout 1984, average earnings were \$18,136 or 66% of the corresponding earnings among men (\$27,675). By province, the percentages ranged from a low of 61% in Nova Scotia to a high of 81% in Prince Edward Island. (See the table for the 1979, 1982 and 1984 percentages in these and the other provinces.)
- Among younger workers with full-time employment throughout 1984, the difference in earnings between men and women was much narrower than in the case of older workers. For example, female earnings were 83% of male earnings among 15-19 year olds, and 79% among 20-24 year olds. In the 45-54 age group, however, female earnings were only 61% of male earnings in 1984.
- For men working full-time throughout the year, earnings were highest in medicine and health occupations (\$42,338). Among women who worked full-time all year, earnings were highest among teachers (\$27,701).
- Among full-time workers, the difference in earnings between men and women varied by occupation. In teaching, women earned

75% of male earnings, compared to 54% in service occupations.

- By level of schooling, females with eight years or less, working full-time throughout the year, earned 57% of the corresponding male earnings while the earnings of females with a postsecondary certificate or diploma were 70% of those of similarly educated males.
- There were substantial differences in the female/male earnings ratio by marital status. For example, married women working full-time all year earned 61% of male earnings, but for single (i.e. never married) persons, the corresponding figure was 89%. Differences by marital status were evident within the various age groups and levels of education.
- In 63% of husband/wife families (with husbands under age 65), both the husband and wife reported earnings in 1984. In 22% of these dual-earner families, the wife earned the same as or more than the husband.
- In all husband/wife families (with husbands under age 65), the wife's earnings accounted for 21% of family income. Where both spouses worked, the wife's earnings accounted for 29% of family income.

It should be noted there is no simple reason for differences in earnings by sex and that other important variables such as work experience, hours worked and the level and nature of educational attainment would have to be considered to isolate the effect of gender alone.

Order *Earnings of Men and Women*, 1984, (13-217, \$10), available today. This publication will be appearing annually beginning with this report. Previous studies entitled *Earnings of Men and Women* were catalogued as the occasional 13-577. Contact: Roger Love (613-991-6898), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

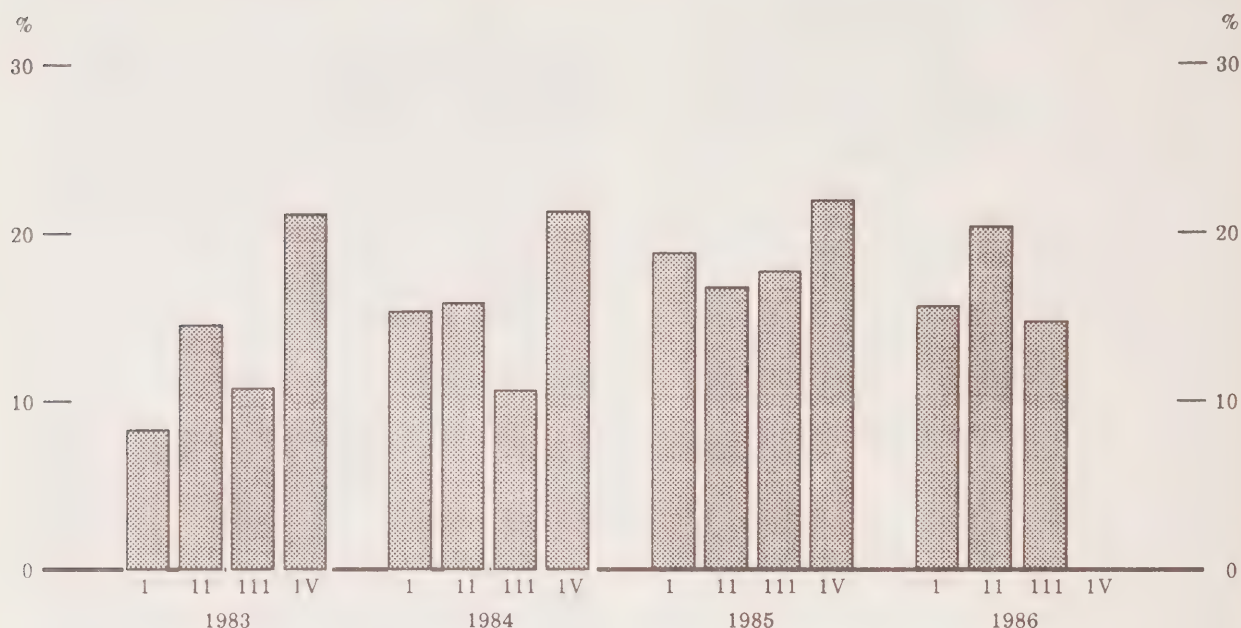
Also available is a microdata tape containing income and earnings data for individuals, along with their socio-demographic characteristics. This tape can be obtained by contacting the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-990-9778), Household Surveys Division.

Ratio of Earnings for Females Working Full-time Throughout the Year to Earnings of Males Working Full-time All Year
Canada and the Provinces, 1979, 1982 and 1984

	1984	1982	1979
		%	
Newfoundland	71.5	69.2	61.0
Prince Edward Island	80.5	76.4	73.8
Nova Scotia	60.9	63.4	70.1
New Brunswick	64.2	67.2	61.4
Quebec	67.3	67.2	64.5
Ontario	64.2	62.2	63.5
Manitoba	65.9	66.0	62.4
Saskatchewan	69.9	67.0	68.5
Alberta	65.6	62.1	59.4
British Columbia	64.7	62.5	61.5
Canada	65.5	64.0	63.2

Source: Catalogue 13-217; formerly catalogue 13-577.

Total Funds Raised on Conventional Credit Markets by Domestic Non-financial Sectors as a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product



Financial Activity in Canada

Third Quarter 1986

Demand for funds on conventional credit markets by non-financial sectors during the third quarter of 1986 was moderate. Funds raised by these sectors (\$19.5 billion) represented 14.4% of gross domestic product, compared to nearly 18% during the third quarter of 1985. An increase in borrowing by the personal sector was more than offset by reductions by all other sectors.

Persons and unincorporated business

- Personal sector borrowing accounted for over 44% of funds raised by non-financial sectors for a second consecutive quarter.

- In line with accelerating demand for goods and services – especially consumer durables – borrowing in the form of consumer credit remained strong. New borrowing during the first three quarters of 1986 represented a 9.4% increase in the level of consumer credit outstanding, outpacing the 8.3% growth during the same period of the previous year.
- A marked increase in mortgage borrowing reflected continuing gains in residential construction and strong resale housing markets in central Canada as mortgage interest rates remained stable and favorable. Accumulated net new mortgage borrowing to the end of September 1986 exceeded by 20% the total for the whole of 1985.

(continued on page 9)

Non-financial private corporations

- Weak demand for funds by non-financial private corporations mirrored decreased investment in non-residential construction and a reduction in the rate of inventory accumulation on the "real" side of the economy.
- Share prices reflected some uncertainty in stock markets, with the Toronto Stock Exchange Composite Index of 300 stocks down 3.4% over the quarter, although there was no apparent effect on share issues during the quarter. A decrease in net new issues of shares masked an increase in gross issues from \$7 billion in the first three quarters of 1985 to \$9 billion during the first three quarters of 1986. Issues of common shares have continued to predominate over preferred shares (by a ratio of 2:1) since the fourth quarter of 1985.

General government

- Borrowing by general government (federal, provincial and local governments and hospitals) during the quarter registered a 38% drop from a year earlier.

- The decreased borrowing requirements, resulting from a reduction in the federal government's deficit, were most noticeable in a sharp decline in new issues of treasury bills.
- Much of the increased financing requirements of provincial governments in the first nine months of 1986 has been met by issues of treasury bills and other short-term paper. Net new issues of marketable bonds showed little change from the same period in the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 701-743 and 749.

Order the third quarter 1986 issue of *Financial Flow Accounts* (13-002P, \$10/\$40), now available. Contact: Gerry Gravel or Christian Lajule (613-990-9043), International and Financial Economics Division.

Financial Market Summary Table

(Millions of dollars)

	1985		1986			
	III	9-Mos	I	II	III	9-Mos
1. Persons and unincorporated business	6,276	13,297	5,306	11,078	9,039	25,423
Consumer credit	1,785	4,342	363	2,990	2,221	5,574
Bank loans	-63	-485	696	199	-872	23
Other loans	436	259	939	1,923	347	3,209
Short-term paper	-8	-8	-3	21	0	18
Mortgages	4,146	9,217	3,300	5,966	7,331	16,597
Bonds	-20	-28	11	-21	12	2
2. Non-financial private corporations	6,329	19,906	6,309	5,546	4,612	16,467
Bank loans	-1,824	1,121	5,013	-9,055	-520	-4,562
Other loans	-322	2,091	939	955	936	2,830
Short-term paper	5,329	5,702	-4,029	9,936	722	6,629
Mortgages	200	1,016	176	373	229	778
Bonds	544	1,123	1,781	238	1,178	3,197
Stocks	2,402	8,853	2,429	3,099	2,067	7,595
3. Non-financial government enterprises	962	2,074	2,471	-43	325	2,753
Bank loans	50	497	1,053	-186	308	1,175
Other loans	158	216	-125	-6	-122	-253
Short-term paper	-19	315	57	-254	-276	-473
Mortgages	-20	-24	-3	-3	-2	-8
Bonds	793	1,515	1,379	404	417	2,200
Stocks	0	-445	110	2	0	112
4. General government	9,006	27,503	4,409	8,157	5,532	18,098
Bank loans	-545	213	1,010	-1,474	-1,129	-1,593
Other loans	-111	855	582	-326	-649	-393
Treasury bills	5,740	12,454	2,532	4,336	719	7,587
Short-term paper	360	-634	722	1,142	833	2,697
Mortgages	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bonds	3,562	14,615	-437	4,479	5,758	9,800
5. Total borrowing by domestic non-financial sectors	22,573	62,780	18,495	24,738	19,508	62,741
6. Rest of the World	310	3,827	1,377	-1,601	-944	-1,168
Bank loans	-961	-915	-4	-1,397	-762	-2,163
Other loans	81	665	-365	-131	89	-407
Mortgages	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stocks	1,190	4,077	1,746	-73	-271	1,402
7. Total borrowing excluding domestic financial institutions	22,883	66,607	19,872	23,137	18,564	61,573
8. Domestic financial institutions	7,732	14,359	9,880	4,240	4,716	18,836
Bank loans	3,525	3,471	1,635	-204	396	1,827
Other loans	1,294	3,004	2,426	-2,284	-1,124	-982
Short-term paper	256	1,553	1,165	410	25	1,600
Mortgages	-5	34	6	-111	-5	-110
Bonds	605	1,093	638	1,369	1,647	3,654
Stocks	2,057	5,204	4,010	5,060	3,777	12,847
9. Total financing	30,615	80,966	29,752	27,377	23,280	80,409

Farm Debt Outstanding

December 31, 1985

Farm debt outstanding was \$23.1 billion at the end of 1985, up 7% from the previous year's level of \$21.6 billion. Since 1980 there has been an increase of 46% in the total farm debt outstanding.

Debt outstanding from provincial government agencies increased 52% to \$3.6 billion in 1985. The Saskatchewan Production Loan Program, a one-time \$1.2 billion program introduced to provide operating loans at a 6% interest rate, accounted for most of this increase. Without this program, total debt outstanding from all sources would have been virtually unchanged from 1984.

- Farm debt outstanding increased in all provinces except Ontario and Nova Scotia. The largest increase occurred in Saskatchewan.

- Non-mortgage debt outstanding increased 11% while mortgage debt was 3% higher.

- Chartered banks continued to hold the largest share (40%) of total farm debt outstanding.

These estimates are available on CANSIM: matrix 5678.

Order *Supplement III of Agriculture Economic Statistics* (21-603, series 86-003), scheduled for release in late December. Contact: George Beelen or May Holmes (613-990-8706), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Farm Debt Outstanding as at December 31, Classified by Lender

(\$ millions)

	1980	1984	1985	% change 1985/1984
Chartered banks	7,199	9,042	9,222	2.0
Federal government agencies	3,446	4,733	4,691	-0.9
Provincial government agencies	1,361	2,376	3,611	51.9
Credit unions	1,422	2,266	2,416	6.6
Insurance, trust and loan co.	111	105	93	-11.3
Private individuals and others	2,338	3,081	3,072	-0.3
Total	15,876	21,603	23,105	7.0

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

October 1986

The Union Wage Rate Index (1981 = 100) for construction trades (including supplements) remained virtually unchanged in October from September's level of 136.3. An increase of 0.3% in one city - Saint John - was not large enough to move the Canada total index upward.

The accompanying table presents indexes for 18 cities across Canada. Cities in Saskatchewan and Alberta are excluded from this table as no collective agreements have been signed for the majority of construction trades in these two provinces.

Users are reminded that these indexes have a two-year revision policy.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

Order the fourth quarter issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in March. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic plus Supplements (1981 = 100)

	Oct. '86	Sept. '86	Oct. '85	% change	
				Oct. '86/ Sept. '86	Oct. '86/ Oct. '85
Canada	136.3	136.3	132.3	-	3.0
St. John's	134.2	134.2	125.1	-	7.3
Halifax	160.4	160.4	151.4	-	5.9
Saint John	136.3	135.9	134.3	0.3	1.5
Quebec City	136.8	136.8	131.5	-	4.0
Chicoutimi	137.2	137.2	131.9	-	4.0
Montreal	137.5	137.5	132.2	-	4.0
Ottawa	140.7	140.7	135.0	-	4.2
Toronto	136.8	136.8	131.7	-	3.9
Hamilton	137.1	137.1	132.1	-	3.8
St. Catharines	137.7	137.7	133.9	-	2.8
Kitchener	141.1	141.1	136.5	-	3.4
London	140.3	140.3	136.2	-	3.0
Windsor	137.2	137.2	133.4	-	2.8
Sudbury	139.0	139.0	134.9	-	3.0
Thunder Bay	137.9	137.9	134.0	-	2.9
Winnipeg	133.0	133.0	132.0	-	0.8
Vancouver	132.1	132.1	132.1	-	-
Victoria	132.1	132.1	132.1	-	-

- nil or zero.

Data Availability Announcements

University Enrolment

1985-86

Information on enrolment at Canadian universities and colleges during the academic year 1985-86 is now available.

Detailed tabulations will appear in *Universities: Enrolment and Degrees*, 1985 (81-204, \$20), scheduled for release in April 1987.

Contact: Tom Bird (613-991-1538) or Mongi Mouelhi (613-991-1537), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

The Mechanical, Electrical and Special Trades Contracting Industries

1984

The 97,860 establishments in the mechanical contracting, electrical contracting and special trades contracting industries recorded total operating revenues of \$19,729 million in 1984. This total includes \$19,409 million of operating revenues derived from new and repair construction activity, and \$320 million of revenues from various non-construction sources (e.g. retail and wholesale sales of materials, manufacturing or fabricating activities).

More detailed summaries will be available in the publications: *The Mechanical Contracting Industry* (64-204, \$15), *The Electrical Contracting Industry* (64-205, \$15) and *The Special Trades Contracting Industry* (64-210, \$20), scheduled for release in February 1987. These three publications provide statistical information on special trade contractors broken down by some 42 industry groups (e.g. plumbing, masonry, painting and decorating).

Contact: T. Hewitt, R. Dubeau or C. Robillard (613-990-9692), Census of Construction Section, Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending December 6, 1986

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending December 6, 1986 totalled 283 102 tonnes, a decrease of 4.6% from the preceding week's total of 296 649 tonnes and down 4.1% from the year-earlier level of 295 267 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1986 was 12 995 366 tonnes, a decrease of 4.4% from 13 593 305 tonnes for the same period in 1985.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

October 1986

Steel ingot production for October 1986 totalled 1 175 316 tonnes, a decrease of 9.3% from 1 295 907 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production for 1986 totalled 11 598 186 tonnes, a decrease of 4.3% from 12 125 058 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

Order the October 1986 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of January 5. Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Export and Import Price Indexes

October 1986

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a 1981=100 balance of payments basis, are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1971 to October 1986 for the seven commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633, 3635, 3636, 3638.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to October 1986 on a 1981=100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. Only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3639-3642.

Price indexes on a 1971=100 balance of payments basis, have been terminated as of December 1985.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001 \$15/\$150), available the fourth week of December. Contact: J. Butterill (613-990-9784), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division.

Electrical Appliances

October 1986

Canadian electrical appliance firms produced 184,862 kitchen appliances in October 1986, down 37.6% from the 254,414 appliances produced a year earlier. Production of household vacuum cleaners totalled 45,170 – a rise of 11.7% from 39,875 in October 1985. Production of home comfort products reached 65,317 in October 1986, an increase of 16.7% from the previous year's level of 54,441.

Year-to-date production to October 1986 amounted to 2,067,456 units. (Corresponding data for January to October 1985 are confidential.)

Order the October 1986 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of December 15. Contact: J.P.Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Selected Financial Indexes

October 1986

October 1986 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

Order the fourth quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in March 1987. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Production of Eggs

October 1986

Canadian egg production increased 2.1% to 41.6 million dozen in October 1986 from 40.8 million a year earlier. The average number of layers decreased by 0.5% from October 1985, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,138 from 2,084.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145-1146, 5689 and 5691.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release January 5. Contact: Peter Beerstecher (613-990-8716), Agriculture/Natural Resource Division.

Publications Released

**Financial Flow Accounts,
Third Quarter 1986**

Catalogue number 13-002P

(Canada: \$10/\$40; Other Countries: \$11/\$44)

Earnings of Men and Women, 1984

Catalogue number 13-217

(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11)

Stocks of Fruit and

Vegetables, November 1, 1986

Catalogue number 32-010

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

The Sugar Situation,

October 1986

Catalogue number 32-013

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Production and Inventories
of Process Cheese and Instant
Skim Milk Powder in Canada,**

October 1986

Catalogue number 32-024

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Production and Stocks of
Tea, Coffee and Cocoa,**

Quarter Ended September 1986

Catalogue number 32-025

(Canada: \$5/\$20; Other Countries: \$6/\$24)

**Production, Shipments and Stocks
on Hand of Sawmills East of the
Rockies, September 1986**

Catalogue number 35-002

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

**Production, Sales and Stocks of
Major Appliances, October 1986**

Catalogue number 43-010

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Railway Carloadings, 7-day

Period Ending November 21, 1986

Catalogue number 52-005

(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100)

Telephone Statistics,

September 1986

Catalogue number 56-002

(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries:

\$8.50/\$85)

Vital Statistics Quarterly,

April-June 1986

Catalogue number 84-001

(Canada: \$5/\$20; Other Countries: \$6/\$24)

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, December 11, 1986

Major Releases

New Motor Vehicle Sales, October 1986

2

- New motor vehicle sales decreased by 10.0% from the October 1985 level

Help-wanted Index, November 1986

- Help-wanted index increased to 105 from 96 in October



Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, October 1986

7

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, September 1986

7

Grain Marketing Situation Report, November 1986

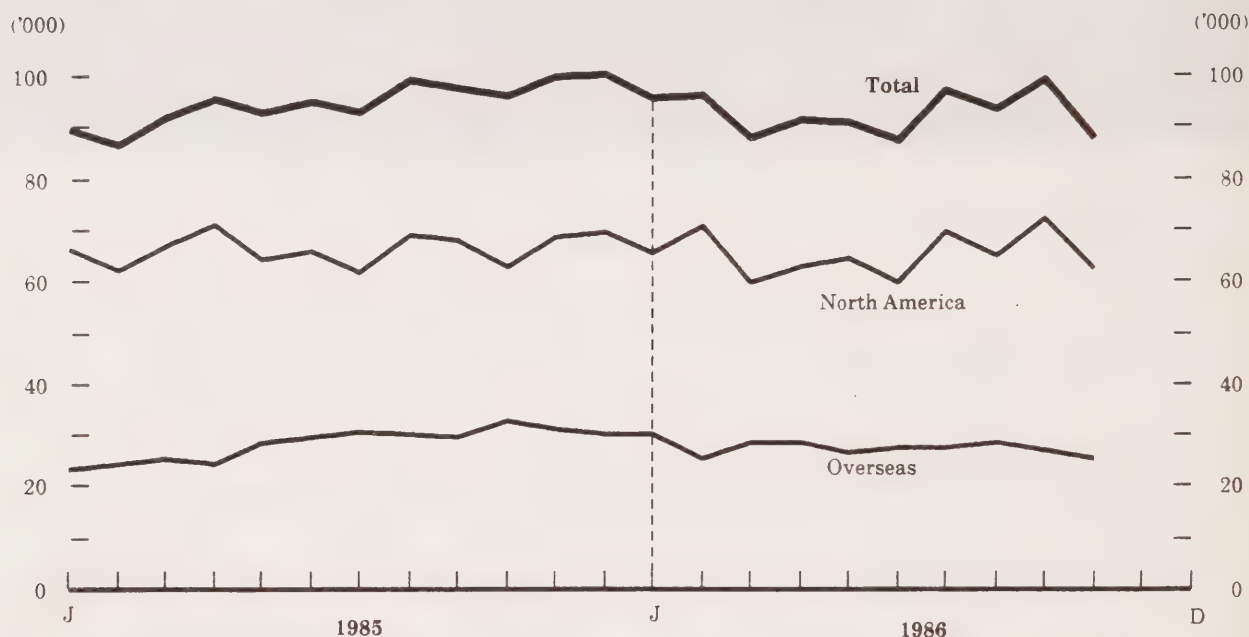
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Publications Released

9

Major Releases

Monthly Sales of New Passenger Cars by Origin, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1985-1986



New Motor Vehicle Sales

October 1986

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 123,099 units in October 1986, a decrease of 9.0% from the revised September level of 135,224 units. In October, lower sales were posted for both passenger cars (-11.6%) and commercial vehicles (-1.8%).
- The 9.0% decrease in sales in October 1986, which followed a 4.6% increase in September, further extended the trend of fluctuating sales observed since the beginning of 1986.

- On an origin basis, sales of North American built passenger cars decreased by 13.4% in October 1986 to a level of 62,340 units, while sales of imported passenger cars declined by 6.8% to 25,437 units. The significant 13.4% decline in October by North American built passenger cars followed a sharp increase of 11.1% in September 1986. Imported passenger car sales declined for the second consecutive month.

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 127,835 units in October 1986, down 10.0% from the October 1985 level of 141,971 units. Passenger car sales fell by 13.7% to a level of 91,877 units, while commercial vehicle sales recorded a marginal gain of 1.2% to 35,958 units. The decrease in passenger car sales comprised a decrease of 28.2% for imported passenger cars and a (continued on page 3)

decline of 5.5% for North American built passenger cars. The decline in imported passenger cars was attributable to a 54.0% decrease in the sales of passenger cars built in South Korea and to a 24.1% decline in Japanese passenger car sales.

- In terms of market share, North American manufacturers held 70.0% of the Canadian passenger car market in October 1986 (based on unit sales), compared to a 63.9% share recorded in October 1985. Japanese manufacturers held a market share of 19.9%, down from the 22.7% share held in the same month a year earlier. Manufacturers from "other countries" (including South Korea) held 10.1% of the market in October 1986, their lowest market share since April 1985. South Korea, the largest component of the "other countries" category, held 4.6% of the market in October 1986, compared to an 8.7% share in the same month a year earlier.
- All provinces registered lower unit sales in October 1986 when compared to October 1985, with decreases ranging from 19.7% in Alberta to 3.2% in Manitoba.
- For the first 10 months of 1986, total new vehicle sales increased by 0.4% over the same period last year to reach 1,305,917

units, comprising an 8.5% increase for commercial vehicles and a decline of 2.3% for passenger cars. With respect to passenger cars, sales of imported vehicles declined by 3.0% to 279,063 units, while domestic car sales were down 2.0% to 670,389 units.

(see table on page 4)

Note to Users:

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

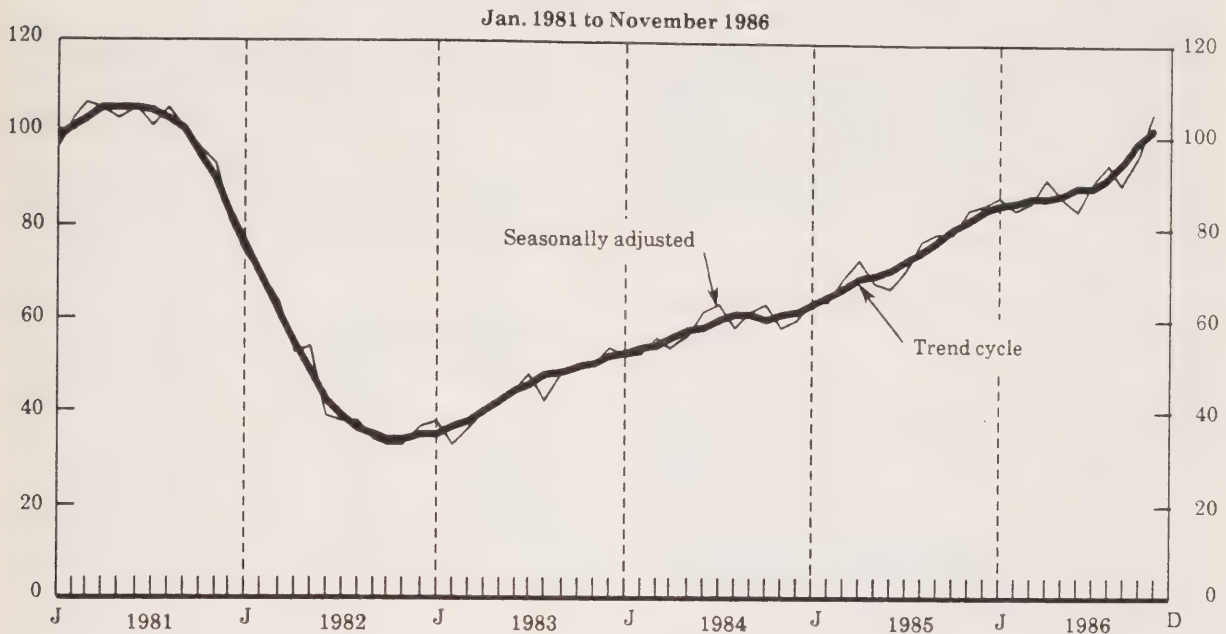
Order the October 1986 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$8/\$80), available the second week of January. Contact: Maurice Massaad (613-990-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

New Motor Vehicle Sales, Canada

Unadjusted
October 1986

	October 1986	Change 1986/85	Jan.-Oct. 1986	Change 1986/85
	Units	%	Units	%
Total new motor vehicles	127,835	-10.0	1,305,917	0.4
Passenger cars by origin:				
North America	64,306	-5.5	670,389	-2.0
Japan	18,299	-24.1	166,072	-0.6
Other countries (including South Korea)	9,272	-35.0	112,991	-6.3
(South Korea)	(4,258)	(-54.0)	(61,878)	(-7.4)
Total	91,877	-13.7	949,452	-2.3
Commercial vehicles by origin:				
North America	31,885	3.1	313,828	8.7
Overseas	4,073	-12.1	42,637	6.7
Total	35,958	1.2	356,465	8.5
	Value \$000	%	Value \$000	%
Total new motor vehicles	1,924,628	2.1	18,608,517	11.2
Passenger cars by origin:				
North America	855,245	1.9	8,651,577	5.9
Japan	270,282	-5.3	2,293,232	18.8
Other countries (including South Korea)	160,994	-6.3	1,698,826	12.1
(South Korea)	(35,803)	(-55.0)	(526,311)	(-5.6)
Total	1,286,521	-0.8	12,643,635	8.9
Commercial vehicles by origin:				
North America	579,161	8.3	5,390,616	15.1
Overseas	58,946	11.8	574,266	29.7
Total	638,107	8.6	5,964,882	16.4

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Help-wanted Index

November 1986

The Help-wanted Index measures the demand for labour by monitoring the space devoted to help-wanted ads published in 18 major metropolitan area newspapers.

The seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) increased in November 1986 to 105 from 96 a month earlier, reaching its highest level since August 1981.

Between October and November 1986 the index increased in Quebec (to 118 from 102) and Ontario (to 128 from 116). The Quebec index has been increasing since June while the Ontario index has remained slightly below the level registered in July. The Help-wanted index declined in the Atlantic region¹ (to 161 from 216) mainly because of the placement of large ads in one newspaper in the previous month. There was little change in the other regions.

The Canada trend-cycle², which has generally been increasing since December 1982, continued to advance in November 1986 (see

chart). The rate of increase in the Canada and regional trend cycles, with the exception of the Atlantic provinces, has been lower during the 11 months of 1986 than during the same period in 1985.

(see table page 6)

¹ The data for the Atlantic region sometime show large month-to-month variations which are caused by special advertisements placed in the help-wanted classified section; these ads are commonly found under "Careers" in newspapers published in other areas.

² The trend cycle provides an indication of the direction in the demand for labour as measured by the Help-wanted Index. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105.

Contact: Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-990-9900), Labour Division.

Help-wanted Index

(1981 = 100)

Seasonally Adjusted

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region ¹	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1985						
November	84	213	83	96	39	39
December	85	216	88	95	45	39
1986						
January	87	146	93	107	43	38
February	84	205	89	98	47	41
March	86	139	90	104	46	44
April	91	145	94	119	46	41
May	87	155	96	107	43	37
June	84	144	85	111	44	41
July	92	140	93	129	42	40
August	94	221	97	120	44	39
September	87	142	97	109	42	41
October	96	216	102	116	41	43
November	105	161	118	128	46	41

¹ The data for the Atlantic region sometime show large month-to-month variations which are caused by special advertisements which have been placed in the help-wanted classified section; these ads are commonly found under "Careers" in newspapers published in other areas.

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

October 1986

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$1,084 million in October 1986, up 5.1% over the year-earlier level of \$1,032 million.
- Cumulative sales for the period January to October 1986 totalled \$9,366 million, up 5.9% over the corresponding period in 1985.
- Department store sales during October 1986, for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed, were as follows (with the percentage change from October 1985 in parentheses):

Province

- Newfoundland, \$13.9 million (5.1%);
- Prince Edward Island, \$6.2 million (7.9%);
- Nova Scotia, \$37.5 million (11.9%);
- New Brunswick, \$24.1 million (9.8%);
- Quebec, \$211.9 million (5.7%);
- Ontario, \$415.0 million (7.2%);
- Manitoba, \$52.9 million (5.1%);
- Saskatchewan, \$32.4 million (6.0%);
- Alberta, \$132.1 million (-2.4%);
- British Columbia, \$158.1 million (3.1%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, \$49.2 million (-5.5%);
- Edmonton, \$58.3 million (-3.8%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, \$21.8 million (10.5%);
- Hamilton, \$29.5 million (3.8%);
- Montreal, \$127.4 million (6.4%);
- Ottawa-Hull, \$48.9 million (7.8%);
- Quebec City, \$28.9 million (6.7%);
- Toronto, \$172.0 million (7.9%);
- Vancouver, \$94.9 million (3.8%);
- Winnipeg, \$47.5 million (4.7%).

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in the *DAILY* during the week of December 15, 1986.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, \$2/\$20), available the fourth week of December. Contact: Lina Di Piétro (613-991-3551), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

September 1986

Highlights from the September issue of the Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin are as follows:

- Advance year-to-date operational data to September 1986 show that passenger-kilometres for major Canadian air carriers increased by 4.7% over the same period in 1985.
(Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.)
- The major Canadian air carriers reported a loss of \$80.9 million in the first quarter of 1986 compared to a loss of \$28.0 million in the first quarter of 1985.
- Air passenger origin and destination data for the first half of 1986 indicate that 5.9 million passengers travelled on domestic scheduled services, up 1.9% from the same period in 1985.
- Charter passenger traffic between Canada and southern destinations rose 11.2% during the first quarter of 1986 relative to the previous year.
- The volume of cargo enplaned and deplaned on scheduled services at the top 30 Canadian airports showed an increase of 1.5% for the second quarter of 1985 compared to the second quarter of 1984.

Order the Vol. 18, No. 11 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), or contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division.

Grain Marketing Situation Report

November 1986

The situation report for November is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

Contact: Allister Hickson (204-949-2856),
Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Room
600, 266 Graham Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0K4.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Publications Released

**Honey Production and
Value, 1985 and Preliminary
Production Estimate, 1986**
Catalogue number 23-210

(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11)

**Corrugated Boxes and
Wrappers, October 1986**
Catalogue number 36-004

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Cement, October 1986
Catalogue number 44-001

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Wholesale Trade,
September 1986
Catalogue number 63-008

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 12, 1986

Major Releases

Farm Cash Receipts, January-October 1986

- Farm cash receipts increased by 1.9% from the same period in 1985

Farm Product Price Index, October 1986

- The index rose 0.4% from September 1986



Data Availability Announcements

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Steel Pipe and Tube Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures	6
Primary Glass and Containers Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures	6

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Major Release Dates, Week of December 15-19

8

Major Releases

Farm Cash Receipts

January-October 1986

Farm cash receipts for the period January-October 1986 were estimated at \$16.8 billion, a 1.9% increase from the revised 1985 level of \$16.5 billion. Direct payments to producers made under various federal and provincial programs combined with higher livestock and animal products receipts were responsible for the increase. Total crop receipts decreased 4.0% over this period.

Highlights

Livestock and Animal Products

Livestock and animal products receipts increased 4.1% for the period on the strength of higher hog, dairy products and poultry receipts.

- Hog receipts rose about 14% due to a 20% increase in the year-to-date average price. Although hog prices fell in October 1986, they still remain 29% higher than those received in October 1985.
- Increased fluid milk marketings combined with higher overall dairy prices were responsible for the 3% gain in dairy receipts.
- Poultry receipts increased 3% largely due to increased marketings of both chickens and turkeys.

Crops

Total crop receipts were down 4.0% from the same period a year earlier, despite large increases in barley and tobacco receipts. These increases were more than offset by lower Canadian Wheat Board payments and declines in wheat, corn and oilseed receipts.

- January-October 1986 barley marketings were up 71% compared to the same period last year. However, barley receipts were up only 40% since prices dropped by 18%.

- Tobacco receipts were 157% above the January to October 1985 level. The large increase can be attributed to the fact that virtually all of the 1985 tobacco crop was sold in 1986 due to a delay in the Ontario tobacco auction.
- Wheat marketings for the January-October 1986 period were up only 1.1% as wheat deliveries for October 1986 were 1.7 million tonnes compared to an October 1985 level of 4.4 million tonnes. October 1986 deliveries were much lower than those for the same month in 1985 because Canadian Wheat Board quotas have been much lower. Combined with a drop of 11% in the year-to-date average price, wheat receipts fell by 10%.
- The combined receipts from oilseeds (flaxseed, canola and soybeans) were down 22% despite higher farm deliveries. Average prices for oilseeds have fallen about 24% from the same period a year earlier.

Other Cash Receipts

Other cash receipts, which include forest and maple product receipts as well as some program payments, totalled \$780 million, up 60% from \$489 million in 1985. The increase was almost entirely due to 1985 drought relief payments paid in 1986.

User Notes

Farm cash receipts measure the gross returns to farmers in current dollars from the sale of all agricultural products except those associated with direct sales between farms in the same province. They also include Canadian and Ontario Wheat Board payments, cash advances paid on farm-stored commodities, deferred grain receipts and direct payments to farmers from various federal and provincial programs.

(continued on page 3)

Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, is published in the new publication, *Agriculture Economic Statistics* (21-603).

Users should also note that the January-October 1985 cash receipts used for comparison purposes reflect the revised receipts data that were released on November 28, 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 175 and 450-459.

Order the January-October 1986 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, \$7/\$70), scheduled for release on December 23, 1986. This publication is also available immediately on ENVOY 100, an electronic messaging system. Contact: Lambert Gauthier or Jacqueline Leblanc-Cooke (613-990-8706), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Attention Data Users:

The January-December 1986 *Farm Cash Receipts* will be the last monthly issue. The publication will thereafter appear only on a quarterly basis, beginning with the January-March 1987 issue.

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations
January-October

	1985 ^r	1986	% change 1986/1985
(millions of dollars)			
Newfoundland	35.7	36.7	2.7
Prince Edward Island	137.9	141.6	2.7
Nova Scotia	209.3	215.0	2.8
New Brunswick	178.4	174.2	-2.4
Quebec	2,447.8	2,537.1	3.6
Ontario	4,267.8	4,481.2	5.0
Manitoba	1,678.1	1,752.7	4.4
Saskatchewan	3,552.1	3,494.3	-1.6
Alberta	3,167.3	3,144.4	-0.7
British Columbia	820.7	827.0	0.8
Canada	16,495.2	16,804.3	1.9

^r Revised.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Farm Product Price Index

October 1986

The Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada stood at 92.3 in October, up 0.4% from the revised September level of 91.9. This was the second consecutive monthly increase in the index. Despite the increase, the index was 0.1% lower than the year-earlier level of 92.4.

The crops and livestock components of the index moved in opposite directions, largely offsetting one another at the Canada level.

The monthly percentage changes in the index of farm prices for October for the provinces were as follows:

- Newfoundland -1.5%;
- Prince Edward Island 0.9%;
- Nova Scotia -1.0%;
- New Brunswick 2.5%;
- Quebec -3.0%;
- Ontario -1.7%;
- Manitoba 2.8%;
- Saskatchewan 5.8%;
- Alberta 1.9%;
- British Columbia -1.4%;
- Canada 0.4%.

Crops

The crops index rose 5.1% in October 1986 after being at its lowest level since July 1978 the previous month. The increase was attributed to higher prices for cereals, oilseeds and potatoes.

- The cereals index stood at 58.1, a 7.4% increase from September 1986. A larger proportion of high quality wheat and oats were delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board in October, resulting in higher prices for these crops.
- The oilseeds index rose for the first time since January 1986 as prices increased for canola and flaxseed. Soybean prices fell for the sixth consecutive month.

Note to Users

This marks the first release of the rebased (1981 = 100) Farm Product Price Index. The index was formerly called Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products and had a time base of 1971 = 100. New quantity weights are being used to calculate the index. Note that an annual series of linked index numbers on a 1981 = 100 base are available from 1950 to date and that the publication has been expanded to provide additional information such as indexes for crops and livestock and animal products.

Livestock and Animal Products

The total livestock and animal products index declined 1.9% to 114.7. Before the decrease in October 1986 this index had risen for five consecutive months and stood at its highest level ever in September 1986. There were price decreases for hogs and poultry. Cattle prices were higher in October while milk and egg prices showed little change.

- Hog prices decreased 9.0% in October 1986. This was the second monthly decrease in the hog index after the record levels set in August 1986.
- Cattle prices rose in October resulting in an advance of 0.6% in the cattle index. The index has risen for four consecutive months and reached its highest point since December 1980.

The index is designed to measure (as closely as can be determined) changes in prices received by producers when ownership of a commodity first changes hands. Prices used in the index for western wheat, oats and barley sold to the Canadian Wheat Board prior to August 1985 are final prices. Beginning in August 1985, initial prices are used and therefore exclude any forthcoming adjustment or final payments. Sub-indexes for livestock, crops and their components are also available on a provincial basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

Order the October issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, \$6/\$60), scheduled for release December 29. Contact: Paul Murray (613-991-2437), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

October 1986

In October 1986, a total of 66 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 132,817,193 fare passengers, a decrease of 2.1% from the previous month. Operating revenues totalled \$84,886,210 - down 6.2% from September.

During the same period, 20 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,781,950 fare passengers, down 6.8% from the previous month. Earnings for these carriers totalled \$17,773,688 - a 4.6% decline from September 1986 operating revenues.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$6.50/\$65), available the third week of December. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Transportation Division.

Railway Carloadings

Nine Days Ending November 30, 1986

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the period ending November 30, 1986 totalled 5.8 million tonnes, an increase of 3.6% from the 1985 figure. Loadings decreased in the East by 3.7% while in the West they rose by 10.9%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) advanced 24% in the East and were up 8.3% in the West; there was an overall national increase of 19.6%.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings for 1986 totalled 217.3 million tonnes, a decrease of 0.9% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 3.1%.

Order the Vol. 2, No. 44 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75 a year), scheduled for release mid-December. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

October 1986

Roundwood production amounted to 4 900 193 cubic metres in October 1986, an increase of 8.9% from 4 498 384 cubic metres a year earlier. Consumption of roundwood and wood residue was reported at 8 198 487 cubic metres, an increase of 0.5% from the 8 156 828 cubic metres reported the previous year.

Receipts of wood residue totalled 3 915 535 cubic metres, down 10.9% from 4 392 527 cubic metres in October 1985. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 17 950 094 cubic metres, a decrease of 18.8% from 22 116 088 cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date production of roundwood for 1986 was 36 438 763 cubic metres, a decrease of 0.2% from 36 518 609^r (revised figure) cubic metres a year earlier. Consumption of roundwood and wood residue, at 78 148 182 cubic metres, was up 5.1% from 74 335 839^r cubic metres in October 1985. Receipts of wood residue increased 3.8% to 39 446 008 cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 38 011 407 cubic metres.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$5/\$50), to be released the week of December 22. Contact: Patrick Martin (613-991-3516), Industry Division.

Broad Knitted Fabric Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the broad knitted fabric industry (SIC 1831) totalled \$355.5 million, down 5.7% from the \$377.0 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5428 and to be released shortly in catalogue 34-250 B1831. Commodity data for this industry will become available in January 1987.

Contact: T. Raj Sehdev (613-991-3510), Industry Division.

Steel Pipe and Tube Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the steel pipe and tube industry (SIC 2921) totalled \$1,216.5 million, up 9.0% from the \$1,115.9 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5508 and to be released shortly in catalogue 41-250 B2921. Commodity data for this industry will become available in February 1987.

Contact: G.W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Natural Fibres and Felt Products Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the natural fibres and felt products industry (SIC 1911) totalled \$113.3 million, up 2.1% from the \$111.0 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5430 and to be released shortly in catalogue 34-251 B1911. Commodity data for this industry will become available in March 1987.

Contact: T. Raj Sehdev (613-991-3510), Industry Division.

Primary Glass and Containers Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the primary glass and containers industry (SIC 3561) totalled \$731.3 million, up 1.8% from the \$718.3 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6856 and to be released shortly in catalogue 44-250 B3561. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Publications Released

**Crude Petroleum and
Natural Gas Production,**
August 1986

Catalogue number 26-006

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

Pulp and Paper Industries, 1984

Catalogue number 36-204

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Operating Results –

Retail Florists, 1983

Catalogue number 63-608

(Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16)

Housing Starts and

Completions, September 1986

Catalogue number 64-002

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

Gas Utilities, August 1986

Catalogue number 55-002

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

**Provincial Government Finance –
Assets, Liabilities, Source and
Application of Funds,**

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1985

Catalogue number 68-209

(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26)

**Trusted Pension Plans,
Financial Statistics, 1984**

Catalogue number 74-201

(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$36)

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Major Release Dates

Week of December 15 - 19

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date of release	Title	Reference period
December		
15-16	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	September 1986
16	Building Permits	September 1986
17	Retail Trade	October 1986
18	Department Store Sales and Stocks	October 1986
18	Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity	August 1986
18-19	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	October 1986
18-19	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries	Third Quarter 1986
19	The Consumer Price Index	November 1986
19	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	October 1986

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, December 15, 1986

Major Release

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing, Third Quarter 1986 2

- Capacity utilization rates in manufacturing industries decreased 1.3% from the previous quarter to 76.5% – the fourth quarter in a row that utilization rates for manufacturing as a whole have dropped

Data Availability Announcements

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Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings, October 1986	5
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Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products, December 1, 1986	5

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Major Release

Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing

Third Quarter 1986

Capacity utilization in manufacturing industries decreased by 1.3% to 76.5% in the third quarter of 1986 from 77.5% in the previous quarter. This is the fourth quarter in a row in which the utilization rates for manufacturing as a whole have dropped. While the quarter-to-quarter decreases have not been sizeable, they have been increasing in magnitude over the last year.

Despite the general downward trend, there are some hopeful signs. Increasing consumer spending has had a beneficial effect on the capacity utilization rates for industries that manufacture consumer goods: furniture and fixtures industries posted a 4.1% gain, "other manufacturing industries" increased 3.3% and clothing industries recorded a 1.8% higher rate. As well, the electrical and electronic products industries, which posted a decrease of 0.7% in capacity utilization, would have posted an even greater decrease had it not been for the consumer; manufacturers of consumer goods within this industry showed increased production in the third quarter.

But many industries, for example, primary textiles, textile products, beverages and rubber products, have been running down their inventory levels in this quarter, lowering production and capacity utilization rates. In addition, strikes in the construction and wood industries have affected other industries. A major strike by workers in the British Columbia wood industries caused the large decrease in the utilization rate of the wood industries. Strikes in the construction sector had a downward affect on the demand for steel and this is one of the reasons for the decrease in the utilization rate for the primary metals industries.

The transportation equipment industries showed a decrease of 6.2% - largely attributable to the automotive sector. The lower levels of automotive equipment manufacturing also affected other industries, namely the primary metals industries.

Other notable changes were a 12.9% increase in the tobacco products industries and a 4.3% rise in the rate for the refined petroleum and coal products industries.

Utilization rates in durable manufacturing industries decreased by 2.0% in the third quarter of 1986 to 71.9% from 73.4% in the second quarter of 1986. In the non-durable sector, capacity utilization rates dropped 0.5% to 81.7% from 82.1%.

Note to Users:

With this release, capacity utilization rates in Canadian manufacturing incorporated some major statistical changes. The estimates of capacity utilization which were previously based on the 1970 Standard Industrial Classification are now based on the 1980 SIC. The input data, gross domestic product and fixed capital stocks, have both been revalued from 1971 prices to 1981 prices. The period looked at begins in the first quarter of 1971 rather than 1961 as had previously been the case. These changes have affected the levels of capacity utilization for all industries but in most cases the differences are small. (see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3540.

Contact: D. Wallace (613-990-9685) or R. Landry (613-991-2579), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing

Third Quarter 1986 and Quarterly Percentage Changes

Industry	QIII 1986	QIII '86/ QII '86	QII 1986	QII '86/ QI '86	QI 1986	QI '86 IV '85	QIV 1985
Total manufacturing	76.5	-1.3	77.5	-1.0	78.3	-0.8	78.9
Durable manufacturing industries	71.9	-2.0	73.4	-1.7	74.7	-1.7	76.0
Wood industries	73.6	-10.1	81.9	1.7	80.5	-0.9	81.2
Furniture and fixtures	86.3	4.1	82.9	-2.1	84.7	-1.1	85.6
Primary metals	70.3	-1.0	71.0	-5.5	75.1	0.4	74.8
Fabricated metal products	83.0	0.0	83.0	0.1	82.9	-0.4	83.2
Machinery	63.0	0.0	63.0	-0.5	63.3	-3.4	65.5
Transportation equipment	59.0	-6.2	62.9	-4.7	66.0	-8.8	72.4
Electrical and electronic products	74.7	-0.7	75.2	-0.4	75.5	1.3	74.5
Non-metallic mineral products	79.1	-0.8	79.7	-2.4	81.7	4.3	78.3
Other manufacturing industries	79.3	3.3	76.8	0.1	76.7	-2.4	78.6
Non-durable manufacturing industries	81.7	-0.5	82.1	-0.1	82.2	0.2	82.0
Food	78.1	-1.3	79.1	-1.2	80.1	-0.7	80.7
Beverages	74.5	-3.5	77.2	2.9	75.0	0.1	74.9
Tobacco products	73.3	12.9	64.9	-11.3	73.2	0.1	73.1
Rubber products	77.3	-1.9	78.8	-3.3	81.5	6.5	76.5
Plastics products	100.0	2.2	97.8	-0.4	98.2	0.5	97.7
Leather and allied products	84.2	-2.7	86.5	-0.8	87.2	0.8	86.5
Primary textiles	88.9	-1.9	90.6	-1.0	91.5	4.9	87.2
Textile products	94.6	-5.4	100.0	1.6	98.4	0.5	97.9
Clothing	96.0	1.8	94.3	0.9	93.5	-0.4	93.9
Paper and allied products	85.6	-0.5	86.0	0.6	85.5	1.5	84.2
Printing, publishing and allied industries	100.0	1.8	98.2	0.2	98.0	0.2	97.8
Refined petroleum and coal products	66.2	4.3	63.5	1.3	62.7	-2.5	64.3
Chemical and chemical products	58.9	-3.8	61.2	-0.2	61.3	-2.4	62.8

Data Availability Announcements

Telephone Statistics

October 1986

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$908.5 million in October 1986, up 7.0% from October 1985. Operating expenses were \$637.2 million, an increase of 10.8% over the previous year. Net operating revenue was \$271.3 million, a decrease of 1.1% from October 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$7.50/\$75), scheduled for release the week of December 22. Contact: J.R. Slattery (613-991-2205), Services Division.

Construction Type Plywood

October 1986

Canadian firms produced 136 135 cubic metres (153,842,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) of construction type plywood during October 1986, a decrease of 20.6% from the 171 525 cubic metres (193,835,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during October 1985.

January to October 1986 production totalled 1 602 080 cubic metres (1,810,465,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis), a decrease of 3.0% from the 1 650 854 cubic metres (1,865,582,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

Order the October 1986 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of December 22. Contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), British Columbia and Yukon Regional Office, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

October 1986

Canadian firms produced 109 252 cubic metres of waferboard in October 1986, a decrease of 15.5% from the 129 241 cubic metres produced a year earlier. Particleboard production reached 97 382 cubic metres in October 1986, up 0.2% from 97 174 cubic metres the previous year. Production of hardboard for October 1986 is confidential, while hardboard production for October 1985 was 5 348 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (57,569 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch).

Production of waferboard during January to October 1986 totalled 1 145 534 cubic metres, up 2.8% from the 1 113 971 cubic metres produced during the same period a year earlier. Particleboard production was 949 108 cubic metres, an increase of 9.6% from 866 149 (revised figure) cubic metres in January to October 1985. Production of hardboard for January to October 1986 is confidential, while production for January to October 1985 was 40 654 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (437,595 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 8 and 34).

Order the October 1986 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of December 22. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Electric Storage Batteries

October 1986

Canadian manufacturers sold 377,063 automotive replacement batteries in October 1986, an increase of 16.0% from the 316,903 batteries sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales amounted to 2,054,486 automotive replacement batteries in October 1986, down 9.6% from 2,252,308 for the same period in 1985.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$4/\$40), available the week of December 22. Contact: J.P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

October 1986

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 62 645 tonnes in October 1986, an increase of 1.7% over the previous month. Year-to-date shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 598 223 tonnes.

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for October 1986 are now available as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

Order the October 1986 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of December 22. Contact: Michel Cormier (613-991-3522), Industry Division.

Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings

October 1986

Steel pipe and tubing production for October 1986 totalled 97 858 tonnes, a decrease of 25.0% from the 130 564^r (revised figure) tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 1 011 276 tonnes, down 19.3% from the 1 252 422^r tonnes produced during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings* (41-011, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of December 22. Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

December 1, 1986

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at December 1, 1986 and revised figures for November 1, 1986 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release January 5. Contact: P. Beerstecher (613-990-8716), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Publications Released

Quarries and Sand Pits, 1984
Catalogue number 26-225
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Rigid Insulating Board,
October 1986
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Steel Wire and Specified
Wire Products, September 1986
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Asphalt Roofing,
October 1986
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Fuel Consumption Survey –
Passenger Cars, Light Trucks
and Vans, October-December 1985
Catalogue number 53-007
Free

Retail Trade,
September 1986
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: \$14/\$140; Other Countries: \$15/\$150)

Imports by Countries,
January-September 1986
Catalogue number 65-006
(Canada: \$75/\$300; Other Countries: \$85/\$340)

International Travel –
Advance Information,
October 1986
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

Estimates of Labour Income,
April-June 1986
Catalogue number 72-005
(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64)

Universities: Enrolment
and Degrees, 1984
Catalogue number 81-204
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

**The
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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)
Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, December 16, 1986

Major Release

Aviation in Canada: Historical and Statistical Perspectives on Civil Aviation

2

- Canada's air transport industry has rebounded from the recession of 1981-1983, recording a profit of \$22 million in 1985

Data Availability Announcements

Tobacco Products, November 1986

3

Steel Ingots and Pig Iron, November 1986

3

Sugar Sales, November 1986

3

Annual Postcensal Estimates of Population, by Sex and Age - Canada, the Provinces and Territories, June 1, 1986

3

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, October 1986

4

Exports by Commodities, October 1986

4

Publications Released

5



Aviation in Canada

This publication is both an historical chronicle and a statistical analysis. Its appearance marks an important occasion at Statistics Canada: it has been 50 years since the Agency first began collecting statistics on air transport. The publication covers both commercial and private flying, air safety, airport activity and the origin of some of the air laws that now govern aircraft movement in Canadian and international skies.

Order *Aviation in Canada: Historical and Statistical Perspectives on Civil Aviation* (51-501E, \$27), now available. Contact: Lisa Di Piéto (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Major Release

Aviation in Canada: Historical and Statistical Perspectives on Civil Aviation

Canada's air transport industry has rebounded from the recession of 1981-1983, recording a profit of \$22 million in 1985. The shift in fortunes for this dynamic industry is especially dramatic, given the \$84-million loss it suffered in 1982.

Despite its choppy ride through the recession, air transport in Canada has historically enjoyed strong financial performance, with ever increasing passenger loads, and technological improvements to match.

In a major study of Canadian civil aviation, released today, Statistics Canada chronicles this performance, from both an historical and statistical perspective. Using statistics from as early as 1921, the study details changes in passenger traffic, financial performance, fleet composition, technological developments and aviation regulation. At the same time, it recounts some of the dramatic highpoints of Canadian air transport, going back to the first powered flights in Canadian air space.

Some highlights from *Aviation in Canada: Historical and Statistical Perspectives on Civil Aviation*, include:

- From 1955 to 1985, industry revenues increased from \$53 million to \$5.5 billion, a 36-fold increase. With losses on 11 occasions through these years (the most severe coming in 1982), the industry nonetheless finished 1985 with a profit of \$22 million.
- Fuel costs have had a major impact on industry performance, increasing dramatically as they did in the 1970s. In 1971, Canadian carriers spent 11% of their total operating costs on fuel. In 1981, they spent nearly 25%; this percentage dropped slightly to 21% in 1985.
- Personnel costs (wages and salaries) have also had an impact on the budget. In 1985, more than 27% of operating costs (total costs came to \$5.4 billion) went towards paying the 42,000 people on industry payrolls. This was considerably less than in 1960, when wages took up close to 40% of the industry's budget.
- The industry's passenger lists have grown an astounding amount since early aviation days. In 1931, the industry boarded 100,000 people; in 1985 - 29 million. And distances logged have been equally impressive. In 1931, the industry tallied about 7 million passenger-kilometres; in 1985, it tallied more than 48 billion.
- In 1984, 10.6 million passengers travelled between Canada and a foreign country on a scheduled flight. Our prime international market was the United States with nearly 65% of this volume. Other top markets were Europe with 20% of the flow, the South with 8%, Asia with just over 5% and Africa and the Pacific with about 1% each.
- Local carriers have experienced a boom in business. From 1970 to 1985, their traffic increased 628%, with the number of passengers going from 710,000 to over 5.1 million. The peaks in 1985 reflect the policy revisions that Canadian air regulations underwent in 1984, which provided for the removal of certain licence restrictions and entry barriers.

Aviation in Canada also looks at Canada's air safety record, reporting considerable improvements for both commercial and private carriers. Its statistical analysis is very much enhanced by frequent historical references, and in-depth treatment of international air law.

The text is complemented by 37 photographs, some dating from the early 1900s, and 78 charts, graphs and tables. Order *Aviation in Canada: Historical and Statistical Perspectives on Civil Aviation* (51-501E, \$27), now available. Contact: Lisa Di Piéto (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Tobacco Products

November 1986

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 5,174,495,000 cigarettes in November 1986, a 6.0% decrease from the 5,503,786,000 cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1985. Production for January to November 1986 totalled 52,010,440,000 cigarettes, down from 59,550,013,000 cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1985.

Domestic sales in November 1986 totalled 3,818,245,000 cigarettes, a decrease of 19.9% from the November 1985 amount of 4,765,099,000 cigarettes. Year-to-date sales in 1986 dropped to 48,814,203,000 cigarettes, down 7.7% from the 1985 cumulative amount of 52,875,292,000 cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4/\$40), to be released the first week of January. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots and Pig Iron

November 1986

Preliminary steel ingot production for November 1986 totalled 1 200 000 tonnes, a decrease of 2.3% from 1 227 937 tonnes a year earlier. Year-to-date steel ingot production totalled 12 798 186 tonnes, down 4.2% from 13 352 995 tonnes for the same period the previous year.

Preliminary pig iron production totalled 800 000 tonnes in November, down 2.0% from 816 210 tonnes a year earlier. Year-to-date pig iron production totalled 8 421 379 tonnes, a decline of 5.2% from 8 880 320 tonnes for the same period the previous year.

Order the November 1986 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), available at the end of January. Contact: G.W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Sugar Sales

November 1986

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 88 549 270 kilograms for all types of sugar in November 1986, comprising 80 046 008 kilograms in domestic sales and 8 503 262 kilograms in export sales. The 1986 cumulative year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 965 874 832 kilograms: 910 578 209 kilograms in domestic sales and 55 296 623 kilograms in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 86 870 000 kilograms in November 1985, of which 79 298 000 kilograms were domestic sales and 7 572 000 kilograms were export sales. The 1985 cumulative year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar were 962 389 000 kilograms: 911 665 000 kilograms in domestic sales and 50 724 000 kilograms in export sales.

Order the November 1986 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$4/\$40), to be released the first week of January. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Annual Postcensal Estimates of Population, by Sex and Age, Canada, Provinces and Territories

June 1, 1986

The annual postcensal population estimates, as well as the components of population growth, by sex and age, for Canada, the provinces and the territories are now available on CANSIM: population by age group - matrices 6968-6980 and single year of age - table 470202, number of immigrants 470103, interprovincial migration, in-migrants, out-migrants and net migrants 470104, emigrants 470105, and deaths 470401. These data are also available in regional offices of Statistics Canada and will be published in catalogue 91-210.

Please note that these data are estimates and not 1986 Census counts.

Contact: Lise Champagne (613-991-2320), Demography Division, or the nearest regional office of Statistics Canada.

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

October 1986

Canadian chemical firms produced 82 216 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in October 1986, an increase of 4.0% from the 79 041 tonnes produced in October 1985. January to October 1986 production totalled 922 841 tonnes, up 17.8% from the level reached during the same period a year earlier.

Also available are figures on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 28 industrial chemicals for October 1986, along with corresponding cumulatives and 1985 data.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$5/\$50), to be released the week of December 22. Contact: Raj Sehdev (613-991-3513), Industry Division.

Exports by Commodities

October 1986

Commodity-country export trade statistics for October 1986 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3686-3713 and 3719.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Exports by Commodities* (65-004, \$50/\$500), available the last week of December. Contact: G. L. Blaney (613-990-9647), International Trade Division.

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Publications Released

**Shipments of Solid Fuel
Burning Heating Products,**
Quarter Ended September 1986
Catalogue number 25-002

(Canada: \$3/\$12; Other Countries: \$4/\$16)

Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes),
October 1986

Catalogue number 43-009

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Aviation in Canada: Historical and
Statistical Perspectives on Civil Aviation,**
Catalogue number 51-501E

(Canada: \$27; Other Countries: \$28.50)

Cable Television, 1985

Catalogue number 56-205

(Canada: \$22; Other Countries: \$23)

**Gross Domestic Product
by Industry, June 1986**

Catalogue number 61-005

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

Consumer Prices and Price Indexes,
July-September 1986

Catalogue number 62-010

(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries:
\$16.50/\$66)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, December 17, 1986

Major Releases

- | | |
|---|----------|
| Composite Leading Indicator, September 1986 | 2 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The leading indicator posted an increase of 0.3%, essentially the same as those recorded since June, putting the September level at 176.4 | |
| Recent Industry Trends in Employment: Canada and the Provinces, 1981-1985 | 4 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 1985, the service-producing industries were providing 70% of total employment in Canada | |

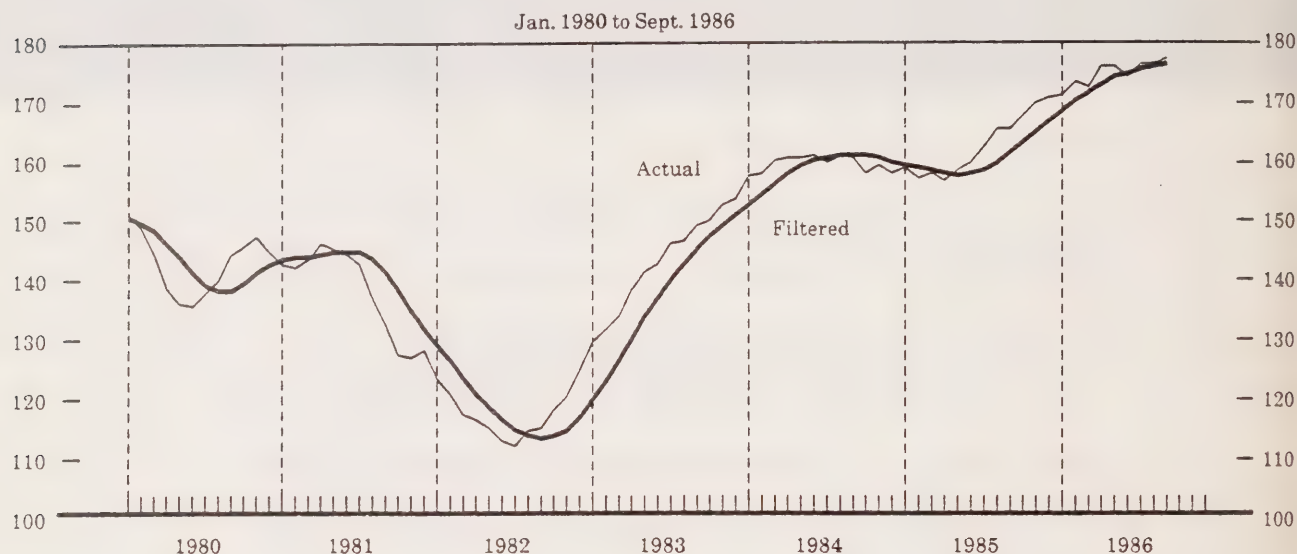
Data Availability Announcements

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Enrolment and Graduates of Community Colleges, 1985	6
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Publications Released

Major Releases

The Canadian Composite Leading Index (1971 = 100)



Composite Leading Indicator September 1986

The rate of growth of the composite leading indicator was stable in September, while industry output advanced 0.7% in the month. The filtered indicator posted an increase of 0.3%, essentially the same rate as those recorded since June, putting the September level at 176.4. The non-filtered level of the indicator went up by 0.6%, with increases for most components.

The household demand indexes continued to lead the advance in September, while the manufacturing indexes stabilized after de-

creasing in August. In particular, new orders for automobiles rose, following the recovery of sales over the summer.
(see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 161.

For further information on data published in this issue and the next release dates, contact G. Proulx (613-991-1789). For general information contact P. Cross (613-990-9162), International and Financial Economics Division.

Canadian Leading Indicators

	% change						Level
	Apr.	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Sept.
Composite Leading Index (1971 = 100)							
Filtered	0.79	0.69	0.42	0.38	0.28	0.27	176.44
Unfiltered	2.30	-0.20	-0.90	1.30	-0.20	0.60	177.32
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales	0.39	0.60	0.79	0.99	1.22	1.32	126,460 ⁴
New motor vehicle sales	-1.81	-2.29	-2.64	-1.08	-2.90	1.26	700,724 ⁴
Residential construction index¹	1.53	1.33	0.84	0.76	1.47	1.91	101.70
Manufacturing							
New orders - durable	0.02	-0.30	-0.99	-0.30	-1.05	-1.23	3,383 ⁵
Shipment to inventory ratio - (Finished goods ²)	0.008	0.004	-0.001	0.002	-0.001	-0.007	1.67
Average workweek (Hours)	-0.12	-0.09	-0.18	-0.21	-0.22	-0.15	38.57
Percentage change in price per unit labour cost ²	-0.05	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04
United States composite leading index (1972 = 100)	0.68	0.64	0.47	.46	0.37	0.29	178.98
TSE 300 stock price index (Excluding oil and gas)	3.46	3.37	2.81	1.53	0.70	-0.10	31.67
Money supply (M1) (\$1971)³	-1.03	-0.93	-0.64	-.31	-0.06	0.39	100.76 ⁵

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units), building permits (constant dollars) and mortgage loan approvals (numbers). Because of the unavailability of the actual level of mortgage loan approvals, a forecast was used in the computation of the residential index for the two last months.

² Difference from previous month.

³ Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

⁴ Thousands of 1971 dollars.

⁵ Millions of 1971 dollars.

Recent Industry Trends in Employment: Canada and the Provinces

1981-1985

Between 1981 and 1985, employment in the service-producing industries increased by over 7%. During the same period, employment in the goods-producing sector decreased by slightly less than 7%. By 1985, the service-producing sector was providing 70% of total employment in Canada, compared to 67% in 1981.

Not only did the industrial composition of employment change substantially at the national level during the four years from 1981 to 1985, but the pattern of industry changes varied from one province to the next. The November 1986 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001) contains an article entitled "Recent Industry Trends in Employment: Canada and the Provinces" which examines these changes from 1981 to 1985 at both the Canada and the provincial levels. Highlights from the article include:

- Substantial employment increases in the service-producing industries were posted in most provinces between 1981 and 1985, with Prince Edward Island leading at 17%. In the goods-producing sector, on the other hand, many of the provinces suffered severe employment declines, with Alberta recording the largest proportional decrease (-21%).
- As expected, strong employment growth in community, business and personal services between 1981 and 1985 occurred in all provinces, ranging from a low of 9% in British Columbia to a high of 19% in Prince Edward Island. Community, business and

personal services continued to rank as the largest employment industry. In fact, this group employed nearly one in every three Canadians in 1985, surpassing employment in the entire goods-producing sector (3.6 million compared to 3.3 million).

- Employment in manufacturing at the national level was reduced by 141,000 between 1981 and 1985. The decline was evident in most provinces, with Newfoundland experiencing the largest proportional decrease (-22%).
- Employment changes in construction varied widely among the provinces. In Alberta, employment in construction plummeted by 45% between 1981 and 1985 while in Nova Scotia it increased 12%.
- At the national level, agriculture was the only goods-producing industry which recovered from recessionary employment losses by 1985.
- There were decreases in total employment between 1981 and 1985 in both Alberta (2%) and British Columbia (3%). In British Columbia this was composed of a 15% loss in employment in the goods-producing industries and a small increase in the service-producing industries. Alberta, on the other hand, experienced larger percentage changes in both sectors (a 21% loss in the goods-producing industries and a 7% gain in the service-producing industries).

Order the November 1986 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$20/\$200), now available. Contact: Joanne Moloney (613-991-4626), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Farm Debt Outstanding at December 31, 1985 (Correction)

Farm debt outstanding at the end of 1985 was \$22.1 billion, 2% above the previous year's level of \$21.6 billion.

Data released on December 10, 1986 (\$23.1 billion) were incorrect. Data on farm debt held by provincial government agencies were for March 31, 1986 rather than December 31, 1985.

The corrected data are available on CANSIM: matrix 5678.

Order Supplement III of *Agriculture Economic Statistics* (21-603, series 86-003), scheduled for release in late December. Contact: George Beelen or May Holmes (613-990-8706), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Canadian Coal Production 1986

Estimates of Canadian coal production for 1986 indicate that both quantity and value will be lower than in 1985. Production of some 57.8 million tonnes (Mg) is expected, down 4.4%

from the 1985 level. The value of coal produced in 1986 is estimated at \$1.7 billion, a decrease of 7.0% from a year earlier.

Contact: Dave Madsen (613-991-3565), Industry Division.

Coal Production

	1985 Final		1986 Estimate	
	Mg	\$	Mg	\$
Nova Scotia	2,810,000	167,620,000	2,880,000	176,500,000
New Brunswick	557,000	31,600,000	480,000	26,700,000
Saskatchewan	9,672,000	108,475,000	8,270,000	100,000,000
Alberta				
- sub-bituminous	17,075,000	148,400,000	17,470,000	148,600,000
- bituminous	7,655,000	299,360,000	7,550,000	289,400,000
Total	24,730,000	447,760,000	25,020,000	438,000,000
British Columbia	22,667,000	1,089,675,000	21,150,000	974,800,000
Canada	60,436,000	1,845,130,000	57,800,000	1,716,000,000

Electric Power Statistics

September 1986

Highlights

Net generation of electric energy in Canada in September 1986 increased to 34 133 gigawatt hours (gwh), up 3.2% from the corresponding month last year. Exports decreased 9.9% to 3 473 gwh, while imports climbed to 301 gwh from 199 gwh.

Year-to-date figures to September 1986 show net generation at 332 626 gwh, up 2.1% over the same period a year earlier. Exports, at 29 227 gwh, were down 10.7% and imports, at 3 823 gwh, were up 83.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$8/\$80), available the fourth week of December. Contact: Dave Madsen (613-991-3565), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Enrolment and Graduates of Community Colleges

1985

Data on full-time and part-time enrolments (1985-86) and graduates (1984-85 academic year) of postsecondary programs of community colleges and related institutions are now available for all provinces.

Contact: T.M. Omiecinski or R. Lortie (613-991-1526/5), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Shipments of Office Furniture Products

Third Quarter 1986

For the quarter ending September 30, 1986, shipments of office furniture products totalled \$148.3 million, an increase of 17.9% from the \$125.8 million shipped during the same quarter the previous year.

Cumulative shipments for 1986 amounted to \$452.2 million, an increase of 23.6% from the \$365.7 million for the January to September period of 1985.

Manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products for the third quarter of 1986 are now available. Data for province of destination as well as exports are also available.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products* (35-006, \$5/\$20), to be released the week of December 22. Contact: Marie-Pierre Longtin (613-991-3518), Industry Division.

Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes

October 1986

Canadian manufacturers produced 5,234,657 phonograph records in October 1986, down 22.0% from the 6,385,038 produced a year earlier. Production of tapes decreased to 5,748,626 in October 1986, down 8.1% from 6,215,798 tapes in October 1985.

Year-to-date production of phonograph records totalled 40,145,543 - down 7.7% from the 43,256,677 records produced during the January to October 1985 period. Cumulative production of tapes increased 6.0% to 38,431,476 from 36,126,861 tapes during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2904.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada* (47-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of December 22. Contact: Don Grant (613-991-3518), Industry Division.

Footwear Statistics

October 1986

Canadian manufacturers produced 4,161,449 pairs of footwear in October 1986, a decrease of 3.8% from the 4,324,496^r (revised figure) pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for the January to October 1986 period totalled 37,397,761 pairs of footwear, down from 38,009,326^r pairs produced during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

Order the October issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of December 22. Contact: T. Raj Sehdev (613-991-3510), Industry Division.

Oils and Fats

October 1986

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in October 1986 totalled 49 681 tonnes, an increase of 2.5% from the 48 464 tonnes produced in September 1986. The 1986 cumulative year-to-date production totalled 471 124 tonnes, up 4.4% from the corresponding 1985 figure of 451 309^r (revised figure) tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 8 902 tonnes in October 1986, up from the 8 360 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date in 1986 were 78 337 tonnes, compared to the

cumulative sales of 83 286 tonnes in 1985. Sales of packaged salad oil decreased to 5 966 tonnes in October 1986 from 7 874 tonnes in September. The cumulative sales to date in 1986 were 54 772 tonnes, down from sales of 58 377 tonnes in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of December 22. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Railway Financial and Operating Statistics

August 1986

The seven major railways reported a combined net loss from operations of \$6.9 million in August 1986. Operating revenues of \$551.7 million were down \$25.4 million from the 1985 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were down 4.0% during the month. Freight train-kilometres registered a decrease of 6.8% while freight car-kilometres decreased by 6.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Railway Financial and Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$9.50/\$95), to be released the first week of January. Contact: the Rail Unit (613-990-6154), Transportation Division.

Publications Released

Food Industries – Cereal Grain Flour Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures
Catalogue number 32-250B1051
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5)

Food Industries – Biscuit Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures
Catalogue number 32-250B1071
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5)

Beverage and Tobacco Products Industries – Tobacco Products Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures
Catalogue number 32-251B1221
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5)

Rubber and Plastic Products Industries – Rubber Hose and Belting Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures
Catalogue number 33-250B1521
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5)

Clothing Industries – Foundation Garment Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures
Catalogue number 34-252B2496
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5)

Paper and Allied Products – Building Board Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures
Catalogue number 36-250B2714
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5)

The Consumer Price Index, November 1986
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)
Available December 19 at 7:00 a.m.

The Labour Force, November 1986
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21.50/\$215)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, December 18, 1986

Major Releases

Retail Trade, October 1986 2

- Retail sales totalled \$12.2 billion, up 9.1% from October 1985

Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products, January-September 1986 5

- Canada's rising trade deficit with overseas countries outstripped the trade surplus with the United States, resulting in a nine-month trade deficit of \$834 million, the first since 1981

Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics, Third Quarter 1986 8

- Property and casualty insurance companies reported an underwriting loss of \$101 million in the third quarter of 1986, down from a loss of \$224 million in the third quarter of 1985

Data Availability Announcement

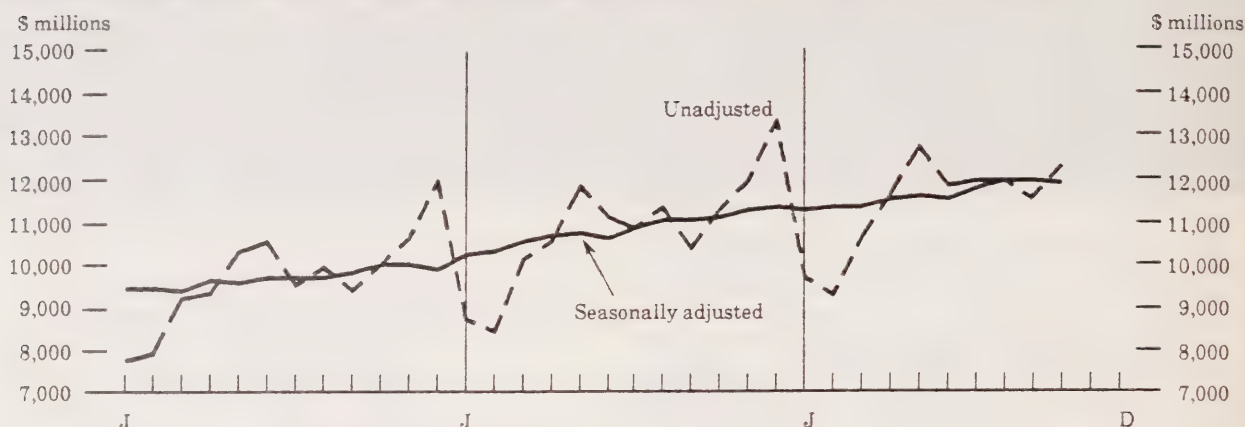
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Major Releases

Monthly Retail Trade, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1984-1986



Month-to-month Changes (seasonally adjusted)



Retail Trade

October 1986

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales totalled \$11,913 million in October 1986, a decline of 0.6% from the previous month's revised total of \$11,989 million. The decrease in October was predominantly attributable to a 4.5% decline in motor vehicle dealer sales.
- The 0.6% decrease in sales in October 1986 followed three months of growth averaging 1.4% on a monthly basis, further extending the trend of fluctuating but generally increasing sales observed since the beginning of 1986.
- Partly offsetting the impact of the 4.5% decrease in motor vehicle dealer sales were increases for department stores (\$23 million or 2.2%), grocery, confectionery and sundries stores (\$8 million or 1.3%) and all other food stores (\$7 million or 3.0%). The increase recorded by department stores in October followed two consecutive monthly declines. Sales by combination stores and service stations remained virtually unchanged in October.
- Excluding new and used motor vehicle dealers, retail trade actually increased by 0.4% in October 1986, following a marginal decline of 0.1% in September and an increase of 1.3% in August.
- On a provincial basis, retail sales declines in Ontario (\$33 million or -0.7%), Quebec (\$28 million or -0.9%), British Columbia (\$19 million or -1.5%) and Alberta (\$18 million or -1.5%) had the largest impact on the decrease at the national level.
(continued on page 3)

Unadjusted Sales

- Total retail trade for October 1986 rose 9.1% or \$1,023 million over the same month last year, totalling \$12,237 million. Cumulative retail sales for the first 10 months of 1986 amounted to \$113.0 billion, up 8.4% over the corresponding period in 1985.
- The two largest groups within retail trade recorded increases over October 1985 – food stores (+11.2%) and motor vehicle dealers (+10.2%). Department store sales, which totalled \$1,084 million in October 1986, were up 5.0% over the same month a year earlier. Service station sales declined for the seventh consecutive month, on a year-over-year basis, to total \$900 million, down 7.7% from the October 1985 level.
- On a provincial basis, most of the year-over-year growth registered in October 1986 was concentrated in Ontario (\$483

million or +11.3%), Quebec (\$276 million or +9.9%) and British Columbia (\$95 million or +7.8%). New Brunswick (+11.7%) and Saskatchewan (+8.9%) also posted significant gains.

- At the metropolitan level, the following sales gains were recorded: Toronto (+13.9%), Vancouver (+10.4%), Montreal (+8.1%) and Winnipeg (+6.4%). (see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2300-2304, 2306-2313, 2315-2317, 2320 and 2321.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$14/\$140), available the fourth week of January 1987. Contact: Lina Di Piéto (613-991-3551) or Maurice Massaad (613-990-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

Kind of business	Unadjusted Sales all stores				Seasonally adjusted Sales all stores				
	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986 ^r	Oct. 1986 ^p	Oct. '86/'85	July 1986 ^r	Aug. 1986 ^r	Sept. 1986 ^r	Oct. 1986 ^p	Oct. '86/ Sept. '86
	(millions of \$)			%	(millions of \$)				%
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	1,992.5	1,977.8	2,188.5	9.8	2,071.4	2,118.0	2,105.4	2,106.0	-
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	539.3	585.3	613.2	13.7	586.4	590.3	590.7	598.2	1.3
All other food stores	197.9	212.4	233.1	17.7	225.1	225.1	221.6	228.4	3.0
Department stores	1,031.7	1,020.7	1,084.1	5.0	1,049.0	1,047.0	1,039.1	1,062.1	2.2
General merchandise stores	267.8	253.0	283.1	5.7	237.0	236.6	243.6	243.4	-0.1
General stores	170.4	173.5	182.6	7.1	172.1	171.3	172.6	175.2	1.5
Variety stores	103.6	95.4	97.7	-5.7	103.5	101.2	100.1	100.9	0.8
Motor vehicle dealers	2,330.3	2,400.4	2,569.8	10.2	2,482.3	2,476.0	2,629.0	2,509.8	-4.5
Used car dealers	57.1	70.6	75.5	32.2	64.6	65.4	69.9	72.0	3.0
Service stations	974.9	851.5	899.6	-7.7	882.7	883.1	868.9	869.1	-
Garages	131.7	135.4	144.6	9.7	133.5	133.1	136.5	134.2	-1.7
Automotive parts and accessories stores	237.1	252.3	261.2	10.1	244.2	257.0	264.1	257.1	-2.6
Men's clothing stores	113.6	117.5	125.4	10.4	116.5	119.7	121.1	118.8	-1.9
Women's clothing stores	252.3	281.1	279.3	10.6	248.6	266.2	262.7	264.2	0.5
Family clothing stores	162.3	187.3	184.4	13.6	172.2	177.7	178.3	179.5	0.7
Specialty shoe stores	20.8	23.0	22.7	9.5	19.6	20.7	20.4	20.1	-1.7
Family shoe stores	98.9	104.3	110.5	11.7	98.0	101.1	98.3	97.5	-0.8
Hardware stores	98.4	115.5	120.1	22.1	116.1	114.4	113.6	117.0	3.0
Household furniture stores	138.9	152.4	167.2	20.3	144.1	146.7	151.4	157.2	3.9
Household appliance stores	49.8	50.9	51.2	2.7	49.0	49.9	49.3	47.7	-3.2
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	109.2	113.4	121.7	11.4	111.9	113.4	112.5	111.7	-0.7
Pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores	473.5	495.0	525.0	10.8	500.8	505.7	512.6	513.7	0.2
Book and stationery stores	58.7	63.1	62.6	6.6	64.9	66.2	65.3	66.8	2.3
Florists	34.1	37.3	39.9	16.9	45.6	44.5	45.0	45.4	1.0
Jewellery stores	66.5	70.8	78.4	17.8	88.0	88.4	90.0	91.5	1.7
Sporting goods and accessories stores	128.0	157.6	142.8	11.5	174.6	175.3	176.6	177.2	0.4
Personal accessories stores	141.1	169.2	165.7	17.4	165.2	167.5	174.7	173.3	-0.8
All other stores	1,233.5	1,334.4	1,407.0	14.0	1,356.0	1,378.2	1,375.5	1,374.9	-
All stores - Total	11,213.8	11,501.2	12,236.9	9.1	11,723.1	11,839.7	11,988.9	11,912.8	-0.6

^p Preliminary.

^r Revised.

- Nil or zero.

Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products

January-September 1986

Canada's rising trade deficit with overseas countries outstripped the trade surplus with the United States, resulting in a nine-month trade deficit of \$834 million, the first since 1981.

Trade with the United States, Reconciled Basis (Table 1)

Canada posted a \$2.9 billion trade surplus in automotive products with the United States during the first nine months of 1986, down \$200 million from the same period last year.

Exports continued to increase, although at a slower rate, reaching a new high of \$25.5 billion, up \$803 million (+3.3%) from 1985. Increased car exports accounted for virtually all of the rise (\$765 million). Small advances were recorded for trucks, other motor vehicles and tires and tubes, softened by declining exports of parts.

Imports advanced \$1.0 billion (+4.6%) to a record \$22.6 billion. Sizeable gains were recorded for parts (\$474 million), cars (\$417 million), and trucks and other motor vehicles (\$151 million).

Trade with Overseas Countries, Customs Basis (Table 2)

Canada's trade deficit with overseas countries continued to grow and reached the record level of \$3.7 billion, offsetting Canada's trade surplus with the United States.

The increase in the deficit was due to a surge in imports, rising \$924 million from 1985 (+26.9%) to \$4.4 billion. Advances were posted for all import commodities, most notably for cars (\$578 million), accounting for 63% of the rise. Other gains were recorded for parts (\$209 million) and trucks and other motor vehicles (\$133 million).

Total exports advanced \$131 million (+25.4%) to \$646 million. The gain was concentrated in parts (\$87 million) and re-exports (\$40 million).

(continued on page 6)

Note to Data Users

Canada-United States trade in automotive products, shown in this special release, is measured by comparing the import statistics of each country. U.S. statistics on imports from Canada (converted to Canadian dollars) are used to represent Canadian exports because this enables a more exact comparison of the two trade flows. This greater exactness results from several factors. Customs revenue is collected on the basis of import documentation and consequently, the filing and scrutiny of import documents is more rigorous. The use of Customs tariff along with the commodity code allows assignment of the trade of certain commodities to the automotive sector. Examples of such commodities are tires, hardware, fabric, glass, metal materials, lighting fixtures, ignition equipment, etc., which may or may not be related to production of automobiles.

As a result, the data in this release, for automotive trade with the U.S. differ significantly from data released in all other Statistics Canada trade reports such as the *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P) and the monthly *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001). Data in these trade reports give statistics by commodity which can serve as an approximation of automotive trade; however, they should not be expected to agree precisely with this release.

The data published in Table 1 of this release also appear in the Annual Report of the President to the (U.S.) Congress on the operation of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965, and are accepted in both countries as the official measure of trade in automotive products.

Exports to all countries except the United States are measured using Canadian export statistics, and not the counterpart country import statistics.

Source of Passenger Automobile Imports (Table 3)

During the first nine months of 1986, 820,900 passenger cars were imported, a 4.2% rise from 1985. Market shares have remained stable since last year with the United States capturing 66% of the import market and overseas countries 34%. Within overseas countries, changing import shares were reflected for Japan (+1.6%) and "Other Countries" (-1.1%).

The average price of passenger cars increased 7.4% from the year-earlier level. Price of imports from the United States posted a modest 2.6% rise. But imports from overseas countries had a price increase of 24%.

The average price is derived by dividing the total value by the total number of units. Increases in average price may therefore reflect changes in the size and type of cars imported, changes in exchange rates, as well as inflationary price increases.
(see tables on page 7)

Contact: G. Blaney (613-990-9647), Trade Information Unit, or R. Schipizky (613-990-9786), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

Canada-United States Trade in Automotive Products, Reconciled Basis¹ (Table 1)

First nine months 1985 and 1986

	Annual		First nine months		Change between the first nine months of	
	1984	1985	1985	1986	1985	1986
	(millions of dollars - Canadian)				(%)	
Exports - (United States imports from Canada)						
Cars	13,085	15,277	10,908	11,673	765	7.0
Trucks and other motor vehicles	5,880	6,422	4,673	4,723	50	1.1
Parts	10,287	11,512	8,634	8,580	-54	-0.6
Tires and tubes	598	592	442	484	42	9.5
Total	29,850	33,803	24,657	25,460	803	3.3
Imports - (Canadian imports from the U.S.)						
Cars	6,085	8,566	6,462	6,879	417	6.5
Trucks and other motor vehicles	2,039	2,570	1,890	2,041	151	8.0
Parts	15,446	17,438	13,017	13,491	474	3.6
Tires and tubes	345	264	211	172	-39	-18.5
Total	23,915	28,838	21,580	22,583	1,003	4.6
Balance						
Cars	7,000	6,711	4,446	4,794	348	
Trucks and other motor vehicles	3,841	3,852	2,783	2,682	-101	
Parts	-5,159	-5,926	-4,383	-4,911	-528	
Tires and tubes	253	328	231	312	81	
Total	5,935	4,965	3,077	2,877	-200	
Excluded: adjustments to values of imported parts for special tooling charges.	417	454	319	416		

¹ Refer to "Notes to Data Users".

Canada-Overseas Countries Trade in Automotive Products, Customs Basis (Table 2)
First nine months 1985 and 1986

	Annual		First nine months		Change between the first nine months of	
	1984	1985	1985	1986	1985	1986
(millions of dollars - Canadian)						(%)
Domestic Exports						
Cars	189	39	32	27	-5	-15.6
Trucks and other motor vehicles	144	177	130	139	9	6.9
Parts	280	307	220	307	87	39.5
Tires and tubes	30	45	33	33	0	0.0
Re-exports	168	134	100	140	40	40.0
Total Canadian Exports	811	702	515	646	131	25.4
Imports						
Cars	1,805	2,726	1,897	2,475	578	30.5
Trucks and other motor vehicles	372	381	281	414	133	47.3
Parts	1,328	1,459	1,091	1,300	209	19.2
Tires and tubes	207	207	162	166	4	2.5
Total Canadian Imports	3,712	4,773	3,431	4,355	924	26.9
Balance						
Cars	-1,616	-2,687	-1,865	-2,448	-583	
Trucks and other motor vehicles	-228	-204	-151	-275	-124	
Parts	-1,048	-1,152	-871	-993	-122	
Tires and tubes	-177	-162	-129	-133	-4	
Re-exports	168	134	100	140	40	
Total	-2,901	-4,071	-2,916	-3,709	-793	

Canadian Passenger Car Imports, Customs Basis (Table 3)
First nine months of 1985 and 1986

	Number of units				Import share		Average price		Change		Exchange rate ¹
	1985	1986	1986/ 1985	1986/ 1985	1985	1986	1985	1986	1986/ 1985	1986/ 1985	
	('000)	('000)	('000)	%	%	%	\$	\$	%	%	
First nine months											
United States	521.7	541.5	19.7	3.8	66.2	66.0	12,385	12,704	2.6	1.9	
Overseas countries	265.8	279.5	13.6	5.1	33.8	34.0	7,136	8,858	24.1	-	
Japan	152.9	172.1	19.1	12.5	19.4	21.0	6,683	8,502	27.2	58.3	
West Germany	31.1	34.9	3.9	12.4	3.9	4.3	11,456	14,495	26.5	46.2	
United Kingdom	1.1	1.6	0.5	48.3	0.1	0.2	27,097	29,791	9.9	21.4	
France	6.2	2.0	-4.2	-67.3	0.8	0.2	5,993	7,199	20.1	38.2	
Sweden	3.6	4.6	1.1	30.6	0.5	0.6	14,125	14,875	5.3	28.1	
Italy	0.9	0.1	-0.9	-92.4	0.1	0.0	6,171	54,861	789.1	36.5	
Other countries	70.0	64.1	-5.9	-8.4	8.9	7.8	5,670	5,796	2.2	-	
All countries	787.6	820.9	33.4	4.2	100.0	100.0	10,613	11,395	7.4	21.9	

¹ Minus sign (-) indicates depreciation of the value of the currency of the country against the Canadian dollar. Rate for all countries is the rate against the Canadian dollar of the SDR (Special Drawing Rights), a weighted average of 16 world currencies, by the International Monetary Fund.

- Nil or zero.

Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics

Third Quarter 1986

Property and casualty insurance companies reported underwriting losses of \$101 million in the third quarter of 1986. This compares with losses of \$74 million in the previous quarter and \$224 million in the third quarter of 1985.

Net investment income was \$376 million in the third quarter of 1986, compared with \$376 million in the previous quarter and \$326 million in the third quarter of 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3797-3809, 3815, 3820, 3834-3845, 3849, 3857-3859 and 3883-3886.

Order the Third Quarter 1986 issue of *Financial Institutions* (61-006, \$40/\$160), available towards the end of January 1987.

Contact: Robert Moreau (613-991-2677) or Garry Somers (613-991-2669), Financial Institutions Section, Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Financial Institutions

Third Quarter 1986

	Third quarter 1986	Change from previous quarter	Change from same period a year earlier	
		(millions of dollars)		%
Trust companies				
Mortgages	42,998	1,926	6,001	16.6
Total assets	74,940	1,954	9,434	15.0
Deposits	65,092	1,097	8,071	14.5
Mortgage companies				
Mortgages	46,682	3,636	7,449	18.1
Total assets	56,049	4,767	8,031	15.5
Deposits	37,405	3,074	8,937	28.5
Financial corporations				
Retail sales financing:				
Industrial and commercial	4,041	191	783	22.9
Consumer	5,322	384	1,324	28.9
Wholesale financing	3,580	-416	753	24.6
Personal loans	750	15	-88	10.8
Total assets	18,837	1,169	3,098	18.5
Finance leasing corporations				
Lease contracts outstanding	3,328	159	442	14.7
Total assets	3,920	189	608	17.8
Investment funds				
Total assets:				
Cost	19,105	1,618	6,470	56.6
Market	21,904	1,116	8,571	64.3
Total portfolio:				
Cost	18,109	1,581	5,960	54.4
Market	20,908	1,078	8,049	62.6
Property and casualty Insurance companies				
Net premiums earned	2,546	146	478	23.1
Underwriting gains	-101	-27	123	.
Total assets	20,885	1,054	2,868	16.2

... figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Data Availability Announcement

Steel Ingots

Week Ending December 13, 1986

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending December 13, 1986 totalled 287 192 tonnes, an increase of 1.4% from the preceding week's total of 283 102 tonnes but down 0.8% from the year-earlier level of 289 417 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1986 was 13 328 037 tonnes, a decrease of 4.1% from 13 895 498 tonnes for the same period in 1985.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515),
Industry Division.

Publication Released

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**The
Daily**

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 19, 1986

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Major Releases

Consumer Price Index

November 1986

National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada advanced by 0.5% between October and November attaining a level of 134.7 (1981=100). The increase in November was the same as for the month of October. Six of the seven major component indexes posted gains but the housing index remained unchanged. A large part of the overall increase was explained by advances in the transportation (1.6%) and the food (0.6%) indexes.

The seasonally adjusted all-items index rose by 0.6% in November following an increase of 0.4% in October.

The year-to-year change in the CPI between November 1985 and November 1986 was 4.5%, up marginally from the 4.4% posted in the 12-month period ending in October and up from the average of 12-month increases recorded in the first 10 months of 1986 (4.1%). The compounded annual rate of change based on the seasonally adjusted levels over the latest three month period from August to November was 4.9%, up from the compounded rate of 4.0% for the period ending October but still below the 5.3% for the period ending September.

Food

Between October and November, the food index advanced by 0.6%, a slightly higher rate than the increase of 0.4% reported in October. This increase was due to advances in both the index for food purchased from stores which rose 0.7%, following an increase of 0.4% in October and food purchased from restaurants which rose 0.4% compared to an increase of 0.6% in October.

The 0.7% gain posted for food purchased from stores resulted largely from higher prices for meat, fish, and dairy products; fresh vegetables; and bakery and other cereal products. Notable seasonal increases in fresh vegetables included tomatoes (36.4%), celery (27.0%), and cucumbers (16.1%). Fresh fruit prices declined by 7.5% as increased prices for some imported fruits such as pears (up 21.5%) were more than

offset by a cyclical decline in other imported fruits such as grapefruit (-34.0%), bananas (-7.1%), and oranges (-5.3%). Other indexes within the food group which fell during the month included soft drinks (-5.6%), fats and oils (-3.1%), sugar and sugar preparations (-1.8%), and coffee and tea (-0.5%).

Over the 12-month period, November 1985 to November 1986, the food index advanced by 8.1% compared to the increase of 7.9% recorded in October. Increases of 9.1% in the index for food purchased from stores and 5.3% in the index for food purchased from restaurants accounted for the latest year-to-year rise in the food index.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index increased by 0.4% in November compared to 0.6% in October. The bulk of the increase was attributable to advances of 1.6% in the transportation index, 0.6% in the clothing index, and 0.5% in the index for tobacco products and alcoholic beverages. The housing index, which remained unchanged, had a strong moderating effect on the overall upward trend.

Following three months without an increase, the transportation index rose by 1.6% in November. After adjustments for quality changes, new automobile prices rose 3.2%, with the introduction of new car models for 1987. Gasoline prices rose by 2.0% in November but compared to November 1985 have declined by 19.5%. The public transportation index, which declined 0.2%, included a decrease of 0.5% for air fares (attributable to seasonally lower Trans-Atlantic fares).

The housing index remained unchanged for November. The shelter index fell by 0.1%. Although new housing prices, rental rates, and homeowners' insurance premiums increased, these gains were offset by a sharp decrease in hotel and motel rates due principally to large declines in rates in Vancouver after the termination of Expo 86. The decrease in the shelter index was balanced by increases of 0.3% in the household operation index and 0.8% in the household furnishings index.

(continued on page 4)

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada (1981 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change November 1986 from	
	November 1986	October 1986	November 1985	October 1986	November 1985
All-items	134.7	134.0	128.9	0.5	4.5
Food	130.1	129.3	120.4	0.6	8.1
All-items excluding food	136.0	135.4	131.3	0.4	3.6
Housing	134.7	134.7	130.5	0.0	3.2
Clothing	120.5	119.8	117.3	0.6	2.7
Transportation	135.9	133.7	134.0	1.6	1.4
Health and personal care	135.0	134.5	129.4	0.4	4.3
Recreation, reading and education	133.2	133.0	126.8	0.2	5.0
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	176.7	175.8	160.7	0.5	10.0
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	74.2	74.6	77.6		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	319.1				

Led by increases of 0.9% in men's clothing, 0.6% in women's clothing, and 1.6% in clothing materials, notions and services, the clothing index posted a 0.6% rise. The overall gain was moderated by declines in both girls' and boys' wear which were dominated by special promotions across the country.

Manufacturers' price increases for cigarettes and general increases in alcoholic beverages were responsible for the rise of 0.5% in the index for tobacco products and alcoholic beverages.

Smaller contributions to the upward pressure on the all-items excluding food index came from a gain of 0.4% for the health and personal care index and 0.2% for the recreation, reading and education index. Notable increases in the former index included eyeglasses, oral hygiene products and personal deodorants. The increase in the recreation, reading and education index was largely attributable to a gain of 3.1% in the cost of magazines and periodicals.

Over the 12-month period, November 1985 to November 1986, the all-items excluding food index rose by 3.6%, up marginally from the 3.5% posted for the previous 12-month period ending in October.

Goods and Services

The goods index posted an upward movement of 0.8% in November compared to an increase of 0.2% in October while the services index rose by 0.1%, a sharp deceleration compared to the 0.9% increase registered in October. Between November 1985 and November 1986, the goods index rose by 3.8%, maintaining a lower rate of increase compared to the 5.3% year-over-year rise recorded by the services index.

City Highlights

Between October and November, changes in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPI's are published ranged from a drop of 0.2% in Calgary to an increase of 0.9% recorded in Montréal. The lower than average change in Calgary resulted from declines in food and shelter costs. In Montréal, the higher than average increase was due mainly to generally higher food and transportation costs.

Between November 1985 and November 1986, movements in the all-items indexes for cities ranged between 1.5% for Victoria and 5.6% for Montréal.

(continued on page 5)

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

St. John's

The all-items index rose marginally (0.1%), mainly reflecting increased costs relating to transportation (especially for new cars, gasoline and vehicle maintenance and repairs), rented accommodation, recreation and reading. Higher prices for cigarettes, non-prescribed medicines and personal care services were also noted. Largely offsetting these advances were lower prices for clothing and personal care supplies, decreased household operation costs and lower overall food prices. The decline in the food index reflected lower prices for beef, pork, bacon, cereal products, fresh fruit, margarine, sugar and coffee. Since November 1985, the All-items index has risen 2.6%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The all-items index rose 0.3% mainly as a result of higher prices for new cars, gasoline and vehicle maintenance and repairs, combined with price advances for cigarettes, clothing services and rented accommodation. Food prices also exerted a significant upward pressure, as higher prices for beef, prepared meats, dairy products, cereal and bakery products and fresh vegetables were only partly offset by lower prices for fresh fruit and poultry. Decreased electricity charges and lower prices for clothing, non-prescribed medicines, household furnishings and traveller accommodation had a dampening effect. Since November 1985, the all-items index has risen 2.3%.

Halifax

Higher prices for new cars, increased gasoline prices and higher vehicle maintenance and repair costs were among the main contributing factors in the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Other notable price increases were observed for cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, personal care supplies, rented accommodation and household furnishings and equipment. Food prices advanced overall, as higher prices for beef, cereal products and fresh vegetables were only partly

offset by lower prices for pork and fresh fruit. Clothing prices declined, as did the costs of owned and traveller accommodation. Since November 1985, the all-items index has risen 4.0%.

Saint John

Price advances for new cars, gasoline and vehicle maintenance and repairs, increased household operating costs and higher overall food prices explained most of the 0.6% rise in the all-items index. The advance in the food index mainly reflected higher prices for poultry, cereal and bakery products, dairy products and fresh vegetables, partly offset by lower prices for fresh fruit. Also exerting an upward pressure were increased costs for rented and owned accommodation, gasoline and vehicle maintenance and repairs. Prices for clothing and traveller accommodation declined. Since November 1985, the all-items index has risen 3.1%.

Quebec City

The advance of 0.7% in the all-items index was largely the result of higher prices for beef, fresh vegetables, new cars and gasoline. Other notable price increases were observed for personal care supplies, vehicle maintenance and repairs and fuel oil, as well as for men's and women's wear and rented and owned accommodation. Declines were noted in traveller accommodation costs and in the prices of chicken and fresh fruit. Since November 1985, the all-items index has risen 5.3%.

Montréal

The main factors contributing to the 0.9% rise in the all-items index were higher prices for new cars, gasoline, fuel oil and clothing, increased charges for rented and owned accommodation and higher overall food prices (most notably for beef and fresh vegetables). Declines in traveller accommodation costs and in prices for fresh fruit and poultry helped to moderate the monthly increase. Since November 1985, the all-items index has risen 5.6%.

(continued on page 6)

Ottawa

Higher costs relating to transportation (most notably new cars, gasoline and vehicle maintenance and repairs) and clothing (especially men's and women's wear and clothing services) explained a large part of the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. The housing component declined marginally, as lower prices for fuel oil and traveller accommodation more than offset higher prices for rented and owned accommodation and increased costs for household furnishings and equipment. Food prices were up on average, due mainly to higher prices for fish, dairy products, bakery products and fresh vegetables, offset partially by lower prices for pork, chicken, cured meats, fresh fruit and soft drinks. Higher prices for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises were also noted. Since November 1985, the all-items index has risen 4.1%.

Toronto

The 0.7% rise in the all-items index was largely explained by increased transportation costs (particularly for new cars, gasoline and vehicle maintenance and repairs), higher clothing prices, and increased housing charges (notably for rented and owned accommodation and for household furnishings and equipment, partly offset by decreased charges for traveller accommodation). Food prices advanced, as higher prices for beef, fresh vegetables and restaurant meals were only partly offset by lower prices for pork, cured meats, fresh fruit and soft drinks. Higher prices were also noted for personal care services, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Since November 1985, the all-items index has risen 5.5%.

Thunder Bay

Higher prices for new cars and gasoline, increased costs for household furnishings and equipment and higher prices for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises explained most of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Partly offsetting these advances were lower clothing prices and decreased traveller accommodation costs. Food prices also declined, as lower prices for pork, fresh fruit and soft drinks more than offset higher prices for beef,

turkey, prepared meats and fresh vegetables. Since November 1985, the all-items index has risen 3.4%.

Winnipeg

Higher food prices and increased costs for new cars, rented and owned accommodation and household furnishings and equipment accounted for most of the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. The rise in the food index mainly reflected higher prices for beef, prepared meats, cereal and bakery products, fresh produce and restaurant meals. Declines were noted in the cost of fuel oil, traveller accommodation, non-prescribed medicines and men's wear. Since November 1985, the all-items index has risen 4.8%.

Regina

The all-items index rose 0.5% mainly reflecting higher prices for new cars and food (especially for beef, chicken, bakery products and fresh vegetables), as well as increased costs for rented and owned accommodation and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment. Gasoline and clothing prices declined, as did the cost of traveller accommodation. Since November 1985, the all-items index has risen 2.4%.

Saskatoon

The all-items index rose 0.2%, with higher food prices and increased transportation costs exerting the greatest upward impact. The rise in the food index mainly reflected higher prices for beef, poultry, fish, fresh vegetables, cereal and bakery products and restaurant meals. The transportation index advanced as a result of higher prices for new cars. Other notable increases were observed in the cost of personal care and clothing services, alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises, rented and owned accommodation and household furnishings and equipment. Lower prices for traveller accommodation, men's wear, and non-prescribed medicines had a dampening effect on the overall increase. Since November 1985, the all-items index has risen 4.0%.

(continued on page 7)

Edmonton

The all-items index declined marginally (0.1%). Among those factors contributing a downward influence were decreased charges for traveller accommodation, lower prices for clothing and gasoline and decreased costs for natural gas, furniture and household textiles. Declines were also noted in charges for eye care and personal care supplies. Partly offsetting these declines were higher food prices, increased charges for rented and owned accommodation and higher prices for new cars, household equipment, cigarettes and beer served in licensed premises. The rise in the food index mainly reflected higher prices for beef, turkey, fish, dairy products, eggs, cereal and bakery products, fresh vegetables and soft drinks. Also exerting an upward impact were increased reading costs and higher charges for clothing services and for vehicle maintenance and repairs. Since November 1985, the all-items index has risen 3.2%.

Calgary

The all-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in the indexes for food, housing and clothing. Within the food component, lower prices for beef, pork, chicken, bacon and fresh fruit more than offset higher prices for fish, dairy products, cereal and bakery products and fresh vegetables. The housing index reflected declines in traveller accommodation charges, household operating expenses, natural gas charges and prices for furniture and household equipment, only partially offset by higher charges for rented accommodation. Among those factors contributing an upward influence on the all-items index were higher prices for new cars and personal care supplies, increased reading and recreation expenses and higher prices for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Since November 1985, the all-items index has risen 3.4%.

Vancouver

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index due to a number of offsetting factors. Among those factors contributing an upward influence were price increases for new cars, gasoline and vehicle maintenance and repairs, increased costs for rented accommodation and household furnishings and equipment, and price advances for men's and women's wear, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. Other notable advances were observed in charges relating to clothing services, eye care and reading. Completely offsetting these increases were lower traveller accommodation costs and decreased charges for personal care supplies and owned accommodation. The food index remained unchanged overall. Since November 1985, the all-items index has risen 3.2%.

Victoria

The all-items index rose marginally (0.1%), with most of the upward impact originating from higher prices for new cars, gasoline and food (the latter due mainly to higher prices for beef, pork, prepared meats, bread, cereal products and fresh vegetables). Other significant price increases were observed for clothing, cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, non-prescribed medicines and household furnishings and equipment. Declines in charges for owned and traveller accommodation and decreased prices for personal care supplies had a considerable dampening effect. Since November 1985, the all-items index has risen 1.5%.
(see tables on pages 8 and 9)

Available on CANSIM: Matrices 1922-1940.

Order the November 1986 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8/\$80), or contact Sandra Shadlock (613-990-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
St. John's								
Nov. 1986 index	132.6	120.4	132.4	126.7	135.2	133.4	131.3	177.4
% change from Oct. 1986	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.1
% change from Nov. 1985	2.6	7.8	-1.0	2.1	1.7	3.4	3.9	7.7
Charlottetown/Summerside								
Nov. 1986 index	128.3	120.7	125.7	116.3	128.9	136.3	136.8	177.5
% change from Oct. 1986	0.3	0.7	0.0	-0.3	1.4	-0.3	0.1	0.3
% change from Nov. 1985	2.3	6.7	-1.1	0.6	-0.7	3.5	5.2	13.8
Halifax								
Nov. 1986 index	133.6	119.9	135.3	116.9	136.7	140.3	139.1	180.5
% change from Oct. 1986	0.5	0.6	0.0	-1.1	2.2	0.9	0.1	1.2
% change from Nov. 1985	4.0	8.5	1.4	-0.3	3.0	2.7	4.6	13.2
Saint John								
Nov. 1986 index	133.7	127.0	137.5	116.2	130.9	131.0	137.7	179.4
% change from Oct. 1986	0.6	1.4	0.2	-1.1	1.9	0.4	0.1	0.1
% change from Nov. 1985	3.1	12.0	0.6	1.0	-3.6	4.6	5.8	8.4
Quebec City								
Nov. 1986 index	137.1	132.9	139.9	121.5	136.4	136.7	125.4	181.2
% change from Oct. 1986	0.7	1.4	0.1	0.5	1.7	1.1	0.2	0.2
% change from Nov. 1985	5.3	10.8	3.3	2.4	0.7	5.2	5.0	13.1
Montreal								
Nov. 1986 index	137.3	133.1	138.1	120.7	141.6	134.4	129.7	182.8
% change from Oct. 1986	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.5	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.4
% change from Nov. 1985	5.6	10.7	3.6	3.6	3.2	4.1	4.6	12.2
Ottawa								
Nov. 1986 index	135.4	127.5	139.1	121.2	137.7	134.4	131.3	172.8
% change from Oct. 1986	0.3	0.3	-0.1	0.9	1.4	-0.1	0.2	0.4
% change from Nov. 1985	4.1	8.5	2.0	2.8	2.5	4.0	5.4	8.0
Toronto								
Nov. 1986 index	137.5	132.8	138.5	123.9	139.9	138.9	134.2	175.7
% change from Oct. 1986	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.3	1.8	0.7	0.1	0.6
% change from Nov. 1985	5.5	6.9	5.6	3.3	3.8	5.7	5.2	8.5
Thunder Bay								
Nov. 1986 index	134.1	128.7	135.0	118.6	135.1	138.0	131.5	168.5
% change from Oct. 1986	0.2	-0.6	0.0	-0.3	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.8
% change from Nov. 1985	3.4	5.6	2.0	1.7	2.1	5.1	4.7	6.6
Winnipeg								
Nov. 1986 index	133.2	124.2	136.1	118.7	130.9	130.0	136.1	184.4
% change from Oct. 1986	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	-0.2
% change from Nov. 1985	4.8	7.7	3.7	2.3	1.6	3.6	5.1	12.8

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres (continued)

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
Regina								
Nov. 1986 index	130.0	120.5	136.2	115.0	121.3	136.1	131.5	171.4
% change from Oct. 1986	0.5	1.3	0.4	-0.5	1.1	0.4	-0.1	0.5
% change from Nov. 1985	2.4	1.7	2.7	-2.0	-0.7	3.5	3.9	12.0
Saskatoon								
Nov. 1986 index	131.3	121.1	135.0	118.8	127.5	132.8	134.1	167.6
% change from Oct. 1986	0.2	0.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.5
% change from Nov. 1985	4.0	6.3	4.0	-2.1	0.7	3.2	6.1	10.6
Edmonton								
Nov. 1986 index	129.2	130.1	123.0	116.6	132.9	136.0	130.6	177.5
% change from Oct. 1986	-0.1	0.5	-0.5	-0.3	0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.3
% change from Nov. 1985	3.2	7.5	1.7	1.0	0.6	3.4	3.7	9.0
Calgary								
Nov. 1986 index	129.1	129.2	123.0	112.8	135.5	139.7	131.4	174.1
% change from Oct. 1986	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.3
% change from Nov. 1985	3.4	7.1	2.1	0.9	0.4	3.6	4.6	9.6
Vancouver								
Nov. 1986 index	130.7	129.0	124.8	121.4	134.4	131.1	141.0	166.5
% change from Oct. 1986	0.0	0.0	-1.0	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.8
% change from Nov. 1985	3.2	6.9	1.3	2.5	-0.7	4.0	5.9	10.3
Victoria²								
Nov. 1986 index	104.4	106.7	100.2	105.0	102.4	104.7	108.5	121.5
% change from Oct. 1986	0.1	0.7	-0.8	0.6	1.4	-0.4	0.0	1.1
% change from Nov. 1985	1.5	4.8	-0.6	2.9	-3.5	1.6	4.6	9.4

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 24 of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$15/\$60).

² December 1984=100.

Income Estimates for Subprovincial Areas

1983

In 1983, money income before tax averaged \$12,080 per person in Canada. With taxes averaging \$1,888 per capita, income after taxes was reduced to \$10,192 per person nationally. In census metropolitan areas (CMAs), per capita money income before tax ranged from \$9,876 in Chicoutimi-Jonquière to \$15,869 in Ottawa. Per capita money income data, before tax, in other CMAs include \$12,391 (Halifax), \$11,995 (Montréal), \$15,515 (Toronto), \$15,346 (Calgary) and \$14,431 (Vancouver).

The report *Income Estimates for Subprovincial Areas, 1983* presents money income and personal income data on an aggregate and per capita basis for counties or census divisions, and for subprovincial regions. Included also are data for census metropolitan areas. Money income encompasses such items as employment income, investment income and government transfer payments. Personal income, included in this publication for the first time, is a broader concept derived from the System of National Accounts which includes certain non-monetary income items such as income in kind, supplementary labour income (e.g., employers' contributions to pension plans), imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings, and grants to post-secondary institutions.

The report also shows that:

- At \$12,080, money income for Canada on a per capita basis was 11% lower than per capita personal income (\$13,530) in 1983. The effective tax rate pertaining to money income was 15.6% at the national level; the comparable measure related to personal income, that is, the direct tax rate, was 19.9% that year. (In addition to federal and provincial income taxes, which are used to calculate the effective tax rate, direct taxes include such items as unemployment insurance premiums, contributions to workers' compensation and government-sponsored pension plans.)
- Although money income averaged 89% of personal income across Canada, this proportion ranged from a low of 84% in Newfoundland to a high of 93% in Manitoba. By Census Metropolitan Area (CMA), the lowest and highest proportions were 86% in Hull and 92% in Victoria, respectively.
- Nationally, net income from self-employment accounted for an average 8% of all employment-generated income, the balance being accounted for by wages and salaries. Subprovincial regions showing a relatively high proportion of self-employment income include Swift Current - Moose Jaw (32%), South Central Manitoba (28%), Southwestern Manitoba (23%) and a few other regions in the Prairie Provinces. Some of the lowest ratios of self-employment income to total employment-generated income were found in the following CMAs: Edmonton and Oshawa (4%) and Hull (5%).
- Government transfer payments as a percentage of total money income were highest in Newfoundland (25%) and lowest in Ontario (11%), compared to a national average of 14%. In Ontario, transfer payments were relatively low in the CMAs of Ottawa (9%), Toronto and Oshawa (10%).

In addition to 35 pages of tables, this report contains a detailed description of concepts, methodological and definitional notes, and area income classifications which are also depicted in thematic maps.

Order *Income Estimates for Subprovincial Areas, 1983* (13-216, \$20), available today. Contact: Horst E. Alter (613-991-6900), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Adult Correctional Services in Canada

1985-86

The total federal and provincial government expenditures on adult correctional services during fiscal year 1985-86 were \$1.367 billion – \$744 million in the federal sector and \$622 million in the provinces. This is a slight decrease from 1984-85 and reverses a trend of increasing expenditures over the four-year period, 1981-82 through 1984-85.

The amount spent on adult corrections represents about 0.6% of total government expenditures. From a caseload perspective, an average of nearly 28,000 adults were held in government correctional institutions on any one day during 1985-86 and another 82,000 offenders were under supervision in the community.

Highlights from the report *Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1985-86*, released today include:

- The average daily cost of housing an inmate in correctional facilities was \$91.45 in 1985-86. Using 1985-86 constant dollars to control for inflation, this figure represents a decrease of almost \$2.00 from the 1984-85 average daily inmate cost.
- The average inmate population under provincial jurisdiction was 16,400. While this figure is 8% higher than in 1981-82, the average count over the last four years has remained fairly stable.
- At the federal level, the average inmate population reached 11,200. Since 1981-82, the federal custodial population has increased each year by an average of 6%.
- Expressed as a rate per 10,000 adults, the Canadian average was 110 persons admitted to custodial facilities during the year. Over the last five years, the rate of incarceration has fluctuated between 104 and 112.
- Inmates admitted to provincial custody were typically 27 years old, which is considerably lower than the median age of the Canadian adult population (38 years). The average age for federal inmates was 30 years old.
- Close to one-half of all admissions to the federal correctional system were for either robbery or break and enter. Almost one-third of all provincial admissions were for fine default.
- The percentage of females in Canada's correctional system has changed little over recent years. For 1985-86, female offenders represented 7% of sentenced admissions to provincial custody, 3% of admissions to federal custody and 17% of admissions to provincial probation.
- Compared to the previous year, the number of deaths in institutions decreased by 36%. In total there were 60 inmate deaths reported during the year, 20 occurred within the provincial inmate population and 40 within the federal inmate population. Suicides accounted for 50% of all deaths, murders 10%, natural causes 20% and other causes 20%.

The report provides a descriptive overview of each of the correctional systems operating in the provincial, territorial, and federal jurisdictions of Canada. As a general reference document, this report focusses on both custodial and community supervision services that are provided to adults across Canada.

This publication is the sixth release of a series on adult corrections in Canada, and the data published cover the five fiscal years 1981-82 to 1985-86.

Available on CANSIM: Tables 00180701, 00180703 to 00180706.

Order *Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1985-86* (85-211; Canada: \$32; other countries: \$33.50) now available. Contact Micheline Reed (613-990-6656), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

November 1986

The Union Wage Rate Index (1981=100) for construction trades (including supplements) remained unchanged in November from October's level of 136.7. An increase of 0.1% in both Halifax and Hamilton was not large enough to move the Canada total index upward.

All trade agreements for Ontario have been re-negotiated for a two-year extension with total increases in the range of \$1.65 to \$2.17 per hour. City indexes in Ontario have increased 4.0% on average in the first year.

The accompanying table presents indexes for the 18 major cities across Canada where collective agreements have been signed.

Available on CANSIM: Matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

Order the fourth quarter issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in March 1987. Contact: The Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606-7), Prices Division.

Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic plus Supplements

(1981=100)

	Nov. '86	Oct. '86	Nov. '85	% change	
				Nov. '86/ Oct. '86	Nov. '86/ Nov. '85
Canada	136.7	136.7	132.2	-	3.4
St. John's	136.4	136.4	125.1	-	9.0
Halifax	160.6	160.4	151.8	0.1	5.8
Saint John	136.3	136.3	134.3	-	1.5
Quebec City	136.8	136.8	131.5	-	4.0
Chicoutimi	136.2	136.2	131.0	-	4.0
Montreal	136.5	136.5	131.2	-	4.0
Ottawa	141.6	141.6	135.0	-	4.9
Toronto	137.6	137.6	131.7	-	4.5
Hamilton	138.1	138.0	132.1	0.1	4.5
St. Catharines	138.7	138.7	133.8	-	3.7
Kitchener	141.8	141.8	136.4	-	4.0
London	141.4	141.4	136.2	-	3.8
Windsor	138.4	138.4	133.3	-	3.8
Sudbury	140.0	140.0	134.9	-	3.8
Thunder Bay	139.0	139.0	134.0	-	3.7
Winnipeg	133.2	133.2	131.5	-	1.3
Vancouver	132.1	132.1	132.1	-	-
Victoria	132.1	132.1	132.1	-	-

- nil or zero.

Sales of Natural Gas

October 1986

During October 1986, sales of natural gas by main distributors amounted to 3 362 065 thousand cubic metres, a 10.0% decrease from the level recorded the previous year. On the basis of rate structure information, sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from October 1985 in brackets: residential sales, 729 517 thousand cubic metres (-2.3); commercial sales, 599 568 thousand cubic metres (-8.8) and industrial sales, 2 032 980 thousand cubic metres (-12.8).

For the first 10 months of 1986, sales of natural gas amounted to 38 541 245 thousand cubic metres, a 2.0% decrease from the level recorded during the same period of 1985. On the basis of rate structure information, sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from January to October 1985 in brackets: residential sales, 9 636 841 thousand cubic metres (+0.2); commercial sales, 7 871 422 thousand cubic metres (-1.7) and industrial sales, 21 032 982 thousand cubic metres (-3.1).

Order the October 1986 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$10/\$100), available the third week of January. Contact: Gary Smalldridge (613-991-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Preliminary Monthly Report of Natural Gas Sales

October 1986

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
(thousands of cubic metres)					
New Brunswick	7	60	-	-	67
Quebec	29 842	62 914	248 364	-	341 120
Ontario	290 006	238 849	727 625	78 042	1 334 522
Manitoba	29 409	31 203	35 690	-	96 302
Saskatchewan	28 536	41 795	89 713	-	160 044
Alberta	261 672	141 301	707 580	-	1 110 553
British Columbia	90 045	83 446	145 966	-	319 457
Canada - October 1986	729 517	599 568	1 954 938	78 042	3 362 065
Canada - October 1985	746 319	657 342	2 332 352	-	3 736 013
% change	-2.3	-8.8	-12.8	-	-10.0
Year-to-date Canada 1986	9 636 841	7 871 422	20 536 970	496 012	38 541 245
Year-to-date Canada 1985	9 620 950	8 008 190	21 711 441	-	39 340 581
% change	0.2	-1.7	-3.1	-	-2.0

Note: Revised figures will be available later in the *Gas Utilities* publication (55-002) as well as on CANSIM.
- Nil or zero.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

October 1986

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Seasonally adjusted, sales of refined petroleum products in October declined 2.3% from September to 6,497,759 cubic metres. This decline, following an increase in September, marks the fifth decrease this year.
- Despite the October decrease, cumulative sales of refined petroleum products in 1986 are still at approximately the same level as those for the same period in 1985.
- The October decrease was broadly based across most of the main products. Sales of motor gasoline declined 1.5% to 2,799,162 cubic metres following September's increase of 8.0%. Light fuel sales decreased, for the first time since April, by 6.3% to 645,383 cubic metres. Heavy fuel sales decreased, for the third time in the last four months, by 9.0% to 466,431 cubic metres. Diesel sales posted the only increase of the main products, rising 1.9% to 1,262,673 cubic metres.

Unadjusted Sales

- Total sales of refined petroleum products in October declined marginally by 0.5% from the same month last year to 6,773,000 cubic

metres. Cumulative sales for the first 10 months of 1986 now stand at 64,136,800 cubic metres, down slightly from sales of 64,316,200 cubic metres for the same period in 1985.

- Results for the main products were mixed. Heavy fuel sales declined 17,400 cubic metres (-3.5%) from October 1985 while diesel fuel sales were down 4,900 cubic metres (-0.3%). These decreases were offset however by gains in motor gasoline and light fuel sales of 51,400 cubic metres (1.8%) and 45,300 cubic metres (10.1%) respectively.
- Provincially, six regions posted gains while the balance registered declines. The most notable of these increases occurred in Quebec (141,700 cubic metres or 9.6%). Offsetting the impact of this gain was the decline observed in Ontario (136,800 cubic metres or -6.1%). Decreases were also observed in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories.

(see table on page 15)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-641, 644-647.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$15/\$150), available the third week of January. Contact: Gérard O'Connor (613-991-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products
(thousands of cubic metres)

	July 1986	August 1986	September 1986 ^r	October 1986 ^p	Oct. '86/ Sept. '86
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation					
Total - all products	6,683.9	6,359.0	6,648.1	6,497.8	-2.3
Main products:					
Motor gasoline	2,814.0	2,631.6	2,842.5	2,799.2	-1.5
Diesel fuel oil	1,259.0	1,198.9	1,239.1	1,262.7	1.9
Light fuel oil	666.7	683.7	688.7	645.4	-6.3
Heavy fuel oil	501.6	425.6	512.4	466.4	-9.0
Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation					
	October 1986 ^p	September 1986 ^r	October 1985	Total Jan.-Oct. 1986	Total Jan.-Oct. 1985
Total - all products	6,773.0	6,620.1	6,810.6	64,136.8	64,316.2
Main products:					
Motor gasoline	2,880.0	2,935.1	2,828.6	27,460.4	27,343.7
Diesel fuel oil	1,434.0	1,382.7	1,438.9	12,645.5	12,607.7
Light fuel oil	492.7	319.4	447.4	5,277.9	5,641.2
Heavy fuel oil	467.1	446.9	484.6	4,651.4	4,630.5

^p preliminary figures.

^r revised figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Selected Financial Indexes

November 1986

November 1986 figures are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

Order the fourth quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in March 1987. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Mineral Wool

November 1986

Manufacturers shipped 9 362 493 square metres of mineral wool (all R factors) in batts in November 1986, up 4.8% from the 8 937 716 square metres shipped the year earlier but down 8.7% from the 10 252 392 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of November 1986 were 85 498 289 square metres, an increase of 9.4 % from the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

Order the November 1986 issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004,\$4/\$40), to be released the week of January 5, 1987. Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Stocks of Frozen Meats

December 1986

Total frozen meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of December amounted to 28 748 tonnes as compared with 26 945 tonnes last month and 38 494 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87, 9517-9525.

For further information order the December issue of *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (32-012, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release on January 7th. Contact: P.L. Beerstecher (613-990-8714), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Stocks of Fruits and Vegetables

December 1986

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, in storage and factories at the opening of the first business day of December totalled 18 913 tonnes compared with 30 225 tonnes last year. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine totalled 85 354 tonnes (85 932 in 1985).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9537- 9543.

For further information, order the December 1986 issue of *Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables* (32-010, \$8/\$80) scheduled for release on January 6th, 1987. Contact: Dave Burroughs (613-990-8714), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt

October 1986

Customs exports of wheat flour and barley malt during October 1986 were as follows (in thousand metric tonnes):

● Wheat flour,	38.6
● Malt,	13.9

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5612, series 1, 5613.

Order the October, 1986 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release at the end of December. Contact Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Statistics Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or Anthony Dupuis (613-991-3871), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

Exports of Major Grains

October 1986

Export clearances of the major grains during October 1986 were as follows (in thousand metric tonnes):

● Total wheat,	1 973.2
● Oats,	12.5
● Barley,	596.3
● Rye,	35.4
● Flaxseed,	69.4
● Canola (rapeseed),	148.0

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2650-2656.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release at the end of December. Contact: Allister B. Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Statistics Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or T. Dupuis (613-991-3871) Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

Imports by Commodities

October 1986

Commodity-country import trade statistics for October 1986 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3652-3678 and 3718.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Imports by Commodities* (65-007, \$50/\$500), available the second week of January. Contact: G. L. Blaney (613-990-9647), International Trade Division.

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending December 7, 1986

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending December 7, 1986 totalled 5.0 million tonnes, an increase of 3.7% from the 1985 figure. Loadings decreased in the East by 3.5% and increased in the West by 9.8%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) increased in the East by 12.1% and increased in the West by 1.8%; there was an overall national increase of 8.8%.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings totalled 222.3 million tonnes, a decrease of 0.8% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 3.1%.

Order the Vol. 2, No. 45 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75 a year), scheduled for release the week of January 5, 1987. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

Dry Pasta Products Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the *Dry Pasta Products Industry* (SIC 1092) totalled \$142.6 million, down 4.8% from the \$149.8 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5397 and to be released shortly in catalogue 32-250B 1092. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Floor Tile, Linoleum and Coated Fabrics Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the *Floor Tile, Linoleum and Coated Fabrics Industry* (SIC 3993) totalled \$231.7 million, up 20.6% from the \$192.1 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6895 and to be released shortly in catalogue 47-250B 3993. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: R. Wright (613-991-3514), Industry Division.

The Non-residential General Building Contracting Industry 1984

Highlights

With a total operating revenue of \$6.7 billion, industry volume was up 10% in 1984 following two years of decline. Profit margins increased to 1.2% of revenue from 0.7% in 1983 and capital expenditures increased 15%.

Commercial construction, at 55% of construction revenue for 1984, commanded an increasing portion of industry output, while the industrial and institutional volumes declined.

Regionally, the industry incurred an aggregate loss of 0.1% in the Atlantic provinces. Profits were realized in the other regions, with those in the province of Quebec (2.5%) being well above the national average.

Complete census data will be available in the 1984 issue of *The Non-residential General Building Contracting Industry* (64-207, \$15) to be released February 1987. Contact: P. Zylstra (613-991-3502) Construction Section, Industry Division.

Publications Released

**Income Estimates for Subprovincial
Areas, 1983**

Catalogue number 13-216

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

**Fruit and Vegetable Production,
December 1986**

Catalogue number 22-003

(Canada: \$8/\$60; Other Countries: \$9/\$68)

**Electric Power Statistics,
August 1986**

Catalogue number 57-001

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

**Employment, Earnings and Hours,
September 1986**

Catalogue number 72-002

(Canada: \$35/\$350; Other Countries:
\$36.50/\$365)

**Adult Correctional Services in Canada,
1985-86**

Catalogue number 85-211 Annual

(Canada: \$32.00; Other Countries: \$33.50)

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Major Release Dates

Week of December 22 - 26

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated
date of
release

Title

Reference period

December

22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	October 1986
22	Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada	August 1986
22	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	October 1986
22	Security Transactions with Non-residents	October 1986
23	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	October 1986

**The
Daily**

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, December 22, 1986

Major Releases

Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, October 1986 2

- Seasonally adjusted new orders increased 2.5% following a 2.8% gain in September

Department Store Sales and Stocks, October 1986 4

- Department store sales advanced 5.1% from a year earlier

Wholesale Trade, October 1986 6

- Wholesale merchants' sales increased 9.5% over October 1985

Data Availability Announcements

Shipments of Rolled Steel, October 1986 8

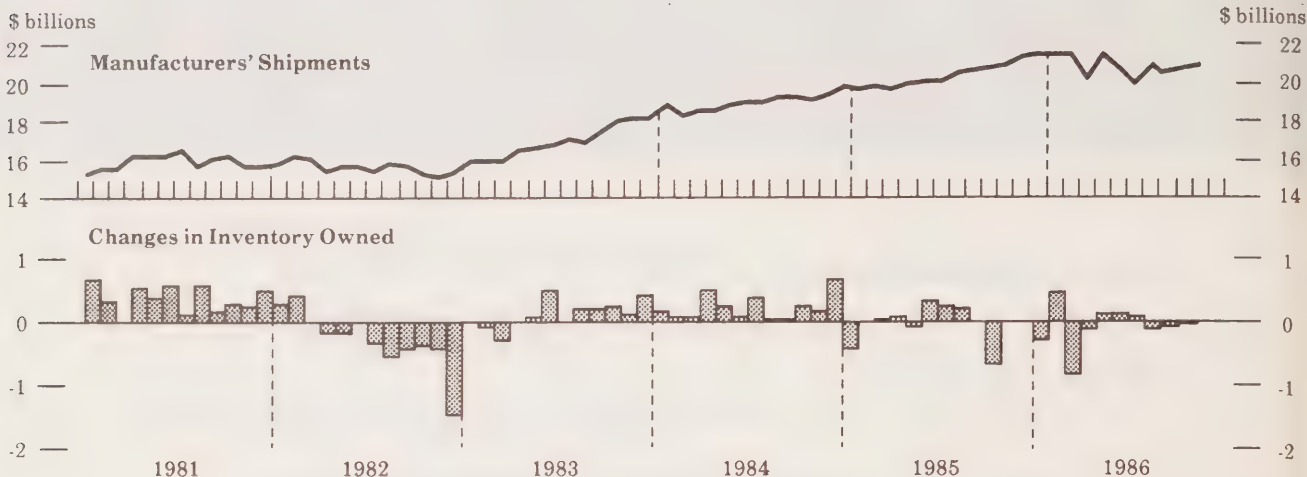
Sawmills in British Columbia, October 1986 8

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Major Releases

Manufacturers' Shipments and Changes in Inventory Owned, 1981-1986

(Seasonally adjusted)



Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries

October 1986

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that the seasonally adjusted value of **shipments** for all Canadian manufacturing industries increased 2.4% in October to 20,884 million, following a 0.6% increase in September and a 2.6% decrease in August. The increases in September and October were the first consecutive monthly increases recorded since the end of 1985. Notwithstanding this, shipments have generally fluctuated about a declining trend since the beginning of 1986 and remain 2.9% below the January 1986 peak. In October, 15 of the 22 major groups reported higher shipments, led by a 10.0% increase in transportation equipment industries and a 7.4% increase for chemical and chemical products industries.
- The value of **new orders** received in October, seasonally adjusted, increased 2.5% to \$20,814 million following a 2.8% increase in September. New orders still remain 4.2% below the February 1986 peak.
- The seasonally adjusted **unfilled orders** backlog decreased 0.3% in October to \$23,954 million. This is the fifth consecutive monthly decline in unfilled orders which are now at their lowest level since April 1985.
- Seasonally adjusted, **inventories owned** by manufacturers at the end of October totalled \$34,036 million. Inventories have remained at about the same level for the last seven months.
- The **ratio** of seasonally adjusted total inventory owned to seasonally adjusted shipments declined from 1.67:1 in September to 1.63:1 in October, thus extending the fluctuating trend in this ratio which has ranged from 1.60 to 1.70 since February 1986.
(continued on page 3)

- Not adjusted for seasonal variation, manufacturers' shipments in October 1986 were estimated at \$21,973 million, 0.3% lower than the October 1985 level. Cumulative shipments for the first 10 months of 1986 have been estimated at \$208,793 million, 2.9% above the value for the corresponding period in 1985.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries* (31-001 \$15/\$150) which will be available in three to four weeks time. Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. Contact the Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section (613-990-9832), Industry Division.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

(Based on 1982 Census of Manufactures Benchmarks)

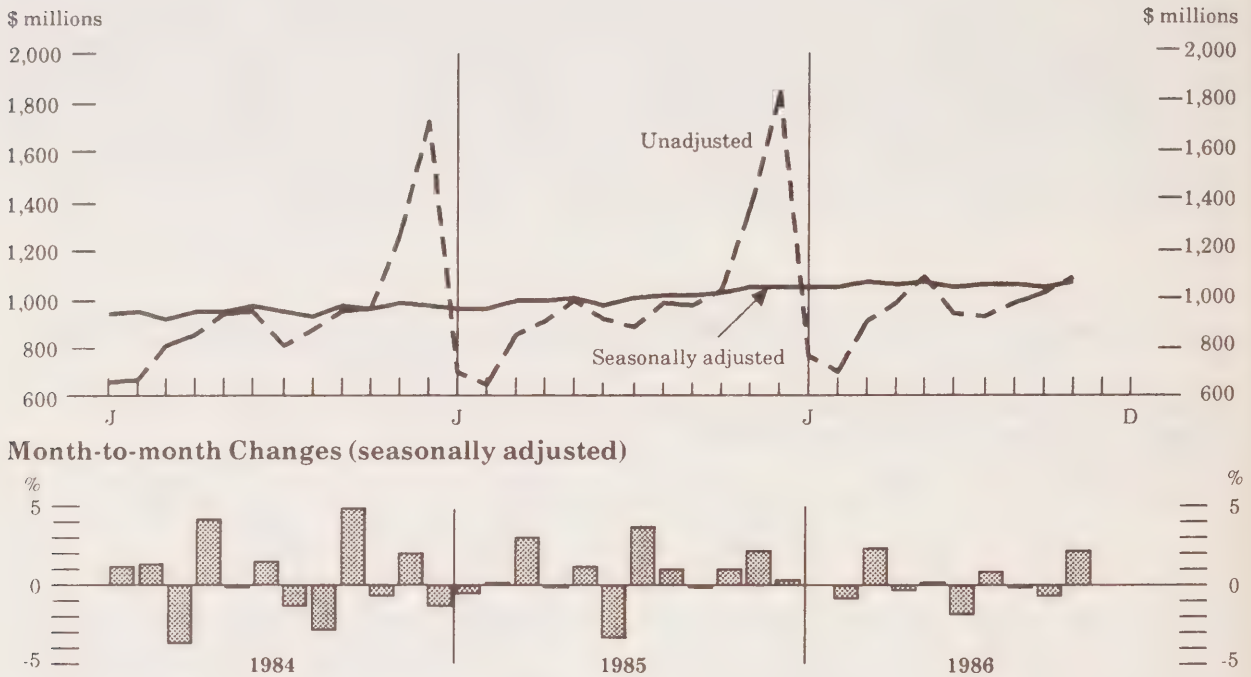
(millions of dollars)

	Oct. 1986 ^p	Sept. 1986 ^r	Aug. 1986	Oct. 1985
Not adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Shipments - Total	21,972.9	21,341.6	19,425.9	22,033.7
New Orders - Total	21,841.0	21,268.8	19,159.5	21,966.9
Unfilled Orders - Total	23,974.3	24,106.2	24,179.0	24,181.7
Inventory Owned - Total	33,824.8	33,812.6	33,886.2	34,397.3
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Shipments - Total	20,884.2	20,386.7	20,258.8	20,910.8
New Orders - Total	20,814.3	20,307.5	19,762.0	20,911.5
Unfilled Orders - Total	23,953.5	24,023.4	24,102.5	24,140.4
Inventory Owned - Total	34,035.8	34,068.2	34,107.1	34,630.9
Ratio of Total Inventories Owned to Shipments	1.63	1.67	1.68	1.66

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Department Store Sales, by Month, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1984-1986



Department Store Sales and Stocks October 1986

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales totalled \$1,062 million in October 1986, a substantial increase of 2.2% over the previous month's revised total of \$1,039 million. The increase in October followed declines in August (-0.2%) and September (-0.8%). Higher sales were recorded in 26 of the 40 departments.
- Notwithstanding the increase in October, for the first 10 months of 1986, department store sales have fluctuated significantly while showing little overall growth.
- Seasonally adjusted, department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$4,248 million at the end of October, down 1.9% from the September 1986 revised value of \$4,330 million. This decline followed a decrease of 0.3% in August and an increase of 6.8% in September.
- The inventories to sales ratio stood at 4.00:1 in October 1986, up marginally from the average ratio of 3.96:1 observed in the first nine months of the year.

(continued on page 5)

Unadjusted Data

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$1,084 million in October 1986, up 5.1% over the October 1985 level of \$1,032 million. Cumulative sales for the period January to October 1986 totalled \$9,366 million, up 5.9% over the corresponding period in 1985.
- With the exception of Alberta, which recorded a decrease of 2.4% from the corresponding month a year earlier, all provinces reported higher sales. Increases ranged from 11.9% in Nova Scotia to 3.1% in British Columbia. Sales rose in eight of the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed.
- Sales by major department stores in October 1986 reached \$667 million, up 3.4% from the corresponding month a year

earlier, while junior department stores had sales of \$417 million, up 7.9% over the same period last year.

- Unadjusted department store stocks at month-end totalled \$4,886 million, up 14.1% over the level reached in October 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$13/\$130), available the second week of February 1987. Contact: Lina Di Piétro (613-991-3551) or Emma MacPhail (613-990-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Wholesale Trade

October 1986

Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales for October 1986 were up 9.5% above the October 1985 level. On a year-over-year basis, wholesale sales have registered an increase in every month in 1986, the October increase being somewhat lower than the 11.9% average registered in the first nine months of this year.
- In October 1986, all major trade groups except farm machinery, equipment and supplies (-5.5%) registered increased sales from a year earlier. The trade groups having the most significant impact on the overall sales increase were wholesalers of electrical and non-electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (+14.5%), motor vehicles and accessories (+16.5%) and lumber and building materials (+17.9%).
- Wholesale trade increases between October 1985 and October 1986 were posted in all regions, ranging from 15.6% in Ontario to 0.03% in the Prairie provinces.

Inventories

- Inventory levels in October 1986 were 10.3% higher than those reported in October 1985. In each of the first 10 months of 1986, the inventory levels reported have been higher than those for the corresponding months of 1985.
- The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of October 1986 stood at 1.42:1, virtually unchanged from the 1.41:1 recorded a year earlier. For the first 10 months of 1986, this ratio has averaged 1.57:1, down from the 1.60:1 registered for the corresponding months in 1985; this decline in the ratio is due to the higher relative increases in sales as compared to those for inventories over this period.
(see table on page 7)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 44.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$5/\$50), available the third week of January 1987. Contact: Gilles Berniquez (613-991-3537), Wholesale Trade Section, Industry Division.

Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for October 1986/1985

Major Trade Groups - Regions	Sales			Inventories		Stocks/Sales Ratios	
	Sept. 1986/85 ^r	Oct. 1986/85 ^p	Jan.-Oct. 1986/85 ^p	Sept. 1986/85 ^r	Oct. 1986/85 ^p	Oct. 1985 ^r	Oct. 1986 ^p
Total all trades	14.4	9.5	11.6	8.6	10.3	1.41	1.42
Food	1.9	0.1	1.3	-2.9	0.9	0.71	0.72
Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations	7.7	3.4	11.2	8.6	10.0	0.80	0.85
Apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise	24.6	12.1	12.6	2.8	3.7	1.96	1.81
Motor vehicles and accessories	13.6	16.5	15.6	13.0	15.4	1.60	1.59
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	40.7	-5.5	20.2	-6.9	-0.4	2.52	2.66
Other machinery, equipment and supplies ¹	15.6	14.5	15.3	17.0	17.5	1.66	1.70
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	14.1	15.0	5.3	8.0	8.3	1.52	1.43
Lumber and building materials	27.5	17.9	23.9	5.8	5.5	1.31	1.17
Other wholesalers ²	13.6	5.5	9.5	9.6	9.9	1.38	1.44
Regions							
Atlantic provinces	10.3	7.0	3.9	9.5	9.5	1.32	1.35
Quebec	11.9	8.9	7.9	11.1	13.8	1.26	1.32
Ontario	19.9	15.6	16.9	11.6	13.8	1.38	1.36
Prairie provinces	6.3	--	6.2	3.7	4.1	1.83	1.90
B.C., Yukon and Northwest Territories	13.8	5.0	12.4	2.6	3.8	1.26	1.25

¹ Includes: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; and machinery and equipment, n.e.s.

² Includes: farm products (excluding grain); paper and paper products; scrap and waste materials; and wholesalers, n.e.s.

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

Data Availability Announcements

Shipments of Rolled Steel

October 1986

Rolled steel shipments for October 1986 totalled 1 020 512 tonnes, an increase of 7.4% from the preceding month's total of 950 417 tonnes and a decrease of 2.8% from the year-earlier level of 1 050 152 tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 9 751 250 tonnes, a decrease of 1.7% compared to 9 921 925^r tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

For further information order the October 1986 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of January 5. Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

October 1986

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 063 200 cubic metres (874.3 million board feet) of lumber and ties in October 1986, a decrease of 34.7% from the 3 160 200 cubic metres (1,339.2 million board feet) produced in October 1985.

January to October 1986 production was 27 184 000 cubic metres (11,520.0 million board feet), a decrease of 3.0% from the 28 034 600 cubic metres (11,880.4 million board feet) produced over the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2).

For further information, order the October 1986 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$6/\$60), to be released the week of January 5, 1987. Contact: Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), B.C. & Yukon Regional Office, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Publications Released

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics,
October 1986
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

Railway Carloadings, 9 Day Period Ending
November 30, 1986
Catalogue number 52-005
(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, December 23, 1986

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Unemployment Insurance Statistics, October 1986	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits remained unchanged from September on a seasonally adjusted basis 	
Building Permits, September 1986	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total value of building permits issued decreased slightly from August 	

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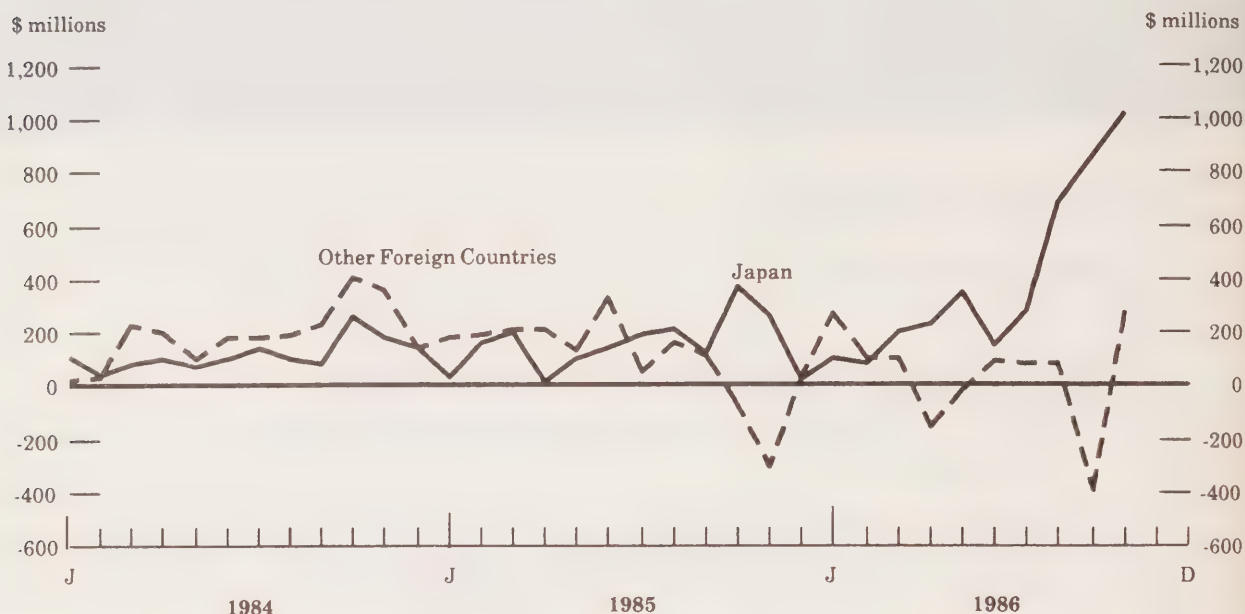
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Major Releases

Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Bonds With Japan and All Other Foreign Countries (Net Sales + / Net Purchases-)



Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents October 1986

Outstanding Canadian Securities

Net sales to non-residents of outstanding Canadian bonds reached a record \$1.3 billion in October, some \$500 million above the previous high set two months earlier. Japan continued to be by far the major investor, with net sales climbing to a record \$1.0 billion. Japan was also the major contributor to the increase of more than 50% in the gross value of bonds traded (sales and purchases) with non-residents. Net investments in Canadian bonds from all other countries increased by some \$300 million, the highest level in more than a year. Net sales of outstanding Canadian stocks were \$95 million, similar to that recorded in the previous two months.

Outstanding Foreign Securities

Residents were net buyers of outstanding foreign bonds in October (\$167 million), in contrast to net reductions in holdings totalling nearly \$400 million in the previous two months. The net investment in the current month was largely channelled into United States government bonds. Net purchases of foreign stocks were \$84 million, evenly distributed between United States and overseas stocks.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, \$15/\$150), available in January. Contact: J. Motala (613-990-9052), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents
October 1986

Type of security	Sales to non-residents	Purchases from non-residents	Net sales (+)
(\$ millions)			
Canadian securities:			
Bonds	5,063	3,758	+ 1,305
Common and preferred stocks	874	778	+ 95
Total - October 1986	5,936	4,536	+ 1,400
Total - September 1986	4,045	3,472	+ 573
Foreign securities:			
Bonds	3,619	3,786	-167
Common and preferred stocks	1,308	1,392	-84
Total - October 1986	4,927	5,177	-251
Total - September 1986	4,101	3,964	+ 137

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

October 1986

Seasonally Adjusted Data

For the week ending October 18, 1986, preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 972,000, unchanged from the previous month. The beneficiaries data have been relatively stable during the first 10 months of 1986.

Between September and October 1986, decreases in the number of beneficiaries were observed in Saskatchewan (-1.5%), New Brunswick (-1.2%), Nova Scotia (-1.0%) and the Yukon (-6.4%). An increase occurred in Newfoundland (+1.4%) while the remaining provinces showed little or no change.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variations

The number of persons receiving unemployment insurance benefits¹ during the week ending October 18, 1986 stood at 928,000, up 5.2% from the previous month, but down 2.8% from October 1985. By sex, 52.1% of the beneficiaries were male and 47.9% were female. Between September and October 1986, the number of males who received unemployment insurance benefits increased by 6.4% to 483,000 while the number of female beneficiaries increased by 3.9% to 445,000.

Benefits paid during October 1986 totalled \$752 million¹, a decrease of 1.7% from a month earlier, but up 0.8% from October 1985. For the first 10 months of 1986 unemployment insurance payments amounted to \$8,798 million, up 0.8% over the same period in 1985. The change in the year-to-date payments is the result of a 5.8% increase in the average weekly benefit (to \$180.04 from \$170.17) which was partially offset by a 4.7% decrease in the number of benefit weeks (to 48.9 million from 51.3 million).

A total of 331,000 claims¹ were received for unemployment insurance benefits during October 1986, up 14.6% from a month earlier. This increase was smaller than that observed between September and October in the previous two years. The number of claims received is virtually the same as it was in October 1985 but lower than the 355,000 recorded in October 1984. Since January 1986, a total of 2.66 million claims have been received, 0.7% more than during the same period last year.

¹ *The count of beneficiaries cannot be directly related to the benefit payments made during any one month. Whereas the latter figure covers all disbursements during a month, the count of beneficiaries represents the number of persons who qualified for benefits during a specific week of a month. The number of days available during a month to process claims and to pay benefits influences the levels and trends of the benefits and claims data. However, the beneficiaries count is not affected since it relates to a single week. In making short term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between the beneficiaries data and the other data series.*

Available on CANSIM: Matrices 5700 to 5717 and 26, Series 1.6.

Data for the months of August, September and October 1986 will be published in the October 1986 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$12/\$120), available at the beginning of January 1987. Unpublished beneficiaries data are also available on request, including statistics for small areas as defined by data users. For special tabulations and further information contact J.-P. Maynard (613-990-9900), Labour Division.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	August 1986	Oct. 1985	% change from	
					Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985
Benefits¹						
Amount paid (\$000)	751,714	764,563	725,323	745,569	-1.7	0.8
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,137	4,240	4,065	4,355	-2.4	-5.0
Average weekly benefit (\$)	181.31	179.94	178.04	170.66	0.8	6.2
Claims received (000)	331	289	215	331	14.6	-0.1
Beneficiaries² (000)						
Total	928 ^p	882 ^p	993 ^r	955 ^r	5.2	-2.8
Regular benefits	821 ^p	777 ^p	892 ^r	848 ^r	5.6	-3.2
Regular benefits - Seasonally adjusted	972 ^p	972 ^p	991 ^r	1,007 ^r	0.0	
				January to October		% change
				1986	1985	1986/1985
Benefits¹						
Amount paid (\$000)	8,798,289		8,727,564			0.8
Weeks of benefit (000)	48,867		51,264			-4.7
Average weekly benefit (\$)	180.04		170.17			5.8
Claims received (000)	2,665		2,647			0.7
Beneficiaries - Year-to-date average² (000)	1,092 ^p		1,154 ^r			-5.4

¹ Amount paid and weeks of benefit include work sharing and job creation. However, average weekly benefit excludes these amounts in order to maintain comparability with previous data.

² The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a few seasonal fishermen and a small number of work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Building Permits

September 1986

After three consecutive increases, the seasonally adjusted value of building permits issued by Canadian municipalities dropped 2.0% in September to \$2,172.9 million from \$2,217.1 million in August. This drop was entirely attributable to the residential sector which more than offset an increase registered in the non-residential sector. In spite of this slowing down, the level of building permits remained at a high level in September.

The seasonally adjusted value of residential permits in September fell 7.0% to \$1,262.5 million from \$1,357.2 million in August. The single-family dwelling sector remained relatively strong but nevertheless was responsible for this decrease. On a seasonally adjusted basis, 19,222 units were approved in September (10,371 single-detached and 8,851 multiple dwellings), down 6.0% from 20,446 units in August (11,741 single-detached and 8,705 multiple dwellings). In annual terms, the

approvals represented 230,700 units in September and 245,400 units in August. All regions posted decreases in September except for the Prairies and British Columbia.

The seasonally adjusted value of non-residential projects rose 5.9% in September to \$910.4 million. A large advance recorded by the commercial (+19.4%) component more than offset the combined decreases registered by the industrial (-11.2%) and public (-12.5%) components. Only two provinces, Quebec and British Columbia, recorded significant gains in September.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 129, 137, 443, 989-991, 994, 995 and 4073.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/\$200), scheduled for release the third week of January 1987. Contact: Gaétan Lemay (613-991-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Building Permits Issued in Canada

(Millions of Dollars)

	Unadjusted				Adjusted				% change	
	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1986 ¹	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. '86/ Aug. '86	Sept. '86/ Sept. '85
Residential	1,154.2	1,363.3	1,103.8	1,061.9	1,262.5	1,357.2	1,116.4	1,080.6	-7.0	13.1
Industrial	148.3	217.3	110.2	239.7	143.2	161.3	96.9	181.0	-11.2	47.8
Commercial	529.0	522.3	379.1	430.8	583.7	488.8	392.5	391.6	19.4	48.7
Institutional and governmental	129.3	261.9	232.9	260.4	183.5	209.8	223.6	208.5	-12.5	-17.9
Total	1,960.8	2,364.8	1,826.0	1,992.8	2,172.9	2,217.1	1,829.4	1,861.7	-2.0	18.8

¹ Data include an estimate of late returns.

Data Availability Announcements

Domestic Travel

Third Quarter 1986 Canadian Travel Survey

Results from the third quarter 1986 Canadian Travel Survey indicate that the downward trend in domestic travel that was evident in the early 80s, and particularly acute in 1984, has come to a halt. The travel habits of Canadians appear to have returned to levels similar to 1979, which represented the peak of domestic travel.

During July, August and September of this year, domestic travellers took an estimated 39.7 million trips throughout Canada. These travel patterns resulted in a 22% jump over 1984 levels or an increase of approximately 7.3 million trips. In relation to the peak travel year (1979), there was virtually no change.

Canadians reported that 27.9 million of these journeys lasted at least one night. This was an 11% improvement over the low levels of 1984 but 4% fewer compared to 1979 records. The continuation of Expo 86 in the summer quarter undoubtedly contributed to a 44% increase in overnight travel in British Columbia by both residents of that province and other Canadians.

More detailed information will be provided in the April 1987 issue of *Travel-log* (87-003, Vol. 6, No. 1). Contact: Pierre J. Hubert, Travel, Tourism and Recreation Section (613-991-1513), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Input-Output Tables (Revised Estimates), 1961-1981

Revised series of annual Input-Output Tables, both in current and constant prices, are released today. The Input-Output Tables at medium aggregation are available on CANSIM matrices 7711 to 7870 and 4683 to 4762. The non-confidential data base at the worksheet level are available directly from the Input-Output Division.

The current dollar Input-Output Tables will be published in the forthcoming occasional publication *The Input-Output Structure of the*

Canadian Economy 1961-1981 (15-510) and the constant dollar Input-Output Tables will be published in the forthcoming occasional publication *The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy in Constant Prices, 1961-1981* (15-511).

Contact: Yusuf Siddiqi (613-990-8909), Input-Output Division.

Railway Transport in Canada 1985

Total operating revenue of railways operating in Canada amounted to \$7,668.8 million in 1985 while operating expenses for the same period amounted to \$6,845.1 million.

The number of persons engaged in Canadian rail operations averaged 91,330 with an average hourly wage of \$15.08.

Order the 1985 issue of *Railway Transport in Canada: General Statistics* (52-215, \$32), scheduled for release the last week of January 1987. Contact: the Rail Unit (613-991-2484), Transportation Division.

Coal and Coke Statistics

September 1986

Highlights

Canadian production of coal totalled 4 174 kilotonnes in September 1986, down 12.8% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stands at 41 696 kilotonnes, down 8.3%.

Exports in September fell 3.9% from September 1985 to 1 840 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 19 862 kilotonnes, 1.7% below last year's level.

Coke production increased 7.2% to stand at 404 kilotonnes in September 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 009.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$8/\$80), available the second week in January. Contact Dave Madsen (613-990-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Shipments of Paper Grocery Bags and Checkstand Sacks

October 1986

In October 1986, with corresponding figures for October 1985 in brackets, Canadian firms shipped 178,592,000 (187,105,000) standard grocery bags, a decrease of 4.5% and 73,277,000 (89,014,000) checkstand sacks, a decrease of 17.7%.

Year-to-date shipments of grocery bags totalled 1,727,017,000 (1,733,731,000), a decrease of 0.4% and shipments of checkstand sacks amounted to 745,403,000 (848,455,000), a decrease of 12.1%.

Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Structural Steel Price Indexes

Third Quarter 1986

Fabricated structural steel-in-place price indexes for the third quarter of 1986 are now available. These indexes, at the Canada level, show a decrease of 0.4% from the second quarter of 1986 and an increase of 3.0% from one year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 419.

Order the fourth quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in February 1987. Contact Bernard Lebrun (613-990-9608), Prices Division.

Notifiable Disease Summary

Four-week period ending November 22, 1986

Statistics and new cases of notifiable diseases for the four-week period ending November 22, 1986 are now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and the provinces.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050123.

Contact: Leslie Gaudette (613-991-1774), Health Division.

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Daily**

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Publications Released

The Dairy Review,
October 1986

Catalogue number 23-001

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

Oil Pipe Line Transport,
September 1986

Catalogue number 55-001

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

**Department Store Monthly Sales,
by Province and Metropolitan**

Area, October 1986

Catalogue number 63-004

(Canada: \$2/\$20; Other Countries: \$3/\$30)

Culture Statistics -

Performing Arts, 1982

Catalogue number 87-524

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

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Major Release Dates: January 1987

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
January		
5	Industrial Product Price Index	November 1986
5	Raw Materials Price Index	November 1986
5	Employment, Earnings and Hours	October 1986
6-8	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	October 1986
7	Housing Starts	November 1986
8	New Housing Price Index	November 1986
8	Help-wanted Index	December 1986
8	Farm Product Prices Index	November 1986
9	Labour Force Survey	December 1986
12	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	November 1986
12-13	New Motor Vehicle Sales	November 1986
12-13	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	November 1986
12-13	Estimates of Labour Income	October 1986
12-14	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	October 1986
13	Farm Cash Receipts	January-November 1986
14	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	November 1986
15-16	Building Permits	October 1986
19	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	November 1986
19-20	Retail Trade	November 1986

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
January		
20	The Consumer Price Index	December 1986
20-21	Department Store Sales and Stocks	November 1986
20-23	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	November 1986
22-23	Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada	September 1986
26	Wholesale Trade	November 1986
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	November 1986
27	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	October 1986
28	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	November 1986
29-30	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	November 1986
30	Industrial Product Price Index	December 1986
30	Raw Materials Price Index	December 1986
30	Employment, Earnings and Hours	November 1986
30	Major Release Dates	February 1987

The February 1987 release schedule will be published on January 30, 1987. **Users Note:** This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES.

Contact: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103), Communications Division.

JUN 10 1987

